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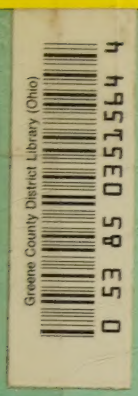

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

INDIANA AND ARMSTRONG COUNTIES

PENNSYLVANIA

1891

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

INDIANA AND ARMSTRONG COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

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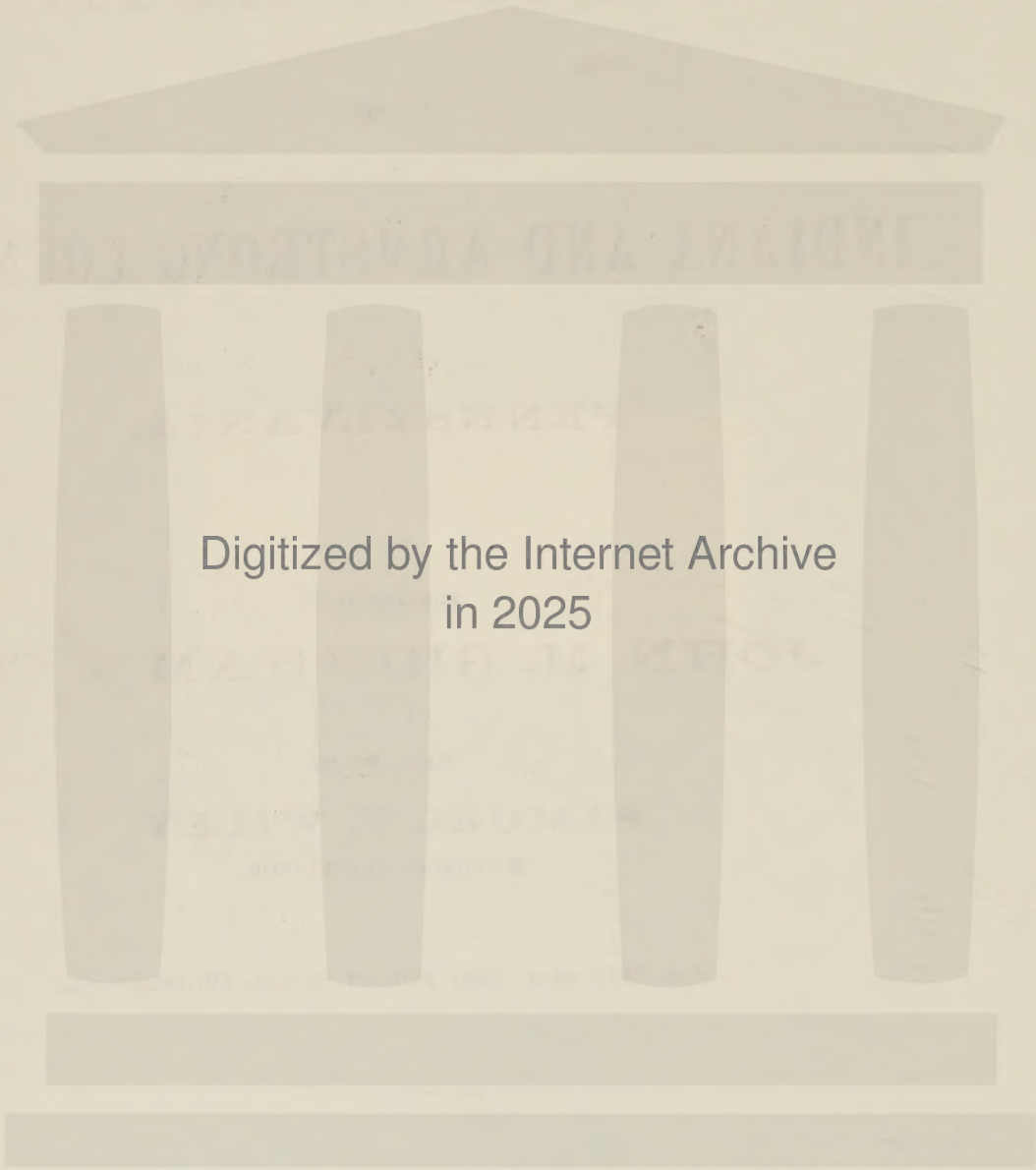
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PREFACE.

BIOGRAPHY is not only the most fascinating, but is also the most instructive and popular branch of history. Biography not only possesses the advantages of general history, but often brings to light the springs of great events which, in the comprehensive range of history, would have escaped attention. Biography is the analysis of history; history is the synthesis of biography. All the great historians in the world have used biography freely in their histories; and to read history without regard to biography is to make it unintelligible. Biographical history is history by induction, which is the natural and philosophical method. It is far more complete in its scope than the mere chronicling of public events, for in it is contained all the elements of human progress, together with the groupings of history and the minutia of biography. The history of any nation, State or country is best and most forcibly written in the life records of its energetic and enterprising citizens, and the Congress of the United States, in view of this, in 1876, recommended to State and county authorities the importance and necessity of collecting and preserving the histories and biographies of their prominent men and useful citizens.

Nothing, however, was done in the counties of the Keystone State toward the collection of biographical history, beyond securing a few sketches of public men who had passed away, until 1889, when the publisher of this work compiled and published the first cyclopædia of biographies that was ever issued in Pennsylvania. In Indiana and in Armstrong, as in all other counties of this great Union, the present generation has but little history of past generations except what is furnished by tradition, which is the most uncertain and unreliable method in the world of transmitting ancestral history. In attempting to rescue from oblivion and divorce from tradition the early

history of many of the old and leading families of Indiana and Armstrong counties, the publisher has been well aided by the enterprising and progressive citizens of these counties. Cotemporary biography has been given in connection with ancestral history, and thus is presented the lives of those in the present, as well as those of the past, who have been instrumental in making each of these two counties what it is to-day—a fitting home for nearly every industry which labor and capital can set in motion, and a land where moral and intellectual progress keeps pace with rapid commercial and industrial development.

The geological feature has been introduced to give an adequate and correct idea of the great mineral wealth of these counties. The geology given is taken mainly from the volumes of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

In the preparation of the historical part of this work over a thousand volumes were consulted in the great libraries of the United States, besides a careful and tedious examination of public records and State archives. On account of limited space many events of local history were condensed from the present histories of the two counties, and the sickness of S. T. Wiley, the historian and editor-in-charge of the work, prevented their verification from court records and other authentic sources of information.

In this cyclopædia of biographies we would seek, by presenting the lives of so many who have been examples of industry and perseverance in the way of right, to excite to virtue and stimulate to exertion the sons of Indiana and Armstrong counties, and influence them to pursuits that will lead to wealth, fame, happiness and honor, as well as to influence them to lead lives such as will prevent their names from being carried down "the stream of oblivion, and swallowed up in the gulf of unregistered mortality."

THE PUBLISHER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1891.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

INDIANA AND ARMSTRONG COUNTIES.

Pre-historic races—The Mound-builders—The Indians—Race history of white pioneers—The Backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies—Irish, German, Scotch, English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish elements and the Backwoodsmen's place in our National History—Pennsylvania—William Penn—Territory of Indiana and Armstrong counties under Westmoreland—French and English contest over the Ohio Valley—Early English settlements—Struggle of the Backwoodsmen and the English over the Ohio Valley—Burning of Hannastown—Pioneer settlements in Indiana and Armstrong—The history, growth and development of these counties—Their future.

IT is impossible in a work of this kind to allot sufficient space for a complete history of the present territory of these two important counties of western Pennsylvania; yet the publisher has deemed it most essential that some account of the life-story of their different inhabiting races should be given, and that a brief presentation of the salient points of their history should be made before proceeding to record the biographical sketches of their leading citizens.

The historical part of this work has been completed after a vast amount of research and was prosecuted at considerable expense; but all the time and expense is repaid by the fact that it leaves a solid foundation upon which the future historian can build a comprehensive and complete history, as well as suggesting to the student of history some sources of heretofore unknown historical information in regard to these counties and the deeds of their pioneer white settlers.

The history of Indiana and Armstrong counties naturally divides itself into three distinct periods, each of which is characterized by a peculiar inhabiting race, as follows:

1. Aboriginal Period—Mound-builders.
2. Savage Period—Indians.
3. Civilized Period—White Race.

There is but little known of the ancient history of the North American continent despite the most exhaustive researches. Nearly three or four centuries ago, when human eyes in the track of the morning sun-rays first beheld the forest shores of America, it was as if a great curtain had rolled away from the western world of waters.

But back of it lay a continent with only the Mound-builders' ruins and the Red men's tra-

ditions. No history in volumes traced, no record in rock-written inscription, to tell where the one race with a civilization but no history had gone, or the other race with a tradition but no civilization had come. Of the Mound-builders' origin and mysterious fate—first we have supposition, next theory from relics, then speculation and *that is all.*

Came they from Asia when Abram sojourned in the land of Egypt? Came they at a later date across the trackless wilds of inhospitable Siberia, passing over the Behring strait on its ice-bound floor; or did they, in the northern winter land's sickly smile of summer, coast along the chain of the Aleutian islands stretching from Asia to America; or left they fabled Atlantis, when it was sinking in earth-quake throes, to plant themselves westward on the North American shore? No one can tell. Mexican and Indian traditions and relics found in the mounds favor the hypothesis of their migration from Asia by Behring strait or the Aleutian islands, and that they were the ancestors of the Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico.

The earliest traces of human life found in America indicate an age corresponding with the age of the mammoth and reindeer of Europe. Corresponding with the stone age and the beginning of the bronze age in Europe, was a semi-civilized state of life in America—a race of people who were Mound-builders, and who undoubtedly built all the great mounds in the United States. As to how far back this period extended, none can tell. David Cusick, an educated Indian, in a work entitled "Ancient History of the Six Nations," states an Indian tradition assigning the Mound-builders back twenty-two centuries before the landing of Columbus. Were they strong in numbers? Undoubtedly, as no traces exist of their possessing domestic animals, it must have taken great numbers of men, long periods, to build the great works whose ruins remain to this day.

These great works were of two kinds: first, mounds; second, fortifications. The mounds may be considered in regard to form and use; in form they were round, oblong and pyramidal; as regards use they may be divided into four classes.

Temple Mounds.—The first great class is pyramidal in form; and in the west they are from 50 to 90 feet high and from 300 to 700 feet long, with terraces or steps ascending to their summits, where clear traces and unmistakable signs of former buildings are to be found, indicating the past dwelling of chief or priest.

Altar Mounds.—The second great class in form is round, and found to be from two to four feet high, and five to eight feet across. On the top is always a depression in a layer of hardened clay; and in this depression, ashes; and in these ashes, evidences of burnt sacrifices; while every object found in them is broken and has suffered from fire.

Effigy Mounds.—The third great class in form body forth rude representations of different animals, and north of the Wisconsin river are some representing the human form. Representing animals, they are about two hundred feet long, 4 feet high, and 25 feet wide.

Tomb Mounds.—The fourth great class of mounds in form is round and oblong, their dimensions widely varying in different localities. One close to St. Louis is 40 feet high, and 300 feet long. They are far more abundant than those of the other classes. They are of two kinds: first, interment mounds; and second, battle mounds, where the slain were piled up and earth heaped over them. These mounds in the Ohio Valley are larger, and the bones in them, by an advanced stage of decomposition, show them to be older than the mounds of the Atlantic States. A careful examination of the interment mounds in many places gives unmistakable and indisputable evidence of the practice of cremation rites.

Fortifications.—The second kind of these great works, may be considered in regard to form as

circular, square or elliptical; in regard to use, they may be considered as of two classes.

Old Forts.—The first great class existed all over the Mississippi Valley, enclosing from a few yards up to several acres of land. Red Stone Old Fort at what is now Brownsville, Pa., stood on the site of the Mound-builders' old fort. They were of different shapes, and stood on the banks of some water. They were earth structures east of the Mississippi; while west, stone was extensively used in their construction.

Fortified Heights.—The second great class in the east are chiefly found in Georgia; where, in one section of the State, all defensible mountains were fortified by this extinct race. Mt. Yond, 4000 feet high, and Stone mountain, 2360 feet high, were fortified with stone rolled and heaped, and built up into defensive walls.

What tools did they employ in the construction of their great works? Revealed by the plow-share, unearthed from the mound, brought up from the half-hidden pit and concealed hiding-place, they are comprised, according to material, of two classes, stone and copper. Of stone, a rude flint chipped in shape of a spade to which a handle was attached was used for digging. Flint spades, axes, tomahawks, chisels, wedges and knives constituted their tools of stone; while as weapons of stone, they had arrow and spear-heads, besides pipes, tubes, pestles, pendants, sinkers and ornaments. Of copper, rudely hammered out, were tools, such as axes, hammers and spoons, weapons and ornaments obtained by working mines on Lake Superior, where a block of copper weighing six tons was discovered some years ago, that they had commenced to take out, with their rude stone and copper tools lying by its side. They used bone and horn to make cups and spoons, clay and shells to make ceramic ware, and wood to make clubs and rude mauls.

Tools and weapons were found in a mound at Marietta, Ohio, on whose top trees were growing thirty years ago, and their age was estimated at eight hundred years. This calculation would give 1050 A.D. as the time when the mound was in existence, whether built earlier or not.

There were found at Moundsville, West Virginia, in the great mound of that place, ivory beads and copper bracelets, and a singular hieroglyphical stone incribed with characters in the ancient rock alphabet of 16 right and acute angled single strokes used by the Pelasgi and other early Mediterranean nations. Standing on an elevated plain 75 feet above the level of the Ohio river it was connected by low earthen intrenchments with other mounds. They took in a well, walled up with rough stones; and back on a high hill were found the ruins of a stone tower, apparently a watch-tower, built of rough undressed stones laid up without mortar. A similar tower stands on a high Grave creek hill, and one across the Ohio river on a high projecting promontory. The three towers seem to have been built as watch-towers, or sentinel out-looks for the numerous mounds dotting this elevated plain. Howe says: "On the Green Bottom in Cabell and Mason counties vestiges of a large city, with traces of laid-out streets running to the Ohio river, covering the space of a half mile, were once visible."

Why left this mighty race this great empire? Did war from the Indian, famine or fever, waste them? Or sought they a southern clime more warm than glows beneath our Northern skies?

None with certainty can tell. Cusick gives us Indian tradition, that the Indians drove them south 2000 years before Columbus came, and that the Mound-builders came from the south; which might have been either Louisiana or Mexico; but there are many things to impair the story. Theory favors, but certainly does not stamp, the conclusion that the Mound-builders were the ancestors of the Aztecs and Toltecs, and obeying a migratory impulse, sweeping forward and southward to the plains of Mexico and Peru,

established themselves under the reign of emperor and the rule of inca.

Leaving this country, these mounds may have been the rude model-structures of ideas they developed into those wonderful structures that greeted the greedy eyes of Cortez and Pizarro. The introduction of stone into their mound-structures here must have represented an idea of progress—an experimental mode of a proposed change, whose consummation might have been achieved in the great halls, cities, temples and aqueducts of the Montezumas.

The Mound-builders' age stands as the twilight of American's earliest civilization. On its close fell a night of barbarism, resting all over the land and extending to the coming of Columbus, the dawn of America's latest and the world's brightest civilization.

The Mound-builders in Indiana and Armstrong must have come up the Allegheny river in conformity with the great law that governed the race, in following the rivers and settling in their valleys. All evidence tends to sustain their coming up the Allegheny from the site of Pittsburgh or down that river from Lake Chautauqua, New York, where they had extensive settlements. The absence of forts, the indispensable accompaniment of their established settlements would indicate their intention of but temporary residence, while the bones in their interment mounds would show temporary occupation for many years; no doubt made for hunting the game then wonderfully abundant in the Allegheny Valley. The bones of children in the mounds and the remains of ancient pottery found prove that they brought their families and lived on the river close to their burial mounds while temporarily here.

The early settlers paid but little attention to the Mound-builders' ruins and generally regarded them as the work of the Indians, hence but little trace has been preserved of them. One of the forts and mounds of the Mound-builders was in West Wheatfield township, and is described in Cauldwell's History of Indiana county as follows: "A few miles north from the river, on the old Sides farm, stands 'Fort Hill.' The traditions tell us that it was known as such to George Finley and the early settlers on the river. The soil of the hill is very rich, and till 1817 or 1818, it was nearly all covered with an improved forest. In the early part of the century the outlines of a fort were distinctly marked, being slightly elevated. On the inside were several mounds." In Scott's Gazetteer of 1806 we read the following: "In Wheatfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., is a remarkable mound, from which several strange specimens of art have been taken. One was a stone serpent five inches in diameter, part of the entablature of a column, both rudely carved in the form of diamonds and leaves; and also an earthen urn with ashes." The mound above alluded to was on the inside of the fort. Beside the articles aforementioned, there were found at an early date, fragments of pottery of a much finer texture than that made by the Indians; stones of peculiar shape, both carved and hollowed, as if intended for utensils for cooking purposes or receptacles. The latter were both large and small.

Smith in his history of Armstrong county, page 254, makes mention of an ancient earthwork on Pine creek supposed by some to be the work of Mound-builders. On page 288 he gives an account of another fortified work in Cowanshannock township enclosing an acre and a half of land. It was circular in form, had a wall some five feet high, and was surrounded with a trench. Mr. Smith describes (page 313) a military fortification and out-works in Manor township. It was on the left bank of the Allegheny river, and on some of its parapets were growing trees that were over 300 years in age. Numerous relics were found near it, and everything seems to warrant it of pre-historic origin.

That the Mound-builders were cremationists

is beyond doubt. This is established by the appearance of the bones, which everywhere show the action of fire, as well as by the ashes and charcoal found. Most probably they placed the corpses in a sitting posture, and piled wood around them and fired it. On the remains earth was thrown. The dead were placed in one at a time. When one of their people died, the mound was opened, the corpse was placed beside the one last put in, and the fiery process repeated. A careful examination of the bones show no traces of death by violence, and seems to contradict the theory that all the dead in their mounds were slain in great battles.

From a mound, the writer obtained a strange skull out of the top layer of bones. Digging down, we came upon several skulls in the bottom layer, but could not get them out, as they crumbled to pieces in our hands; finally the top of one was secured, and where the sutures meet on top of the Caucasian head, they were prevented in this head by a small bone of about one inch in length by one half inch in width, of a peculiar shape. All the other skulls possessed this same peculiar bone. The top of the skull secured and the others that crumbled, showed the heads of the race to have been long and narrow, with low foreheads, and long narrow faces.

The Hon. James C. McGrew and others, in 1834, excavated this mound, and found in it a peculiar shaped stone pipe, and a very peculiar stone relic in the shape of an hour-glass, which was mechanically constructed, neatly dressed, and capable of being used for the purpose of recording time. It might have been captured and placed in the mound for safe keeping by an Indian; as the Mound-builder is supposed to have left Asia when the sun-dial was used, and before the invention and the introduction of the hour-glass. Fragments of ancient pottery have been plowed up close to these mounds, similar in appearance to the ancient ware described in the "Antiquities of the West" and the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley."

The fate of the Mound-builders of the Allegheny Valley must have been the same as that of their whole race. When the race left the Mississippi Valley, those of the Allegheny Valley forsook their summer hunting-ground here, and added their numbers to swell the migratory columns again in motion toward sunnier regions farther south.

Savage Period: Indians.—Twilight deepens—the Mound-builder is retreating. Night darkens—the Indian is advancing. Whence comes he? One theory credits the Indians as being descendants of the Jews. Succeeding theories blended them with the Carthagenians, traced them to the Phenicians, derived them from the Egyptians, rendered them of the Grecians, established them of the Romans, gave them origin of the Northmen, and made them natives of the soil. The best supported and most plausible theory of their origin is that they are of Mongolian extraction; that while the wave of population in the old world was from east to west, in the new world it was from north to south; that the Indian was the second wave of population from Asia following in the track of the first wave,—the Mound-builder who was then leaving this country and sweeping southward to the plains of Mexico and Peru.

The first fact in favor of the Indians being of Mongolian extraction is that all their traditions state that they came from the North.

The second is the grammatical affinity of all the Indian languages constituting the sixth or American group of languages, which in principle of formation and grammatical construction bears unquestionable resemblance to the Tartar or third group of languages, which is one of the two great language families of the Mongolian race.

The Indian occupation of the United States admits of two theories: first, a peaceable possession; second, a forcible possession. The first is the most likely, as the Mound-builders were a semi-civilized race, and from their great works

it is fair to presume as strong in numbers as the Indian invaders. But it is fair presumption, that between the inferior-advancing and the superior-retreating races, the clash of mortal conflict would be inevitable. The withdrawal of the Mound-builder from the field of battle after repulsing his Indian foe, to resume his southward journey, would give to the Indian the idea that his enemy had fled; and on this his tradition of conquest, repeated to white prisoners in 1754–55, was undoubtedly founded.

The Indians east of the Mississippi were tall, and straight as arrows, with long, coarse, black hair, which they generally kept shaved off, except the scalp lock; high cheek bones and black piercing eyes. Their limbs were supple by exercise and their muscles hardened by constant exposure to the weather.

Their dress was the skins of wild animals, smoked or tanned with the brains of the animals killed. Their wigwams were poles stuck in the ground and bent together at the top, covered with chestnut and birch bark. Their weapons, war-clubs, bows and arrows and stone tomahawks, until they procured iron tomahawks and guns from the white traders. Their boats were log and birch bark canoes.

Their religion was the worship of the Great Spirit, and they believed there was a happy hunting-ground in the spirit-land beyond the mountains of the setting sun, where brave warriors went at death and pursued the chase forever and ever; but which no coward was ever permitted to enter.

Their laws were the customs handed down in the traditions of the old men. An offense against custom was punished by exclusion from society. If the offense was murder, it was punished by the nearest kinsman of the slain. Their legislation was enacted by the grand council called together by the chief of the tribe upon the urgency or necessity of the occasion, where the disposition of all questions rested upon the votes of the whole tribe, and where, commencing with the chief, all had a right to speak.

Each tribe had its head chief or sachem. The succession of this office was sometimes hereditary, even in the elevation of a queen; sometimes was bestowed for ability and bravery upon a warrior of another tribe, if he was living with them and was brave and daring. Each tribe had its medicine man, who, in addition to gathering herbs to effect cures, was its historian, teaching the young braves the traditions of their fathers, and to count time by the moon—as so many moons ago such a thing happened. Some tribes could only count up to ten, others up to ten thousand. The medicine man and the old men taught the young brave never to forgive an injury or to forget a kindness. They taught him that sternness was a virtue and tears were womanish, and if captured and burning at the stake to let no torture draw a groan or sigh from him; but to taunt his enemies, recite his deeds of prowess, and sing his death-song. He was also taught that the great object of life was to distinguish himself in war and to slay his enemies. He was taught to be faithful to any treaty he made; and to use any deceit or practice any treachery upon an enemy was honorable, and that it was no disgrace to kill an enemy wherever found, even if unarmed.

Marriage among the Indians was attended with but little ceremony. An Indian could have several wives at one time if he wished, but seldom had more than one. The husband furnished the meat by hunting, and the wife or squaw raised the corn and did all the work. The husband when at home did not labor, so his limbs would not be stiffened, but would remain supple for war and the chase. The husband could leave his wife when he pleased, but on separation the children remained with the wife, and she kept the wigwam and had the privilege to marry again.

The Indian copied after the Mound-builder. He used flint to make his arrow and spear-

heads, and stone to make his tomahawks, hammers, pestles and ornaments; clay and shells to make his pottery ware, but failed to work copper, and had lost all trace of the mines left by the Mound-builders. The stone-grave chamber of the Mound-builder suggested the stone-pile grave of the Indian. Stones of memorial constituted the second class of Indian stone heaps. They were thrown up in heaps at the crossing of trails, and on the summit of some mountain, and each Indian that passed added a stone. "Lawson's Carolina," published in 1709, at page 309, makes mention of the Indians in the South piling up these memorial heaps. They were piled up in Asia by the Hindoos, according to "Coleman's Hindoo Mythology," page 271.

The earliest mention we have of memorial stones was when the Children of Israel passed over Jordan, and Joshua pitched twelve stones as a memorial heap in Gilgal, to commemorate Israel's passing over on dry land. Joshua 4 : 22. And the earliest mention we have of stones piled over the dead is in II Samuel 18 : 17, when Absalom was cast into a great pit and a great heap of stones laid on him.

Stone circles existed as the third class of the Indians' stone-heaps, being stones piled in a great circle and sometimes placed standing, inside of which the East Virginia Indians gathered and went through a great many ceremonies, according to Berkly's History of Virginia, page 164.

The Indians of the United States were divided into eight great families: Algonquin, Iroquois, Catawbas, Cherokees, Uchees, Mobilians, Natches and Dacotahs or Sioux. The great plains, the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast were in possession of powerful tribes not in the above division. Each family was divided into numerous tribes, and these tribes were generally engaged in bloody wars with each other.

The Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians came about 1700 into the territory of Indiana and Armstrong counties on account of the game, and were soon followed by the Shawanees from eastern Pennsylvania, where they had settled in 1677 when driven out of Georgia and South Carolina. These two tribes were the tenants at will of the Allegheny Valley, which was under the dominion of the Six Nations of New York, who were called by De Witt Clinton the Romans of America, and whose council resembled the *Wittenagamott* of the Saxons.

The Delawares and Shawanees did not have many villages, were chiefly hunters and a more complete account of them will be found in the description of the French and Indian war and in the individual histories of the two counties.

Cusick gives the following tradition accounting for the scarcity of Indian towns in the Allegheny Valley: The Mound-builders, twenty-two hundred years before Columbus discovered America, lived in a Golden city in the south, under a great emperor. This emperor invaded the Mississippi Valley, and built all its mounds. The Indians, coming from the north, drove him back after terrible fighting and divided the country among themselves, excepting the Monongahela and Allegheny Valleys, over which various tribes waged long and bloody wars. They finally called a grand council, and agreed that no tribe was to inhabit them or build towns on their soil, but that, on account of the wonderful abundance of game, they were to remain a common hunting-ground for all the tribes.

The White Race.—It is not foreign to the history of Indiana and Armstrong counties, and will add much to a right understanding of the great movement by which they were conquered and peopled by the white race, to glance back over the race-history of their English, German, Irish, Welsh and Scotch pioneers; and that wonderful Scotch-Irish people whose advent into the territory of these counties was but a part of the initial step of the winning of the "Great West" by the Backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies.

It is not inappropriate of this substantial section of country to make more intelligible the hastily sketched record of its English-speaking people, to notice, also, the part which they have played in modern history.

The empires of the ancient world were under the domination of a single idea, while the nations of modern times are composed of diverse elements that hold each other in check and prevail together. Religious motives have influenced the political movements of modern history which commenced with the barbarian ascendancy of the fierce north-land German races of Europe when they subverted the Roman Empire and conquered the sea-girt realm of Great Britain.

In the dawn of modern history arose the rival systems of Christianity and Mohammedanism which immediately entered into a great struggle for the mastery of Europe. In the mighty contest which followed the Crescent fell before the Cross and the barbarian conquerors of Rome, who had vanquished the hosts of the Prophet, finally embraced the Christian faith. In the afterward struggle of the barbarians towards civilization, two great leaders loomed up in Charlemagne, the Frankish sovereign, and Alfred the Great of England. The next period in barbarian history was that of Feudalism, a system growing out of the peculiar military institutions of the Teutonic race. In due time came the Crusades, which were followed by the rise of the Free Cities, wherein were born political liberty, and by the establishment of Modern Monarchy.

The overflow of the Germanic peoples upon the continent of Europe, while it stimulated the Latin nations into vigorous life, yet added nothing to the increase of German territory, nor contributed in the least to the spread of the German language. But "the day when the keels of the low Dutch sea-thieves first grated on the British coast was big with the doom of many nations. These sea-rovers who won England, to a great extent, displaced the native Britons, and England grew to differ profoundly from the German countries of the mainland." Celtic and Scandinavian elements were introduced into the English blood, and the Norman conquest brought about "the transformation of the old English tongue into the magnificent language which is now the common inheritance of so many widespread peoples."

After the alleged Pre-Columbian discoveries of portions of the North American continent, Spain was the first nation to discover, to conquer, and to colonize any portion of this country, but England soon won from her the mastery of the sea and the "sun of Spanish world-dominion set as quickly as it had risen." In the colonization of this country Spain had powerful rivals in England, France and Holland.

In the English settlements and conquests of the Atlantic sea-board, southern colonization was commenced by the Cavalier at Jamestown, northern occupation dates to the landing of the Roundhead or Puritan on Plymouth Rock, and central settlement was inaugurated by Calvert, the Catholic, at St Mary's, in behalf of religious toleration, and by Penn, the Quaker, at Philadelphia, in the interests of universal liberty.

The Puritan swept King Philip and his tribes from the face of the earth and extended New England to the Hudson. The Cavalier crushed Powhattan's thirty-tribe confederation and carried westward his line of settlements in Virginia and the Carolinas to the Blue Ridge mountains; and Penn by treaties secured the peaceable possession of his province to the Susquehanna river.

The Backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies.—At the opening of the eighteenth century the Alleghenies constituted the western boundary of English colonial territory, but in the mountain valleys between the tide-water regions of the south and the Alleghenies, and in the same longitudinal mountain valleys between the Susquehanna river and the Allegheny mountains, arose

a wonderful class of people whose arms and whose courage won the great west from the Alleghenies to the Rio Grande and the Pacific. They will be known in the future as the Backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies, a name applied to them by Roosevelt in his work entitled "The Winning of the West."

The backwoodsmen were American by birth and parentage, and of mixed race, Irish, German, Scotch, English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish. But the dominant strain in their blood was the Scotch-Irish, whose preachers taught the creed of Knox and Calvin. The English element of this backwoods race was represented by Daniel Boone, and its Cavalier spirit had fitting exemplification in Clarke and Blount, while the German element produced the Whetzels and the Welsh contributed the Morgans.

Of these different elements the Irish possessed all those traits of national character for which they have been distinguished for centuries, and bore well their part in the frontier struggle.

They were warm-hearted, impulsive and generous, and when a settlement was established they were among the first to open taverns, build mills and distilleries and speculate in land. Many of that blood and race have ever since been prominent in military and civil life.

The next distinctive class was the German, who came principally from eastern Pennsylvania, although some of them were from the Rhine provinces and various portions of Germany. G. D. Albert says of them: "They were not so aggressive as the former (Scotch-Irish), and, as a rule, they laid out a life-work devoted to labor. They were a strong body, yet, owing to their detached locations and their characteristics in not meddling in public affairs, the whole controlling of affairs in the first years of our history was monopolized by the Scotch-Irish and the Americans of English descent." Toward the end of the Revolution, however, the German had coalesced with the other elements, and they were prominent in civil as well as military affairs. Sober, economic, plain, honest, religious and firm in discharge of duty, they were reliable soldiers and scouts and industrious and moral citizens. Their progress was slow but sure, and they devoted themselves to agriculture with the best of results.

The Scotch were few in numbers, but were a hardy, moral and fearless people, who preserved amid the Alleghenies the lofty spirit of independence which they inherited from their forefathers in the highlands of Scotland. They were strong-willed, and self-reliant, and were distinguished for intelligence, morality, prudence, patient industry and honest thrift. Brave on the battle-field, sagacious on the march and wise in council, they were a valuable element of the frontier population.

The English were principally of Cavalier strain, and, in addition to the resolute will and great determination of their race, were noted for a high sense of honor and a lofty spirit of independence, such as was possessed by their ancestors at Runnymede when they wrested from King John the immortal *Magna Charta*. They fought bravely and furnished many leaders.

The Welsh were principally from Virginia, and were the smallest element in numbers, but were always foremost in hours of danger, and the race which gave Morgan and Jefferson to American history can never be disparaged for bravery or intelligence.

Scotch-Irish Element.—It was the largest and most important element of the Allegheny Backwoodsmen. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Scotch-Irish from the north of Ireland commenced to come to the Colonies, and by 1730 they were fairly swarming across the ocean in two streams; the larger landing at Philadelphia and pushing west of the Susquehanna river, and the smaller landing at Charleston and seeking the Carolina back-country from which they pushed up along the Alleghenies till they met the downward stream from western Pennsylvania, their great breeding-ground and nur-

sery. They stretched a broad belt from north to south, a shield of sinewy men thrust in between the people of the sea-board and the red warriors of the wilderness.

The Scotch-Irish as a race has been ably described by Dr. J. S. MacIntosh, in the following language: "John Knox, under God, made the Scotch and Scotch-Irish and their characteristics—unyielding grit, granite hardness, close-mouthed self-repression, clear, firm speech when the truth is to be told, God-fearing honesty, loyalty to friendship, defiant of death, conscience and knee-bending only to God. Before Knox wrought and enstamped himself, our race had abilities. After him, we have achievements. Before him we have powers; now performances. Before him strugglings; now success. In long years of close historic reading and interested study of national departures and racial trends, I have found many a marked and self-impressing leader who, for some time, has made a nation wax and molded it at will; but then new fires came and a new stamp. But I have not found one single leader has so deeply, pervasively and permanently enstamped himself on a people who, of all folks, stand foremost among the self-asserting races."

Andrew Jackson was of Scotch-Irish descent, and under his lead many of his race served with distinction in the Creek war and the acquisition of west Florida, while numbers of them immortalized themselves at New Orleans, where, clad in hunting shirt and leggings, they fought in the ranks of the frontier companies.

Another Scoth-Irish leader was Houston, who won Texan independence from Mexico and was largely instrumental in urging and securing the annexation of the "Lone Star State" to the American Union.

These frontiersmen in a single generation were welded together into one people—a freedom-loving and bold, defiant race. They differed from the world in dress, in customs and in mode of life. As a class they neither built towns nor loved to dwell in them.

In the conquest of the west the backwoods axe, shapely, well-poised, with long and light head, and the long, small-bore, flintlock, frontier rifle, were the national weapons of the American Backwoodsmen, who have never been excelled in their use. "The Backwoodsman was always clad in the fringed hunting-shirt, of home-spun or buckskin, the most picturesque and distinctively national dress ever worn in America. It was a loose smock or tunic, reaching nearly to the knees, and held in at the waist by a broad belt, from which hung the tomahawk and scalping-knife."

In 1748 Conrad Weiser crossed the Alleghenies as a messenger from the governor of Pennsylvania to the Indians at Logstown. Two years later Christopher Gist, the explorer of the Ohio land company, with his own and several other families made the first settlement west of the Alleghenies. This settlement was destroyed by the French in 1754 and the French and Indian war stopped Backwoodsmen from further settlement until the fall of Ft. Duquesne in 1758. By 1769 the American Backwoodsmen had increased in numbers in the valleys along the Alleghenies, so that they were ready to flood the continent beyond. From 1769 to 1774 they poured in a steady stream into western Pennsylvania and northwestern Virginia despite the king of England's proclamation prohibiting settlement west of the Alleghenies.

In the south during the above named period they pushed across the mountains into Kentucky under the lead of Boone and into Tennessee, where Robertson and Sevier founded the "Watauga Commonwealth." They plunged into a great forest region, where between their scattered settlements intervened miles on miles of shadowy, wolf-haunted woodland, in whose tangled depths lurked the hawk-eyed and wolf-hearted Indian.

The Indian was a terrible and cruel foe. On

their own ground in the woods they were far more formidable than the best European troops. Although inferior in numbers, they defeated Braddock's grenadiers and Grant's highlanders. The finest drilled veteran troops of the world failed when led against the dark tribesmen of the forest. When on his own ground and any ways near equal in numbers the Indians were never defeated by any enemy except the Backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies, who won their most notable victory over the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant, or the Great Kanawha in 1774.

Before the Revolution commenced, in 1774, the British Parliament had by the Quebec Act declared the country between the Great Lakes and the Ohio to be part of Canada and had not the Backwoodsmen under Boone and Clarke and other frontier leaders been successful in conquering it we would be cooped up to-day between the sea and the Allegheny mountains, while the Dominion of Canada would now include the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. This act has been entirely overlooked by most American historians, while ignored by others; yet it was intended to have a decided bearing on Colonial affairs, and but for the Revolutionary struggle for Independence it would have been an important event in the history of this country as a part of the Empire of Great Britain. The founding of this great Republic was on the Atlantic shore by the Puritan, the Cavalier, the Patroon, the Catholic, the Quaker and the Huguenot; but its wonderful growth and great increase of territory is due to the Backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies, who passed off the stage of action without ever realizing the importance or magnitude of the work which they accomplished in the building of the United States.

"During the Revolutionary war the men of the west for the most part took no share in the actual campaigning against the British and Hessians. Their duty was to conquer and hold the wooded wilderness that stretched westward to the Mississippi; and to lay therein the foundation of many future commonwealths. Yet at a crisis in the great struggle for liberty, at one of the darkest hours for the patriotic cause, it was given to a band of western men to come to the relief of their brethren of the sea-board and to strike a telling and decisive blow for all America. When the three southern provinces lay crushed and helpless at the feet of Cornwallis, the Holston backwoodsmen suddenly gathered to assail the triumphant conquerer. Crossing the mountains that divided them from the beaten and despairing people of the tide-water region, they killed the ablest lieutenant of the British commander, and at a single stroke undid all that he had done."

The Backwoodsmen, under Campbell, Williams and Shelby, used Indian tactics in capturing the British forces at King's Mountain, and the next year another backwoods leader, in the person of Morgan the "Wagoner General," defeated the daring and dashing Tarleton at the ever memorable battle of the Cowpens.

"The Backwoodsmen were above all things characteristically American; and it is fitting that the two greatest and most typical of all Americans should have been respectively a sharer and an outcome of their work. Washington himself passed the most important years of his youth heading the westward movement of his people; clad in the traditional dress of the backwoodsmen, in tasseled hunting-shirt and fringed leggings, he led them to battle against the French and Indians, and helped to clear the way for the American advance. The only other man who in the American roll of honor stands by the side of Washington, was born when the distinctive work of the pioneers had ended; and yet he was bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh; for from the loins of this gaunt frontier folk sprang mighty Abraham Lincoln."

Another peculiarly distinctive and eminently

great Backwoods leader and politician was Andrew Jackson, who was born of Scotch-Irish parents. In 1796 Albert Gallatin describes him as follows; "A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin: his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

The famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the nineteenth century. In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1828 he was triumphantly elected president over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merit than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history, not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEFORE proceeding to speak of the history of these counties a word in regard to the State of which they are political divisions might not be out of place.

Pennsylvania is situated between 39 deg. 43 min. and 42 sec. north latitude, and 2 deg. 17 min. east, and 3 deg. 31 min. west longitude, from Washington. Its mean length is 280.39 miles; mean breadth, 158.05 miles; its greatest length, 302 13-40 miles, and greatest breadth 175 miles and 192 perches.

The latitude of Greenwich is 51 deg. 27 min. 39 sec. north, and the latitude of Washington 38 deg. 53.3 min. The longitude of Philadelphia from Greenwich is 75 deg. 18 min. west, and the longitude of Greenwich from Washington is 77 deg. 00.6 min. east.

Topographically Pennsylvania is divided into three parts—a southeastern or sea-board district of scattered hills, a middle belt of mountains, and a great western table land or bituminous coal district, which is everywhere deeply seamed by numerous tributaries of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Susquehanna rivers. In the first district is the garden portion of the State. In the Appalachian belt is the great anthracite coal field of the United states while the western district is rich with treasures of oil, iron ore and bituminous coal and the Connellsville coking region, which produces the typical coke of the world. The third district embraces one half of the area of Pennsylvania, being bounded on three sides by State lines and on the east by the last westward ridge of the Alleghenies.

The Allegheny mountains also divide the State into two nearly equal parts which are entirely different in geological formation and surface relief. The western one of these parts, or western Pennsylvania, lies in the Mississippi Valley; while the eastern part, or eastern Pennsylvania is embraced within the area of the Atlantic sea-board.

Western Pennsylvania is almost an unbroken bituminous coal-field which originally united with the eastern anthracite coal-bed when both extended over the whole State. Western Pennsylvania is divided by the rock-wave of Chestnut ridge (150 miles long) into two sections—the eastern highlands or Allegheny mountain region and the western hill country extending westward from the mountains to the Ohio State line. The Pittsburgh coal bed once extended all over western Pennsylvania, but has been so swept away during the countless ages of the past that it is now limited in area to Washington and Green and to parts of Westmorland, Allegheny, Indiana and Somerset counties. The bituminous coal measures of western Pennsylvania are divided by rock-waves into six grand basins whose combined coal-beds can furnish fuel for the United States for many centuries to come.

The geological structure of Pennsylvania is complicated of form, and various of quality and age. The Laurentian or oldest system of geology is slightly represented in some of the eastern counties, while its successor in age, the Huronian System, has never been recognized in the State. But the Paleozoic or Older Secondary System — beginning with No. 1, the Potsdam sandstone, and terminating with No. XIII., the coal measures of Carboniferous formation, is grandly developed in every section of the State.

The subterranean floor of Pennsylvania is formed of granite, gneiss, mica, slate and marble, lies beneath the present surface at from a thousand to twenty thousand feet and rests upon the same rocks which form the hill country of Lake Superior and contain vast deposits of iron ore, but at inaccessible depths beneath every county of the State. The rocks composing this great floor were originally sandstone and limestone, but were converted into granite, slate, gneiss, mica and marble, by pressure, heat and chemical action.

On this floor was deposited formation after formation of the Paleozoic System until its terminal coal measures were formed just at sea-level, when the second great change in the relative level of sea and land occurred in the surface of Pennsylvania. The land rose into the air in the central and western part, erosion commenced and drainage was established. A third principal change in land and sea-level followed when the eastern borders of the continent arose and carried up in its swell the surface of the eastern part of the State, which had been mostly in the bed of a long salt-water bay. Frost and rain then commenced their work of destruction on these elevated surfaces and drainage carried the soil and rock thus loosened on the east to build up New Jersey, Delaware and the tide water region of Maryland and Virginia, while on the west it bore the eroded earth to form Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The Paleozoic System has been divided into thirteen formations, of which in Indiana and Armstrong counties, numbers I, IV, VII, IX, X and XII are massive sand-rocks; III, V, VIII, XI, are slate formations, II and VI, are principally limestone strata and the XIIIth includes the coal measures.

The coal measures are the highest series of number XII or the Carboniferous formation, which is three thousand feet in thickness. They are divided into three parts; the first or lower coal series carries coal beds A, B, C or Kittanning (3 feet), D or Lower Freeport (3 feet) E or Upper Freeport (6 feet) and F or Elk Lick (1 foot); the second or Barren Measures with coal bed G (1 foot) and the third or upper coal series, with coal beds H or Pittsburgh Bed (6 to 12 feet), I or Limestone coal (2 feet), K (3 feet), and L or Brownsville (6 feet).

By the waters of the calm-flowing Delaware, in 1634, Gustavus Adolphus, "the greatest benefactor of mankind in the line of Swedish kings," sought to establish a mighty empire in which religious thought should be free and

human servitude should never exist. But to other hands was left the founding of this grand ideal State and upon the weak and feeble New Sweden of the warrior King of Sweden was planted the strong and prosperous Quaker province of William Penn, which is now the powerful and populous Keystone State of the American Union. Prior to Gustavus Adolphus' idea of founding a State on the Delaware, the Dutch West India company and the English of Connecticut had made ineffectual attempts at colonization on the "South River." The first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania was made at Upsal (now Chester) in 1638, by Swedes and Finns and was under the direction of Oxenstiern. These settlers came from Gottenburg, on two vessels named the "Key of Calmar" and the "Griffin." They were sent out by a Swedish West India company which was founded by William Usselinex, who had been instrumental in forming the Dutch West India company. Their first governor was Peter Minuet, a former governor of the New Netherlands. In 1655 New Sweden was captured by the Dutch and was New Netherlands until 1664, when it was wrested from the Dutch by the English. In 1673 a Dutch squadron recaptured the country, but one year later gave it up to the English by the treaty of Westminster.

In 1681 the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in liquidation of a debt of 16,000 pounds which the British government owed to his distinguished father, Admiral Sir William Penn.

The following from Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania will throw light upon the naming of the State: "The King affixed his signature on March 4, 1681, naming the province Pennsylvania, for the reasons explained in the subjoined extract from a letter of William Penn to his friend Robert Turner, dated 5th of 1st month, 1681: 'This day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania; a name the King would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country, but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmaumoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is, the high or head woodlands, for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretary to vary the name, for I fear lest it be looked on as vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentioned with praise.'"

William Penn landed in his province in 1682. He founded the city of Philadelphia which afterward became the metropolis of the thirteen colonies and the birthplace of American independence. He established his colony upon the broad principles of Christian charity and constitutional freedom. Penn was proprietor of Pennsylvania until 1693, when the crown assumed the government which it did not restore to him for two years. He then continued as proprietor until his death in 1718, and was succeeded by his sons John, Richard, and Thomas, who were successively proprietors until 1776.

The first governor of Pennsylvania was elected in 1790, and since then Pennsylvania has had a regular succession of governors under the constitutions of 1790, 1838 and 1873.

At the opening of the Revolutionary war the settlers between the Susquehanna and the Hudson owned larger farms than the people of New England, although their farms were less than the plantations of the south. There was a greater diversity of nationalities in Pennsylvania than in any other colony. From the southeast and north and westward were the following elements of population: "First

Swedes, next English, then Germans, and lastly New Englanders; while the whole front of this mass, from the west branch of the Susquehanna southward, was Irish, Welsh, Scotch and Scotch-Irish." The spirit of liberty in Pennsylvania was stubborn but not fierce.

During the Revolution Pennsylvania bore her part in achieving independence, and since its close the State has increased rapidly in population and wealth until the present time.

The Indian title to the State was liquidated by six successive purchases, made respectively in 1682, 1736, 1749, 1758, 1768, and 1784.

The Whiskey Insurrection occurred in 1794, in the western counties, where frontier and Indian history will be given under a succeeding topic.

In 1798 the Fries Insurrection occurred in eastern Pennsylvania, and the next year the State capital was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, where it remained until 1822, when it was established at Harrisburg.

As early as 1825 Pennsylvania inaugurated a vast and important system of internal improvements in a great canal uniting the eastern and western parts of the State. This canal was the successor of extensive turnpikes, and became the predecessor of her present magnificent system of railways.

In 1834 the State established one of the most progressive and successful free-school systems that has ever been put into successful operation, and to increase its efficiency, in 1854, created the office of county superintendent.

The bloodless "Buckshot War" occurred in 1839, and seven years later Pennsylvania soldiers served in the Mexican War with the same unflinching courage which distinguished them in the War of 1812.

In 1861 Pennsylvania responded nobly to the call of President Lincoln for troops, and Pennsylvania soldiers were the first to reach the National capital. During the war Pennsylvania sent to the Union army 270 regiments, numbering 287,284 men, which included 25,000 militia, which were in service in September, 1862. The decisive battle of the late civil war was the great struggle at Gettysburg, on the soil of Pennsylvania, where Lee's veteran legions suffered their first great defeat. The State suffered three Confederate invasions, in one of which the town of Chambersburg was burned.

In 1865 the Legislature passed the act establishing the Soldier's Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania, and under its provisions the State has done handsomely by the orphans of her soldiers who fell during the late civil war. Governor Geary said: "These children (soldiers') are not mere objects of charity or pensioners upon our bounty, but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its (the State's) support and guardianship."

In 1871 there were some labor troubles at Williamsport, and five years later the First Centennial of American Independence was appropriately celebrated in Philadelphia, where for six months the centennial exposition buildings were filled by an immense throng from all parts of the world. The next year was noted for the labor riots of Pittsburgh, and on May 31, 1889, occurred the Johnstown Flood, which filled the whole land with a thrill of horror over the loss of the thousands who were swept down to death by the raging waters of the broken South Fork dam.

Pennsylvania ranks first among the "Iron States" of the Union, and produces more of this metal, and articles manufactured from it, than all the other states and territories together. The State was chiefly agricultural till 1790, when Nicho Allen discovered coal on Broad Mountains. The next year Philip Ginter found coal near Mauch Chunk, and from that time on Pennsylvania has been prominent as a mining and manufacturing Commonwealth. No State has better facilities than ours in its abund-

ance of water-power, coal and iron. In addition to coke and iron manufactures, marble, zinc, graphite, copper and nickel mines are worked, and in the western part of the State productive salt wells are operated. In 1859 petroleum came into commercial importance on Oil Creek, and to-day the oil product of the State is above 5,000,000 barrels. In 1883 the great natural gas reservoirs west of the Alleghenies were tapped, and since then natural gas has been largely used for fuel. The State contains 19 canals and nearly 150 railroads, which are engaged in transporting her products to market.

In 1867 a law was passed for the establishment of 12 normal schools, the most of which are now in operation. Over 30 universities and colleges, ably representing the leading professions are located in the State, while the press, now recognized as a public educator, is in a flourishing condition. The *American Weekly Mercury* was issued in 1719. In 1776 there were 9 papers, in 1880, 620; and now nearly 700 are published in the State.

The old militia system of the State has been replaced by the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which has achieved an enviable record for itself.

The population of Pennsylvania in 1790 was 434,373; in 1800, 602,365; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,348,233; in 1840, 1,724,033; in 1850, 2,311,786; in 1860, 2,906,215; and in 1870, 3,512,951; in 1880, 4,547,096; and in 1890 was over 5,000,000.

We have not deemed it advisable to give in this sketch census statistics of the State beyond those of population, and in place of numerous lists of statistics omitted (which can be found readily in census reports) we give the presidential vote of the State since 1824. This vote has been carefully compiled from reliable sources, and if it has ever been published before we have been unable to find it.

Popular Vote of Pennsylvania at Presidential Elections From 1824 *to* 1888.

1824.	Republican	Andrew Jackson	36,100
	Coalition	John Q. Adams	5,440
	Republican	William H. Crawford	4,206
	Republican	Henry Clay	1,609
1828.	Democrat	Andrew Jackson	101,652
	Nat. Rep.,	John Q. Adams	50,848
1832.	Democrat	Andrew Jackson	90,983
	Nat. Rep.,	Henry Clay	56,716
	Anti-Masonic	William Wirt	
1836.	Democrat	Martin Van Buren	91,475
	Whig	William H. Harrison	87,111
1840.	Whig	William H. Harrison	144,021
	Democrat	Martin Van Buren	143,676
	Liberty	James G. Birney	343
1844.	Democrat	James K. Polk	167,535
	Whig	Henry Clay	161,203
	Liberty	James G. Birney	3,138
1848.	Whig	Zachary Taylor	185,513
	Democrat	Lewis Cass	171,176
	Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	11,263
1852.	Democrat	Franklin Pierce	198,568
	Whig	Winfield Scott	179,174
	Free Dem.,	John P. Hale	8,525
1856.	Democrat	James Buchanan,	230,710
	Republican	John C. Fremont	147,510
	American	Millard Fillmore	82,175
1860.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	268,030
	Democrat	John C. Breckinridge	178,871
	Ind. Dem.	Stephen A. Douglas	16,765
	Cons't Union	John Bell	12,776
1864.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	296,391
	Democrat	George B. McClellan	276,316
1868.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	342,280
	Democrat	Horatio Seymour	313,382
1872.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	349,589
	Dem. & Lib.	Horace Greeley	212,041
	Temperance	James Black	1,630
	Democrat	Charles O'Connor	
1876.	Republican	Rutherford B. Hayes	348,122
	Democrat	Samuel J. Tilden	366,158
	Greenback	Peter Cooper	7,187
	Prohibition	Green Clay Smith	1,319
1880.	Republican	James A. Garfield	444,704
	Democrat	Winfield S. Hancock	407,428
	Greenback	James B. Weaver	20,668
	Prohibition	Neal Dow	
1884.	Republican	James G. Blaine	473,904
	Democrat	Grover Cleveland	392,785
	Greenback	Benjamin F. Butler	16,992
	Prohibition	John P. St. John	15,283

1888.	Republican . .	Benjamin Harrison . .	526,091
	Democrat . . .	Grover Cleveland . . .	446,633
	Prohibition . .	Clinton B. Fisk	20,947
	Greenback . .	Alson J. Streeter . . .	3,873

Pennsylvania needs no eulogium; her past honorable career and present commercial supremacy are sufficient guarantees of her future greatness.

William Penn,—In concluding this brief account of the "Keystone State" we append Lossing's sketch of her founder: "In glorious contrast with the inhumanity of Spaniards, Frenchmen and many Englishmen, stands the record on History's tablet of the kindness and justice toward the feeble Indian of the founder of Pennsylvania.

"'Thou'lt find,' said the Quaker, 'in me and mine,
But friends and brothers to thee and to thine,
Who abuse no power, and admit no line
'Twixt the red man and the white.'
And bright was the spot where the Quaker came
To leave his hat, his drab, and his name,
That will sweetly sound from the trump of Fame.
Till its final blast shall die.

—HANNAH F. GOULD.

"William Penn was born in the city of London, on the 14th of October, 1644, and was educated at Oxford. His father was the eminent Admiral Penn, a great favorite of royalty. William was remarkable, in early youth, for brilliant talent and unaffected piety. While yet a student he heard one of the new sect of Quakers preach, and, with other students, became deeply impressed with the evangelical truths which they uttered. He, with several others, withdrew from the Established Church, worshipped by themselves, and for non-conformity were expelled from the college. Penn's father sought, in vain, to reclaim him; and when at length, he refused to take off his hat in the presence of the admiral, and even of the king, he was expelled from the parental roof. He was sent to gay France, where he became a polished gentleman after a residence of two years; and on his return he studied law in London until the appearance of the great plague in 1665. He was sent to Ireland in 1666, to manage an estate there belonging to his father, but was soon recalled, because he associated with Quakers. Again expelled from his father's house, he became an itinerant Quaker preacher, made many proselytes, suffered revilings and imprisonments 'for conscience' sake,' and at the age of twenty-four years wrote his celebrated work, entitled *No Cross, no Crown*, while in prison because of his nonconformity to the Church of England. He was released in 1670, and soon afterwards became the possessor of the large estates of his father, who died that year. He continued to write and preach in defence of his sect, and went to Holland and Germany, for that purpose in 1677.

"In March, 1681, Penn procured from Charles the Second, a grant of the territory in America which yet bears his name; and two years afterwards he visited the colony which he had established there. He founded Philadelphia—city of brotherly love—toward the close of the same year; and within twenty-four months afterward, two thousand settlers were planting their homes there. Penn returned to England in 1684, and through his influence with the king, obtained the release of thirteen hundred Quakers, then in prison. Because of his personal friendship toward James, the successor of Charles (who was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1688, and had his place filled by his daughter, Mary, and William, Prince of Orange), he was suspected of adherence to the fallen monarch, and was imprisoned, and deprived of his proprietary rights. These were restored to him in 1694; and in 1699 he again visited his American colony. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1701, when he hastened to England to oppose a parliamentary proposition to abolish all proprietary governments in America. He never returned. In 1712 he was prostrated by a paralytic disorder.

It terminated his life on the 30th of July, 1718, at the age of seventy-four years. Penn was greatly beloved by the Indians; and it is worthy of remark that not a drop of Quaker's blood was ever shed by the savages."

Time in his flight has numbered nearly a decade over two hundred years since William Penn set foot on the soil of the present mighty and populous State of Pennsylvania, and the results of his work on the Delaware are truthfully given on the tablet in Independence Hall on which is inscribed, "William Penn, born in London, October 14th, 1644, laid the foundation of universal liberty A. D. 1682, in the privileges he then accorded the emigrants to Pennsylvania and thus enabled their descendants to make the colony the Keystone State of the Federal Union in 1789."

Territory of Indiana and Armstrong counties.—This territory is traced back as portions of previous counties until 1682, when the original counties of Pennsylvania were Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, whose boundaries were indefinite. May, 1729, an act was passed erecting the county of Lancaster, to embrace "all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octoraro creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of the said Octoraro creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill; . . . and the said Octoraro creek, the line of marked trees and the river Schuylkill aforesaid, shall be the boundary line or division between said county and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia."

Thus the nominal jurisdiction of Lancaster county extended westward to the western limits of the province, including the larger part of the territory which now forms the counties of Indiana and Armstrong.

In 1749 the inhabitants of the western parts of Lancaster county prayed for the formation of a new county from that part of Lancaster; whereupon, on the 27th of January, 1750, it was by the General Assembly enacted, "That all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward to the county of York, be and are hereby erected into a county named and hereafter to be called Cumberland, bounded northward and westward with the line of the province, eastward partly with the river Susquehanna and partly with the said county of York, and southward in part by the said county of York, and part by the line dividing the said province from that of Maryland."

For more than twenty years, a period covering the campaigns of Washington and Braddock and the planting of the earlier settlements in the valleys of the Allegheny and Monongahela, Cumberland county continued to include the region west of the Laurel Hill range. On March 9, 1771, that region (embracing the present counties of Indiana and Armstrong and contiguous country) passed to the jurisdiction of Bedford county, which was erected by an act of that date to include "all and singular the lands lying and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the Gap near the head of the Path valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks county; thence along the Berks county line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province, and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning."

The territory of Bedford county west of Laurel Hill became Westmoreland by the passage (February 26, 1773) of an act erecting the last-named county to embrace "All and singu-

lar the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning in the province line, where the most westerly branch, commonly called the South, or Great Branch of Youghiogheny river crosses the same; then down the easterly side of the said branch and river to the Laurel Hill; thence along the ridge of the said hill northeastward, so far as it can be traced, or till it runs into the Allegheny Hill; thence along the ridge dividing the waters of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny rivers to the purchase line at the head of Susquehanna; thence due west to the limits of the province, and by the same to the place of beginning."

This purchase line of Nov. 5, 1768, extended from the site of Cherry Tree, on the east Indiana county line, to the site of Kittanning, in Armstrong county, on the Allegheny river; and thus the larger part of Indiana and the smaller part of Armstrong counties were included in the territory of Westmoreland until the two first-named counties were established respectively in 1800 and 1803. The portion of Armstrong north of the purchase line belonged to Allegheny and Lycoming counties from 1785 to 1800, and that part of Indiana north of the same line was a part of Lycoming from 1784 to 1803. The detailed history of these county establishments and the purchase line of 1768 will be given in the respective sketches of the two counties, in which will also be included full accounts of the early settlers.

Of the territory of Indiana and Armstrong Prof. Leslie says: "The Allegheny and all its head-waters flow through rocks below the coal, in valleys with precipitous sides, seldom exceeding five hundred feet high, supporting a general table-land of the Lower Coal Measures. Borings in the valley beds always reach, at the depth of a few hundred feet, sand-rocks charged with rock oil and salt water, in scant or copious measure.

"In the valley of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas, however, the lower coal-beds rise from the water six times, and six times sink beneath it, the upper coal-beds occurring in the hill-tops only at Blairsville and Saltsburg."

The climate of these counties is the best of the temperate latitudes. They lie between the isothermal lines of 48 and 50 degrees, and are favored with an annual rain-fall of thirty-six inches.

The fauna and flora of these counties are similar to the fauna and flora of the other counties of western Pennsylvania.

French and English Contest.—Many of the early settlers of these counties had been participants in the struggle of England and France over the Ohio Valley, and all of them were Allegheny Backwoodsmen.

In the era of English colonization in what is now the United States, the Appalachian mountains stood for many years as a great bar against the westward tide of emigration, and the planting of the line of settlement along the western mountain slopes was a herculean task. The period of its complete establishment spanned the years of half a century. The story of many of its founders has been quaintly told by Pritts, Withers, Doddridge, Kercheval, McClurg, Day, De Haas, McDonald and others. The account of some of its divisions and founders has formed the theme of the volumes of McKnight, Draper, Irvine, Butterfield and Veech. A limited history of its establishment and the struggles over it are topics in the later and more comprehensive efforts of Tripplett in "Conquering the Wilderness;" Kelsey in "Pioneer Heroes," and Mason and Ridpath in "Conquering the Ohio Valley." But none have traced this great frontier line of mighty mountain ridges, or even outlined its full history; whereby some actors and events that should be general remain as local. Its full history and the true part played in it by the Allegheny Backwoodsmen has only within the past five years been secured from State archives and governmental papers, and presented

by Roosevelt in "Winning the West" and by some others who have made careful and conscientious research among authentic records, which in many cases were beyond the reach of the early historians.

The movement of population in the Atlantic colonies of His Britannic Majesty George II. was pushing the great frontier line, by settlement, westward to the Appalachian mountains, then called Green and White mountains in New England, and known as the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1750, in New England, the great frontier line extended along the southern coasts of Maine; then sweeping north to Lake Champlain, with a great curve, only included about one-half of Vermont and New Hampshire. With another great curve it came down to the mouth of the Mohawk in New York; next following a straight line down the Hudson river to the Delaware, and with it to the Alleghenies, and with these mountains, with a great curve, it fell away toward the northwest corner of Maryland; here it sent out a narrow tongue of population toward the great lakes *via* the site of Pittsburgh; with another inward curve from the Maryland corner it swept on to the Kanawha, and thence within 100 miles of the Alleghenies to their base in Alabama, round which it bent, and, sweeping with another inward curve, it struck the Atlantic along the Georgia and Florida lines. This great frontier line, with ins and outs, from where it left the coast of Maine until it fell back on the Atlantic seaboard, at Florida, was over 2000 miles in length—over two millions English were enclosed within its limits; a few thousand Spaniards were south of it in Florida. One hundred thousand French were in Canada, and with a feeble line of settlements they stretched along the Mississippi on the west.

Between the French and English were the Indians, principally occupying the east Mississippi Valley. Careful estimates place the fighting strength of these Indians at ten thousand warriors. In New York were the celebrated Six Nations of the Huron-Iroquois family. West of the Alleghenies were the Shawanees, Delawares, Wyandottes, Ottawas, Miamis and several other tribes. Along the southern part of the line were the Creeks, Cherokees, Catawbas and other tribes. On the south were the Seminoles, while in New England were the remnants of several tribes who were in daily communication with the Indians of Canada.

The unreasonable policy pursued by the English officers and some unjust measures enacted on the part of the Colonial authorities, alienated nearly all of the Indians in the Ohio Valley, and made them allies of the French.

There were white explorers west of the Allegheny mountain line before 1750, but they came in the character of traders, and not for the purpose of settlement. The French came from Canada to trade with the Indians for furs. The English were largely Pennsylvanians, who came by the way of the Juniata, and also by Wills Creek, Md. Veech says these traders made their trips before 1740, and Ellis traces them as early as 1732. The Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. II., p. 14, gives a list of Indian traders licensed in 1748 by Pennsylvania, in which occur the names of George Croghan and Hugh Crawford.

The French in Canada, by the freezing of the St. Lawrence, were shut up from intercourse with Europe for a large portion of the year. French statesmen formed a grand idea of opening communication between Canada and their settlements on the Mississippi by the way of the lakes and the Illinois river. This scheme would have given them uninterrupted intercourse with Europe, secured all the territory west of the Mississippi and the Illinois, and placed them in possession of nearly all the Indian trade. But instead of establishing this great water-line boundary, and protecting it with a chain of forts, the French were dazzled

with the brilliant but rash idea of a line of forts from Lake Erie to the Allegheny, and down the Ohio, virtually making the Appalachian mountains a boundary to Anglo-American power, and hemming the English in to the Atlantic sea-board. "Out of the nettle danger they hoped to pluck the flower safety, but, grasping for a little more, they lost all that they had already."

England would cross this great mountain-line boundary to secure the Indian trade and to push commerce to the Mississippi. Sargent answers the question why English settlements were not sooner attempted west of the Alleghenies: the conflicting claims of Virginia and Pennsylvania to the territory prevented English settlement between 1730 and 1750.

The French and the English fur traders were in constant rivalry for the Indian trade. Galissioniere, the governor of Canada, sent in 1748 a command of three hundred men along the Allegheny river to bury leaden plates with inscriptions claiming the country. In 1750 some French troops under Joncaire visited the Ohio country, and captured all the English traders they could find.

In the mean time, on the part of the English, the Ohio company (which had been chartered in 1749), of Virginia, was preparing to take possession of its grant of 600,000 acres from George II. Its objects were to wrest the Indian trade from Pennsylvania and to anticipate France in the possession of the Ohio Valley. The company was to locate its lands between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers. Christopher Gist was employed to explore the country west of the mountains, while Nemacolin, an Indian, was to mark a road from Wills creek (Cumberland) to the forks of the Ohio (Pittsburgh).

The Ohio company erected a store-house at the mouth of Redstone creek which was called the Hangard, and then commenced a fort at "Forks of the Ohio," which was captured by the French on the 18th of April. The Indian name for the spot was Deundaga. The French first named their fort the Assumption of the Holy Virgin, but changed it to Fort Duquesne in honor of the governor of Canada. As the Ohio company fell back from the disputed territory, a new opponent—the Colony of Virginia—came forward to contest with the French the occupation of their new-won possessions, but the termination of Washington's campaign in the valley of the Youghiogheny, in 1754, left France master of the disputed territory. In this same year occurred the "Delaware Revolt," which was caused by an egregious colonial blunder made on June 19, 1754. Several colonies sent commissioners with presents to the Indians at a treaty held at Albany, New York. The Six Nations agreed not to aid the French, and to assist the English; but the Pennsylvania commissioners secretly bought of the Iroquois tribe all the lands in dispute. Thus the Delawares and Shawanees had their hunting-grounds sold out from under their feet, and to aggravate their distress, the Iroquois ordered them to remove. For over two hundred years the Six Nations had ruled the Delawares and Shawanees, and received unquestioning obedience; but now the "nephews" became unruly to their "uncles," they revolted and went over to the French; and English treasure was largely expended, and English blood flowed freely to pay for this greedy blunder. The Delaware tribes on the Susquehanna formed a league, with Tadeuskund (King of the Delawares) at its head, hostile to the Six Nations and the English. Thompson (p. 77) says the Six Nations, afterward, in their grand council at "Onondago," repudiated the sale, but it was too late to remedy the fault.

The crossing of the Alleghenies was proving to be a very serious matter to the English. The Ohio company had been defeated. Virginia had failed and a united expedition of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina was abandoned. England now proposed to secure what the

colonies had failed to win, and authorized Lieutenant-Governor Horatio Sharpe, of Maryland, to raise a force from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina and recapture the "Forks of the Ohio." Sharpe failed in his projected campaign; he acted an important part in the precipitation of the Revolutionary struggle—in connection with Dinwiddle, he was responsible for the royal order of November 12, 1754, settling the comparative rank of provincial and regular officers. This order, so unjust to American officers, aroused their opposition to English authority, and, although hitherto unnoticed, yet was an important cause of the Revolutionary war.

England, in 1755, sent Braddock to capture the Ohio Valley, and his dreadful defeat at the battle of the Monongahela is so well known as to need no description here beyond the correction of the error existing in so many histories, that Washington, after Braddock's fall, assumed command of the army and conducted the retreat.

The Destruction of Kittanning.—On September 8, 1756, Gen. John Armstrong surprised and destroyed the Indian town of Kittanning on the Allegheny river, from which Capt. Jacobs and Shingas sent forth many war parties to harass the frontier settlements, but a full account of this will be found in the sketch of Armstrong county.

Forbes' Expedition.—In 1758 Gen. John Forbes, with an army of seven thousand men, was sent by England to regain what Braddock had lost and to capture Fort Duquesne. Washington urged Forbes to take the old Braddock road, but Col. Bouquet prevailed upon Forbes to cut a new road from Bedford, Pa., through what is now Westmoreland county, to Fort Duquesne. Bouquet led the advance, and in September made his camp on the bank of Loyalhanna creek, where his engineers erected a stockade which he named Fort Ligonier, in honor of Sir John Ligonier, under whom Bouquet served in Europe. On the 11th of September, Bouquet sent Maj. Grant with eight hundred men to reconnoitre. He drew up in order of battle before Fort Duquesne, on September 13th, where he was attacked and his force routed, with the loss of three hundred men. The French and Indians, fourteen hundred strong, marched from Fort Duquesne after defeating Grant, and on the 12th of October made two attacks on Bouquet, at Fort Ligonier, but were repulsed and retreated. The English lost twelve men killed and fifty-five wounded. In November, Forbes arrived with the main division of the army, and Washington was sent forward to open the road to Fort Duquesne, which was cut out past the sites of Hannastown and Murrysville. On November 24th, Gen. Forbes captured Fort Duquesne and the soil of Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong counties, and the Ohio Valley passed into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The principal actors in the French and Indian war were the English and French. The subordinate actors were the American colonies and the Indians. The mistake of France in fighting for a mountain-line boundary instead of accepting and establishing a water-line boundary, which resulted in the loss of all her North American territory, was equaled by the error of the English in employing American colonial troops in the war, which drilled them for the Revolutionary war, whereby England lost the most valuable part of her North American territory.

Battle of Bushy Run.—The country was garrisoned by the English from 1758 to 1763. In that year Pontiac led the Indian tribes north of the Ohio against the English forts, from Detroit to Ligonier. Colonel Bouquet was dispatched to the relief of the forts of Western Pennsylvania. He raised the siege of Fort Ligonier, and marched for the relief of Fort Pitt, with a force of five hundred Scotch highlanders and Colonial volunteers. On August 5, 1763, near the site of Harrison city,

Westmoreland county, he was drawn into an Indian ambuscade. Darkness saved his army from terrible defeat, and on the next day, by masterly strategy, he drew the Indian force into an ambuscade by a feigned retreat, and finally routed them with great slaughter. This battle, so nearly lost on the first day by the carelessness, and so brilliantly won on the second day by the masterly generalship of Colonel Henry Bouquet, is classed by Parkman (the historian) as one of the "decisive battles of the world;" for mighty Pontiac's grand dream of Indian empire was wrecked when his warrior hosts were crushed and scattered at Bushy Run.

With the army of Forbes came the first settlers of Westmoreland county. Many of them located at Fort Ligonier, without any legal right to the soil but that of possession, and were reinforced the next year by quite a number of Forbes' soldiers, who settled by military permit. One of the earliest settlements in the county, after the one at Fort Ligonier, was made by Andrew Byerly in 1759, on Bushy creek, and, ten years later, Westmoreland county settlers had pushed north of the Forbes road into the territory of Indiana and Armstrong counties.

Struggle of the Backwoodsmen and English. —By the treaty of 1758, the authorities of Pennsylvania surrendered to the Six Nations all the territory northward and westward of the Allegheny mountains; and Virginia, who also claimed all territory west of the Alleghenies, forbade all settlement. Penal laws were passed by both provinces against hunting and settling west of these mountains, but had no effect to check the tide of settlers who came into the Monongahela and Allegheny valleys. Proclamations were issued by the Penns and the Governor of Virginia, and by the King of England; but the Scotch-Irish, Germans and other backwoodsmen paid no attention to Quaker or Cavalier, and gave no heed to even royalty itself. The Pennsylvania authorities sent agents to warn off these settlers, and English soldiers were sent out from Fort Pitt to enforce the King's proclamation; but the Backwoodsmen only retired east of the mountains until the agents and soldiers left, and then returned to their clearings. In this struggle the Backwoodsmen were successful, and in 1768 Pennsylvania purchased a large portion of the land which was offered it for sale as early as 1769. Virginia also claimed this territory as a part of her county of Augusta, which was organized in 1738, and offered much of the present counties of Fayette and Westmoreland for sale. Often the same piece of land was sold by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the respective claimants for possession were on the verge of coming to bloodshed over their conflicting titles; but this threatened strife between the two provinces was averted by the opening of the Revolution, when the hostile factions harmonized in the common war waged for independence. The struggle over this territory between Pennsylvania and Virginia was finally settled in Baltimore in 1779, when Virginia relinquished all claim to the present territory of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains.

Revolutionary War. — The rifle shots on "Lexington Common" awoke patriotism in the hearts of the Westmoreland pioneers, whose answer was emphatically given in the Hannastown Declaration of Independence. It was made on the 16th of May, 1775, and in the form of resolutions condemned the system of English tyranny imposed on Massachusetts, and declared that Westmorelanders "would oppose it with their lives and fortunes." The inhabitants of Westmoreland, at this general meeting, also resolved to form themselves into a military body, to consist of several companies, and to be known as the "Association of Westmoreland County." This regiment of Westmoreland Associations was organized un-

der Colonel Proctor, and most of its members afterwards served in different Pennsylvania regiments, and fought in nearly all the battles of the Revolution. Westmorelanders were with Arnold amid the snows of Canada, suffered untold privations at Valley Forge, were with Washington at Trenton and Princeton, won imperishable renown at Saratoga under Arnold and Morgan, fought with Wayne at Stony Point, and were at Yorktown. Six companies were enlisted in Westmoreland county for the Continental army. Their captains were John Nelson, William Butler, Stephen Bayard, Joseph Erwin, James Carnahan and Matthew Scott. Seven of the eight companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania were raised in the county. This regiment was organized in July, 1776, to protect the western frontier, but in three months was called to the front, served under Washington and Gates, and in 1778 were sent to Fort Pitt for the defence of the western frontiers. General Arthur St. Clair was the leading character of Westmoreland county in the Revolutionary war, while prominent among her many brave sons in that great struggle were Lieutenant John Hardin (afterwards General John Hardin), of Kentucky, Captains Van Swearingen and David Kilgore. Some of those who afterward became pioneers in settling Indiana and Armstrong counties were officers and soldiers from Westmoreland in the Eighth Pennsylvania.

Lochry's Expedition.—In the spring of 1781 General Rogers Clarke proposed to lay waste the Ohio Indian country, and thus protect the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Pennsylvania authorities ordered Colonel Archibald Lochry to raise fifty volunteers in Westmoreland county and join Clarke's forces. Lochry collected one hundred and seven men at Carnahan's block-house, eleven miles northwest of Hannastown. He had two companies of rangers, commanded respectively by Captain Thomas Stokely and Captain Samuel Shearer, and one company of horse under Captain Charles Campbell. On July 25, 1781, Colonel Lochry departed to join Clarke at Wheeling (then Fort Henry). Arriving there he found Clarke gone, and, according to orders left by the general, proceeded down the Ohio river, but did not overtake him. General Clarke had failed to receive troops from Kentucky, and was compelled to push rapidly down the Ohio, as his men were deserting in considerable numbers. Lochry's force, when it arrived at the mouth of the Kanawha river, was nearly out of provisions and needed ammunition. Lochry sent four men in a boat to overtake Clarke and notify him of their condition. The Indians captured these men, learned from Lochry's letter, which they carried, of his destitute condition, and made preparations to attack him. On the 24th of August Lochry landed at the inlet of a creek on the Ohio river, some nine miles below the mouth of the Muskingum. He was here attacked by the Indians, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which Lochry and forty-two of his men were killed and the remainder of his command taken prisoners. The Indians held these prisoners until 1783, when they were ransomed by the British in Canada and exchanged. But more than half of Lochry's command never returned to Pennsylvania, and Westmoreland county lost over fifty of her bravest sons by that unfortunate expedition.

Crawford's Expedition.—In May, 1782, Colonel William Crawford led an expedition of four hundred and eighty men against the Ohio Indians. In May, 1782, his force was attacked on the Sandusky plains by the Indians and badly defeated. Colonel Crawford was captured and burned at the stake. His men were from what is now Fayette and Washington counties, and his home was near the site of Connellsville, Pa.

Burning of Hannastown.—From 1781 to 1783 was the midnight period in the early history of Westmoreland county. It seems that

in the summer of the latter year the British in Canada projected an expedition against Fort Pitt, in which they were joined by a considerable force of Indians and a large number of Tories. A report of reinforcements at Fort Pitt deterred them from an attack on that place, and several small bodies were detached from the main force against defenceless points along the western frontiers. One of these detachments, numbering about one hundred, and composed of Tories and Indians, was sent against Hannastown. On Saturday, July 13, 1782, this band arrived at Michael Huffnagle's, about one and one-half miles north of Hannastown, where the settlers had gathered on that day to cut Huffnagle's harvest. The Indians were discovered in time for the settlers to make good their escape to the fort at Hannastown. Tradition has suggested, but history is silent as to who the leaders of the Tories and Indians were. By the time the renegades and Indians arrived at Hannastown, the court, which was in session that day, and all the inhabitants of the town, were safely within the palisades of the fort. The exasperated enemy set fire to Hannastown, which consisted of about thirty log houses and cabins. All the buildings were burned, except Robert Hanna's and another house, which stood close to the stockade. Within the fort were twenty men, who had only nine guns; without, one hundred savages and Tories, who were well armed. Foiled in their attempt to surprise the place, they invested the stockade, and sent out a party of forty or fifty, who surprised and captured Miller's block-house. Burning the block-house and surrounding cabins, they returned with several prisoners. None of the inmates of the stockade fort were killed or wounded by the desultory fire of the force, except Margaret Shaw, who lost her life in rescuing a child which was crawling toward the stockade pickets. In the evening the enemy fixed their camp in the Crabtree hollow, where they killed one prisoner and made the others run the gauntlet. During the night thirty men from George's station succeeded in approaching and entering the Hannastown fort. Captain Matthew Jack and David Shaw risked their lives in notifying the settlers outside the forts. Towards morning the Indians became apprehensive of their retreat being cut off by forces from Fort Ligonier, and fled. They killed Captain Brownlee and several of their captives during their retreat. They crossed the Kiskiminetas near the site of Apollo, and distanced the pursuit of the whites. They took about twenty prisoners, and killed over one hundred head of cattle, with a loss of only two warriors, who were shot at Hannastown. The Indians traded their scalps and prisoners to the British in Canada. The prisoners were afterwards exchanged and returned to Westmoreland county.

Among those who helped defend the Hannastown stockade was Captain Clark, the grandfather of Judge Clark, of Indiana.

Hannastown, where the first English court of justice was established west of the Allegheny mountains, made the first protest against British tyranny, and was really the last battle-field of the Revolution.

Harmar's Defeat.—From 1782 to 1784 the settlers west of Chestnut ridge, in Westmoreland county, planted no crops and were gathered into the frontier forts and block-houses. From 1784 to 1790 was a period of peace in Westmoreland, and many settlers came into the county. In 1790 Gen. Harmar collected one thousand one hundred and thirty-three militia, and marched from the site of Cincinnati toward Miami to punish the Indians for their continued depredations in Ohio. In October he was attacked and badly defeated, with a loss of two hundred men and half his horses. One of his bravest officers was Col. Christopher Truby, of Greensburg.

St. Clair's Defeat.—The next year Gen. St. Clair set out with two thousand men to retrieve

Harmar's failure, but at the battle of the Wabash, on November 4, 1791, he suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Indians, by which he lost over seven hundred men and his artillery. One company of Westmoreland militia was in his army and fought very creditably in this disastrous battle.

Last Indian Troubles.—The success of the Indians in Ohio emboldened the tribes along the Allegheny river, and the northern part of Westmoreland and Indiana and Armstrong counties were frequently raided by war parties from 1790 to 1795. During this period ranger and militia companies were stationed at the forts and block-houses throughout these counties. In 1792 a party of Cornplanter Indians came into Derry township, Westmoreland county, where they killed Mrs. Mitchell and took her son Charles prisoner. In the same year they captured Massy Harbison, whose captivity and sufferings have so often been related in the histories of the frontier.

Wayne's victory at the battle of the Fallen Timbers forever broke the Indian power and gave peace to the frontier of western Pennsylvania.

Pioneer Settlements.—Indiana county had been explored in 1766 and in 1769 a settlement was made at the juncture of Conemaugh river and Black Lick creek. Among the first settlers were Fergus, Samuel and Joseph Moorehead and James Kelly, who commenced improvements near the town of Indiana in 1772. The early settlers were principally Scotch-Irish of Presbyterian faith and came from Westmoreland county and the Cumberland Valley.

The early pioneers of Armstrong were principally Scotch-Irish and German and came from the same counties of Pennsylvania as the early settlers of Indiana county. Thrifty, moral and economical, they soon cleared out large farms and formed settlements which within the course of a couple of generations became populous and wealthy.

These counties possess an interesting history which will be given in the sketch of each county. Settled by the Backwoodsmen of the Alleghanies, their early settlers were prominent in the Indian wars of the Colonies and the early years of the Republic, while their descendants fought well in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war and made an enviable record for devotion to the Union and bravery in battle during the late civil war. The pioneer stock of the "Great West," for over three-quarters of a century, has drawn largely of its numbers from the green hills and pleasant valleys of Indiana and Armstrong, and thousands of loving hearts throughout this great republic cherish them fondly as the land of their birth and the home of their fathers.

The growth and development of these counties have been slow but steady and sure. The record of their progress shows that they stand in the front rank of the counties of western Pennsylvania—a rank which they are justly entitled to by their immense material resources; by their educational advantages; by their religious standing, and by an intelligent press, wielding a potent influence for the public weal and contributing to the high moral character which these counties have abroad for peace and good order.

Their Future.—In all the features which distinguish a prosperous and progressive country as connected with religion, morality, benevolence, industry and education, Indiana and Armstrong are behind no counties of their size in the Union.

Their vast resources—iron, coal, limestone, timber, soil and climate—have only been brought to public notice within the last decade. Their great mineral wealth, from present indications, will be developed in a sound and business-like manner, and the new era which is just dawning will lead to the establishment of numerous and varied manufacturing industries, which in time, will make these counties one of the important and favored manufacturing regions of

the United States. This development will not be confined to manufactures alone, but will prevail in agriculture, commerce and railroad building, for these counties are but in the infancy of a long career of future prosperity.

In the vote on prohibition, in 1889, Indiana gave a majority for prohibition, and Armstrong, in a vote of over seven thousand, only recorded a majority of a little over one hundred against it. In the Whiskey Insurrection of 1791–95, when all western Pennsylvania was more or less engaged in that uprising, we can find no instance of any of the citizens of Indiana or Armstrong counties participating in any of the proceedings of the insurgents. When the United States army, that was sent out to repress it, arrived in the rebellious region, there were no troops stationed in either of these counties.

The Whiskey Insurrection was the first rebellion against the United States. It was confined to Fayette, Washington and Allegheny counties, Pa., and Monongalia and Ohio counties, Va. (now West Virginia). As early as 1785, Graham, the excise collector for Westmoreland county, was driven out of Greensburg, and in June, 1794, John Wells, who was serving in the same capacity, was captured and escorted beyond the county line. William Findley and many other citizens were prominent in this insurrection, that died for want of military leaders. Its undeveloped elements of strength were such that Alexander Hamilton said that it endangered the foundations of the newly established republic, and that Washington purposed leading in person against it an army of fifteen thousand men, whose divisions were commanded by his ablest generals of the Revolutionary war. On October 22, 1794, a meeting was held at Greensburg, and resolutions were passed by the citizens present to yield obedience to the laws of the country. The insurgents dispersed before the United States army arrived, and all of the guilty participants were eventually pardoned by the government.

Western Pennsylvania was specially adapted to the production of grain, and there was at that time (1791) nothing produced which was marketable but ginseng, beeswax, snake-root and whiskey. It is true that some trappers on the Laurel Hill could get something for wolf-scalps, which had to be taken over the mountains or two thousand miles down the rivers. Judge Veach says that while improved land in Westmoreland could be assessed at five dollars per acre, and in Lancaster at fifty dollars per acre, a percentage of taxation might be fair, but a tax of seven cents per gallon on whiskey made on Chartiers was one-fourth its value, while if made on the banks of the Brandywine it was perhaps less than one-eighth its value. William Findley, in a letter to Gov. Mifflin, in November, 1792, says plainly that the injustice of being obliged to pay as much excise out of two shillings, with difficulty procured, as other citizens better situated have to pay out of perhaps three times that sum, much easier obtained, comes home to the understanding of those who cannot comprehend theories.

Under the confederation the appropriation of Pennsylvania for the allowance to the army, under an act of Congress of 1780, remaining unpaid, an effort was made about 1785 to collect some of the fund still remaining unpaid, out of her excise law of 1772. This law met with great opposition, especially west of the Alleghenies, and there is no evidence that the excise was ever paid in that section. The excise tax not being collected, gave occasion to the eastern part of the State to grumble, and in June, 1785, a collector by the name of Graham was sent out. With much trouble he collected some in Fayette county and a little in Westmoreland.

This State law was repealed, and the people scarcely looked for it again, but in 1791 Congress passed a law levying a tax of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. The members of western Pennylvania—Smiley, from

Fayette, and Findley, from Westmoreland—stoutly opposed it. This tax led to the Whiskey Insurrection that has been so much discussed and is so little understood.

These counties are wonderfully blessed with fuel for heating and manufacturing purposes in their natural gas and Connellsville coking coal.

In 1865 the soldier was lost in the citizen, and peace, the "gladness-giving queen," reigned supreme throughout the land. After the war the people of Westmoreland county, very soon turned their attention largely to the development of their immense coal beds in the Connellsville coking belt. In 1873 the Southwest Pennsylvania railroad was completed from Greensburg to Scottdale, and from that time until the present the coke industry has increased with wonderful rapidity. The number of coke ovens in the county has increased from a few hundred in 1873, to many thousands in 1890. These ovens produce the typical coke of the world, and now are beginning to light up at night the valleys of Indiana county.

The natural gas wells in the Murrysville and Grapeville districts, in Westmoreland county, are conceded by geologists to be the greatest on the globe. These wells have given no sign of failure for over ten years, and supply Pittsburgh and many towns over thirty miles away. The abundance and cheapness of this gas has brought steel, iron and glass works to the county, and has increased three-fold its volume of business. It has led to a building boom in all the main towns of that county, and led to the founding and growth of Jeannette, "the magical city of glass," that in one year after being laid out numbered two thousand people. If such is the prosperity of the southern border at the present time of Westmoreland county, brought about by the use of natural gas as a fuel, we need not be surprised, when the wells in the last-named two counties are developed, to see them increase wonderfully in wealth and population.

To write the history of these counties, treating of the living as well as the dead, is a delicate task. To write this history, making a faithful presentation of facts, may not render it acceptable to the extreme enthusiastical, too prone to over-exalt; or the over-critical, too liable to under-estimate. To gather a large portion of the events of this history, from scant records and imperfect sources—is an undertaking of no small degree. While it unavoidably possesses considerable to make it a wearisome task, it also necessarily contains much to render it a work of pleasure to some citizen of these counties, either of which possesses men competent to perform such a work.

GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

INDIANA COUNTY.

Boundaries and area—Geology—Surface features—Indians—Conrad Weiser—Armstrong's march—The Purchase line—Early settlements—Frontier forts—Old Frankstown road—County formation—Salt wells—Pennsylvania canal—Underground railroad—Railroads—Great Civil war—Progress and material development—The press, education, churches and banks—The bar and medical profession—Political history—Census statistics—County officials—Miscellaneous.

INDIANA COUNTY, Pennsylvania, lies between forty degrees twenty-three minutes and forty degrees fifty-six minutes north latitude; and seventy-eight degrees forty-nine minutes and seventy-nine degrees fourteen minutes west longitude from Greenwich, or between one degree forty-nine minutes and twenty degrees fourteen minutes west longitude from Washington City. As a political division of the State it is bounded on the north by Jefferson county; on the east by Clearfield and Cambria counties; on the south by Westmoreland county, from which it is separated by the Conemaugh river, and on the west by Armstrong county. Indiana county occupies the centre of western Pennsylvania and its bituminous coal fields. The western boundary line has a straight course from the Conemaugh river northeast twenty miles; and thence due north nine miles to the Jefferson county line. The northern boundary line runs due east twenty-one and a quarter miles to a point from which the eastern boundary line starts and runs due south thirteen miles to Cherry Tree corner; thence south fifteen degrees west twenty-three miles to the Conemaugh river, which makes the southern boundary from the centre of the gap through Laurel Hill range to Salina post-office, a distance of twenty-eight miles in a straight line. Indiana county has a computed area of 828 square miles, or 529,920 acres. Its geographical centre and centre of population are supposed to be not very far apart, and both but a short distance from the county-seat.

That part of the present territory of Indiana county, south of the purchase line, was a part of the following counties for the respective times specified:

Chester, from 1682 to May 10, 1729.

Lancaster, May 10, 1729, to Jan. 27, 1750.

Cumberland, Jan. 27, 1750, to March 9, 1771.

Bedford, March 9, 1771, to Feb. 26, 1773.

Westmoreland, Feb. 26, 1773, to March 30, 1803.

That part of Indiana county which is north of the purchase line was a part of the general unorganized territory of Pennsylvania until 1784, when the Indian title to it was extinguished by treaty and it became a part of Northumberland county, and remained as such until April 13, 1796, when it was included in the county of Lycoming, which was that day formed from a part of Northumberland. It remained under the jurisdiction of Lycoming county until March 30, 1803, when it became a part of the then created county of Indiana.

Geology.—Prof. Leslie, in the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, describes the geological structure of Indiana county as follows: "With the exception of five spots in as many gaps, and four other spots on the anticlinal axes, the whole surface of the county is occupied by the coal measures. The southeast county corner is in the bed of the Conemaugh river in the centre of the Johnstown gap through Laurel Hill, where XII, XI, X, and perhaps a little Catskill IX arch over each other. The northeast corner is on the crest of the continuation of the Chestnut Hill arch, in the midst of a wilderness elevated 2000 feet above tide. The east line of the county therefore crosses diagonally the Ligonier valley coal basin, which, however, is divided into two sub-basins by a low anticlinal arch running through Nolo P. O. and Kimball P. O., bringing up the conglomerate (XII) on Yellow creek, at Strongstown. Both sub-basins are so deep that they are filled with the Barren measures, but the Productive coal-beds crop out along the valleys which follow or cross the anticlinals, and an irregular belt of them, two or three miles wide, follows the great Chestnut ridge axis from Blairsville to the Jefferson-Clearfield county corner. This belt widens to five miles on the Conemaugh, and in the district of the south branch of Little Mahoning creek, around Robertsville, Smethport corners and the heads of Bear run, where coal out-crops are abundant.

"At the first great bend below Blairsville the 'Indiana anticlinal' arch crosses the Kiskiminetas river and runs in a wonderfully straight line past Indiana (one mile east of the town) and Kintersburg on the Jefferson line at the northeast corner of Canoe township. The basin between this axis and that of Chestnut ridge, drained by Two Lick and Black Lick runs, is only deep enough to hold the Productive coals, with some areas of Barren measures in its hill-tops; but going south the Barren measures take possession of the whole surface west of the Two Lick, and then invade the whole basin from Homer (Phillips' mills) southward. In the east end of Black Lick township the basin gets deep enough to take the Pittsburgh coal-bed into its hill-tops, and in Burrell township the hills north and east of Blairsville hold this bed (under a cover of one hundred and fifty feet of upper measures) running about six feet thick, and not very good, and lying about 200 feet above the river. At the second bend above Saltsburg the 'Saltsburg anticlinal' arch crosses the river and runs on straight to the southwest corner of East Mahoning township, where it flattens out and is lost; but here, on a line four miles further west, the 'Perryville anticlinal' arch stands and runs on into Jefferson county, at the northeast corner of West Mahoning township. The Saltsburg axis crosses McKee's run near the mill, and exposes the Freeport Upper coal-bed (E), but all the others are underground, and the surface of the whole country is occupied by the Barren measures. Bed E is also brought to the surface in the bed of the Little Mahoning by the Perryville axis. The basin west of the Indiana axis, and between it and the Saltsburg and Perryville axes, is nowhere deep enough to allow the Pittsburgh bed to be preserved in any of its hill-tops. But west of the Saltsburg axis all the higher lands of Young

and Conemaugh townships between the streams which enter Black Leg creek from Armstrong county contain the Pittsburgh bed, ten feet thick, with its regular upper bench and main clay parting, as in the Monongahela river country. The highest geological ground in the county is in Elder's ridge, four miles northeast of Coalport, where 200 feet of measures, capped by the great limestone, and containing the Sewickley coal and limestone, the Redstone coal and the Pittsburgh Upper sandstone overlie the Pittsburgh coal-bed. On Harper's run 217 feet of Barren measures may be seen beneath the Pittsburgh coal-bed, containing thin fossiliferous limestone beds, olive and red shales, and the Morgantown sandstone (fifty feet thick), the massive upper fifteen feet member of which makes the picturesque cliff scenery of this quarter of the county. The Barren measures in Indiana county may be called 600 feet thick. Nowhere in the Ligonier basin has more than the lower 400 feet been preserved. Seven or eight coal-beds exist in the Barren measures, but no reliance can be placed on any of them, although one or another may be found in a good condition (three or four feet thick) in some restricted locality, like Painter's coal, at Nineveh, and the Philson coal, at Armagh. The beds seem to be pretty persistent throughout the region, but running only one or two feet thick. The Green Crinoidal limestone and the Black Fossiliferous limestone of the Barren measures are of not much economic importance, but have great geological value as bases of measurement down to the Productive coal beds. Limestone is very abundant in the county, and the beds very numerous. Besides the two above-mentioned there are three others in the Barren measures and six in the Productive coal series, of which the Freeport Upper limestone is 10 feet thick in several parts of the county; the Freeport Lower, 6 feet on Two Lick; the Johnstown Cement bed (under coal D) varies from 2 to 16 feet, and is 15 feet in Black Lick gap; but the *Ferriferous Limestone,* which is the great key rock of all the more western and northern counties, fades away to nothing at the Indiana anticlinal, and is nowhere to be found to the eastward of that line.

"The coal-beds of the county will in future years be mined mostly by shafts. The uppermost one of the series (Freeport Upper coal E) is 150 feet beneath the Conemaugh river at New Florence, and 600 feet at Blairsville; 400 feet underground beneath the turnpike between Armagh and Ling's, and so on elsewhere; where it comes to the surface it is a fine bed from 3½ to 6 feet thick; at Griffith's and other mines on Yellow creek, 7 feet; at Agey's and St. Clair's, on Two Lick, 7 feet 3 inches; on McKee's run, 7 feet 4 inches. The Freeport Lower coal (D) gets up to 4½ feet on Little Yellow creek, and 5½ feet in the German settlement. The middle coal is 3 feet (C feet); the lower coal (C) small, but is 4 feet at McFarland's, at Greenville. The Clarion coal (B) is a noble bed, ranging widely, as 4 to 8 feet thick, over a valuable fire-clay; but the famous fire-clay bed of Bolivar is under the Brookville coal (A). There seems to be very little workable iron ore in the county. No evidence of the existence of productive oil sands has been obtained; most of the wells bored have been too short to reach the Venango oil rocks, much less the Warren and Bradford horizons. Of the natural gas springs, that of 'Burning spring,' in Deep Hollow, two miles below Blairsville, is best known, but it comes from the Mahoning sandstone, which yields oil and gas on Dunkard creek, in Greene county."

Prof. W. G. Platt, in his report of progress in Indiana county in 1878, says: "The geological structure of the district is one of extreme simplicity. Briefly stated, it consists of a series of seven anticlinal and six cynclinal folds of the strata, or broad rock waves, the crest of lines which run nearly parallel to each other across the map in a northeast-southwest direction through the

county. The rocks therefore dip northwest and southeast, except in places where the anticlinals and synclinals are sufficiently tilted along their central line to effect the normal incline of the strata. If then we start in the extreme southeast corner of the county, say about a mile above the old Conemaugh furnace, and proceed in a straight line northwest to where the Jefferson and Armstrong county lines join in the northwest corner of West Mahoning township, we shall cross the following anticlinal and synclinal axes:

"The Laurel Hill Anticlinal. (First Axis of the old Survey.)
The Centreville Synclinal. } Ligonier Basin.
The Nolo Anticlinal. }
The Mechanicsburg Synclinal. }
The Chestnut Ridge Anticlinal. (Second Axis of the old Survey.)
The Blairsville Synclinal.
The Indiana Anticlinal. (Third Axis of the old Survey.)
The Marion-Fillmore Synclinal.
The Saltsburg Anticlinal. } Westmoreland gas-coal basin.
The West Lebanon Synclinal. }
The Perryville Anticlinal. }
The Smicksburg Synclinal. }
The Roaring run-Port Barnet Anticlinal. (Fourth Axis.)

"Excepting the small patches of Upper Productive Measures at Blairsville and Saltsburg, the Lower Productive group are the only rocks that can be depended upon for coal in Indiana county; and by reference to the geological map it will be seen at a glance that west of Chestnut ridge these measures are chiefly below the present water-line of the streams. They therefore underlie the whole of the western uplands, and to reach them at many points would require deep shafts, but fortunately for this part of the county such a necessity is avoided by sufficient coal having been raised at a few localities above water-level for a short distance by the anticlinal axes. Cheap fuel, therefore, while not everywhere obtainable in the western townships, is easily accessible from almost any point.

"In the Ligonier Basin (east of Chestnut ridge) the greater part of the area is occupied by Lower Productive rocks, and coal therefore abounds in that section in prodigious quantities. Many hillsides contain for a long distance the entire Lower Productive group with all its enclosed coal-beds, lime-stones, etc. Some day these vast stores of fuel will be needed for the arts and manufactures.

"The amount of available lime-stone in the county is no less great than the coal, while its distribution is wider and much more even, for layers of this valuable rock are intercalated not only in the Lower Productive group, but in the Barren series as well.

"The fire clays, although existing in great abundance in all parts of the county, have as yet been developed only along the lines of railroad communication. At these points the clays worked are of excellent quality, the bricks and retorts made from them being well and favorably known,

"The compact and heavy bedded sand-stones prevailing in some parts of the county furnish building material almost without limit.

"The iron ores of the county have never been systematically investigated."

And while Prof. Platt seemed to think there were not workable beds of iron ore, yet some of the leading citizens are of a different opinion, and discoveries of very rich iron ore deposits in the county have been recently reported. Some coal veins, also, have been opened whose existence was not stated in the State geological report.

Surface Features.—"In the eastern part of the district the topography is easily separable into a succession of high anticlinal ridges separated by shallow synclinal valleys, out of which have been scoured, generally at right angles to the strike of the rocks, a number of ravines and deep, narrow valleys. West of Chestnut Ridge the country is more in the nature of a high rolling table-land.

"The increase in the general elevation of the

surface from south to north is very gradual. The country is of course very much broken and diversified by small hills and valleys; but the topography nevertheless presents in substance one broad incline plane tilted gently towards the southwest.

"The country may be divided by the main arteries of its drainage system into four parts: The first comprehending the Conemaugh river with its intricate system of tributary streams; the second, Crooked creek draining a central zone; the third, the Mahonings in the northern part of the district; and the fourth, the affluents of the Susquehanna.

"Generally speaking, the surface of Indiana county requires only intelligent cultivation to yield abundant and profitable returns.

"A few kinds of wood make up the bulk of the forests. These leading varieties may be enumerated in the order of their extent as follows: white oak, pine, hemlock, chestnut, poplar, hickory, ash, beech, rock oak (sometimes called chestnut oak), wild cherry, black walnut, sugar maple and locust."

Indians.—Of the aboriginal inhabitants, mention has been made on page 17 of the Mound-builders, and it remains to notice the Indian occupants of the territory of the county. They were the Delawares and Shawanees, and their occupation was principally for the purpose of hunting. They had a few villages whose sites are unknown to-day, and their war-paths or trails were the Kittanning trail, over which Colonel Armstrong passed, and a trail intersecting the great "Catawba War-path," which passed through Westmoreland county from South Carolina to New York. Besides this, they had several minor trails which cannot be traced from the information at our command. The Delawares and Shawanees had all left the county by 1770 to locate in Ohio. Jonathan Row and Richard B. McCabe rescued much of what little information exists at the present time concerning the Indians of this county.

Conrad Weiser.—Probably the first white man that ever was on the soil of Indiana county was Conrad Weiser, who, in his mission to Logstown, in 1748, passed down the Conemaugh river.

Armstrong's march.—In his march against Kittanning, in 1756, Colonel Armstrong camped on September 7th at the "Forks of the Kittanning and Shenango trails," in what is now Green township, and the next night, it is said, he halted his force at a spring just south of the present county-seat. The next day he passed out of the county over the site of Shelocta.

The Purchase Line.—On November 5, 1768, a treaty was made with the Indians at Ft. Stanwix, New York, by which the Six Nations ceded all the land within a boundary extending from the New York line, on the Susquehanna, and up the west branch of that river to a cherry tree that once stood close to the site of the present town of Cherry Tree, and then to Kittanning, and thence down the Ohio. It is said that those who established the line was to run up the west branch of the Susquehanna as far as a canoe could go. This point was where a cherry tree stood, which was a perch above the island, near the town of Cherry Tree, the spot has since been known as "Canoe Place."

Early Settlements.—As early as 1766 white explorers had come into the territory of Indiana county and found the country clear of timber or brush. It was a prairie, in fact, being clothed in high grass. The first settlement was in 1768, in the forks of the Conemaugh and Black Lick. About this time George Findley settled in what is now East Wheatfield township, and was said to have been the first settler in the county. William Clark, William Bracken and Matthew Dill settled near him and soon afterward came Robert Rogers, John Bolar, George Farmer, Daniel McClentock, David Wakefield, F. Pershing, Jr., John Elder and others. In 1769 William Evans was on Two

Lick creek; Francis Waddel and George Pumroy, Sr. (at Long Bottom) on Black Lick creek; and Michael Worley, Samuel Waddel and Thomas Jameson were near the Conemaugh.

In 1772 Fergus, Samuel and Joseph Moorhead and James Kelley commenced improvements near Indiana, and Fergus Moorhead was one of the first, if not the first, settler in the county. Moses Chambers, who had served on an English war vessel, was another early settler near Indiana. In 1773 William Bracken built a grist-mill on Black Lick, and near him settled John Stewart, Joseph McCartney, John Evans, Thomas Barr and John Hustin.

On Crooked creek located Andrew Sharp, who was killed by the Indians in 1794, Jacob Anthony, James McCreight, John Patison, David Peelor, Israel Thomas and Benjamin Walker. Philip Altman, Jacob Bricker, Charles Campbell, Archey Coleman, William Clark, Samuel Dixon, Jonathan Doty, James Ewing, Peter Fair, James Ferguson, William Graham, the Hices, John Harrold, Robert Liggot, William Loughry, George Mabon, Samuel McCartney, James McComb, John McCrea, James McDonald, Patrick McGee, John Neal, David Reed, Daniel Repine, George Repine, Alexander Rhea, William Robertson, John Shields, Hugh St. Clair, Malachia Sutton and Ephraim Wallace.

In early days the northern part of the county was called "the Mahoning country," and was settled at a more recent date. Among the early settlers were the Bradys, the Thompsons, Hugh Cannon, R. Robert Hamilton, John Jamison, John Leasure, Joshua Lewis, William McCall, William McCrery, John Park, the Pierces and William Work. In addition to those named, among the early settlers, in the central portion of the county, were Blaney Adair, Gawin Adams, John Agey, Andrew Allison, Thomas Allison, Thomas Burns, Andrew Dixon, Daniel Elgin, William Lowry, Patrick Lydick, John Lytle, Thomas McCrea, Daniel McKisson, James Mitchell, Robert Pilson, Conrad Rice, James Simpson, William Smith, Christopher Stuchal, Alexander Taylor, John Thompson, George Trimble, Thomas Wilkins and John Wilson.

Frontier forts.—Richard Wallace, in 1765, erected "Wallace's Fort" somewhere in the southern or southeastern part of the county, about six miles from New Derry, in Westmoreland county, but in the accounts of this fort which are accessible at this writing, its location is not given. Two Indian attacks were projected against this fort. In the first one over a hundred Indians invested the log stockade. Major James Wilson (grandfather of the late Wilson Knott, of Blairsville), with forty men from "Barr's Fort," relieved the besieged garrison. In 1783 an Indian half-breed, serving as an English officer, led a body of Indians against the fort, but while displaying a white flag was shot, and his followers hastily beat a retreat. Richard Wallace was captured by the Indians and carried to Canada, where he soon escaped.

On a map of Indiana county, given by Caldwell, he locates an old fort near Indiana, a block-house near Chambersville, and marks the sites of forts, block-houses, stations or fortified houses near Indiana, Saltsburg, Newport, Centerville, Strongtown, Elder's Ridge, Homer City, Tannery P. O., Jacksonville, Crete P. O., and Lewisville.

Several of the early settlers were captured and killed by Indians, and the county has an interesting Indian history, if it were carefully collected and then put in proper shape, which, however, would require several years' work, to secure accuracy.

Old Frankstown Road.—The first road west of the Alleghenies was the old Braddock road from Cumberland to Ft. Pitt. The second road was the Forbes military road, which passed just south of Indiana county. The first main road in the county was the "Old Frankstown Road," which was surveyed in 1787 and established

"between the navigable waters of the Frankstown branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh." Its course was somewhat changed in 1800, and some parts of its route was parallel with the latter northern turnpike. It passed through Sharpstown, Armagh, crossed the track of the present Indiana railway, and left the county at Williams Ferry, on the Conemaugh (west of Blairsville). Prior to this road the Kittanning path was the road to the east as well as to Fort Pitt, while a pack-saddle trail or road ran from Indiana town south to Ft. Ligonier, where it intersected the Forbes road, and some distance beyond that point a road connected with the old Braddock road.

In 1807 the following reports of county roads were confirmed: "Roger's mill to Indiana, Clark's mill to Indiana, Indiana to intersect at McFarland's mill, Armstrong county line to Brady's mill; David Fulton's to Brady's mill, and Newport to intersect with Indiana road." In 1810 the State road from Milesburg to Lebouf was surveyed through the northeastern part of the county, and a road was soon opened from Indiana and connected with it. In 1818 the Bedford road was surveyed and passed through Armagh and Indiana to Franklin in Venango county. Seven years later the "old State Road" was located from Centre county *via* Indiana to Pittsburgh, and the next year the Ligonier, Blairsville and Indiana roads were surveyed. In 1838 the "New State Road" was located from Curwensville, Clearfield county, to East Liberty, Allegheny county, and in 1842 the road from Cherry Tree to the Susquehanna turnpike was surveyed.

County Formation.—Indiana county was created by an act of the Legislature passed March 30, 1803, and its erection and boundaries are described in the following language:

"An act to erect certain parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties into a separate county.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that those parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Lycoming, included within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the corner of Armstrong county on the Kiskiminetas river; thence up said river to the mouth of Conomauch (Conemaugh) river; thence up said river to the line of Somerset county; thence a straight line to Canoe place on the west branch of Susquehanna; thence a north course along Potter's district line twelve miles; thence a due west course to Armstrong county line; thence along said line to place of beginning,—be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Indiana county, and the place for holding the courts of justice in and for said county shall be fixed by the Legislature at any place at a distance not greater than four miles from the centre of the said county."

By the same act the governor was empowered to appoint three commissioners to run the boundary lines and ascertain the centre of the county; and William Jack, James Parr and John Pomroy, of Westmoreland county, were named as trustees for locating the county-seat, which they established at Indiana in consideration of a gift of 250 acres of land at that place from George Clymer, of Philadelphia. The "fork" of Two Lick and Yellow creeks was an unsuccessful competitor for the county-seat. (See Indiana borough.)

The first court which was held at Indiana is thus described on the records: "December term, A. D. 1806. Pleas returnable to the County Court of Common Pleas held at Indiana for the county of Indiana on the second Monday of December, *Anno Domini*, one thousand eight hundred and six, by virtue of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 10th day of March, A. D. 1806. Before John Young, Esq., president,

and Charles Campbell, associate judge of the court of Common pleas in and for the county aforesaid." The first attorneys admitted were George Armstrong, John B. Alexander, Samuel S. Harrison, James M. Riddle, Samuel Massey and Samuel Guthrie. Of the first court of quarter sessions, we have the following record:

"Minutes of a court of quarter sessions of the peace held at Indiana for the county of Indiana, the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven. Present, Charles Campbell and James Smith, esquires, justices of the same court."

The sheriff was Thomas McCartney, and the coroner was Samuel Young. The acting constables were Andrew Speedy for Armstrong, Daniel Falloo for Wheatfield and Samuel Kelly for Conemaugh township. Seventeen grand jurors were summoned as follows: Joseph McCartney, Jacob Hess, William Bond, Matthew Winesap, Robert Ligget, John McKee, Robert Robertson, James McKnight, Joseph Harbison, Henry Hire, Alexander Lytle, John Matthews, Thomas Boals, Thomas M. Sloan and William Hamilton. The traverse jurors numbered twenty-nine, and were Alex. Ray, Richard Wilson, Samuel Smith, Francis Boals, John Loughry, James McDonald, John Bowers, Peter Hoover, Jeremiah Brown, Andrew Simpson, Robert Nixon, Samuel Wallace, William Parker, Thomas Reed, James Mahon, Peter Fair, Israel Thomas, William Deveny, John Lowry, John White, Moses Curry, Meek Kelly, John Laughlin, Francis Louther, Thomas Wakefield, James Longstreth, Joseph Hutchinson, James Findley and Robert Ewing. At this session Andrew Speedy deputized Philip Rice to act as constable of the township of Centre, and John Bell for the township of Washington. During its sessions Henry Shryock, William Bond and James Moorhead were recommended by the court as fit persons to keep public houses of entertainments, and the following persons were naturalized: Joseph Wilson, Hugh Junkins, James Lesley, George Turner, William Johnston, Arch. Matthews, Robert Craig, James Anderson, James Graham, Andrew Fee and David Campbell.

The constables appointed at June sessions were Benjamin Clawson, for Black Lick township; Arch. Marshall, Conemaugh; Jac. Anthony, Armstrong; Robert Allison, Centre; John Bell, Wheatfield, and David Tomb, Mahoning.

Wheatfield township, which was created in 1779 as one of the townships of Westmoreland county, included all of what is now Indiana county, south of the purchase line. The remaining townships have been erected in the following years: Armstrong, 1785; Conemaugh and Mahoning, 1803; Centre, Black Lick and Washington, 1807; Green, 1816; Young, 1830; Cherry Hill and Montgomery, 1834; Brush Valley, 1835; White, 1843; Rayne, 1845; North, East, South and West Mahoning townships, 1846; Canoe, 1847; Pine, 1850; Burrell, 1853; East and West Wheatfield, 1859; Buffington, 1867, and Banks, 1868.

Salt Wells.—In 1812 an old lady by the name of Deemer discovered salt water at low-water mark on the Conemaugh river, two miles above Saltsburg, and William Johnston (from Franklin County) sank a well in which, at two hundred and eighty-seven feet, he found an abundance of salt water. The Conemaugh Valley soon became noted for its great number of salt wells and the value of its salt trade. Crude machinery was first used for boring and pumping, which was afterwards supplanted by the steam engine. As the wells increased, competition brought down the price of salt, and many salt-works were abandoned. Several works are still running which manufacture an excellent quality of salt. (See Conemaugh township.)

Pennsylvania Canal.—In 1826 the Legislature provided for the construction of the Penn-

sylvania Canal, and in 1831 the main line of the canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was completed at an expense of over 35 millions of dollars. The Kiskiminetas was slacked, and boats ran from the Quaker to the Iron city. Blairsville and Saltsburg increased rapidly in population and wealth; but the completion of the Pennsylvania in 1852 rendered the canal useless, and for a time checked the growth of the above-named boroughs.

Underground Railroad.—About 1840 the slavery question was agitated in Indiana county, and after the passage of the fugitive slave law a branch of the "Underground Railroad" ran through the county. Indiana was a depot on this road, and many citizens of the county were actively engaged in piloting runaway slaves to other parties further northward, who assisted the fleeing slaves on their way to Canada.

Railroads.—The Pennsylvania railroad was completed in 1852, and on June 5, 1856, the Indiana Branch railroad was opened from Blairsville intersection in Westmoreland County,—a distance of nineteen miles; but railroad building was arrested by the opening of the late war.

The western Pennsylvania railroad was chartered in 1853 to run from Blairsville to Freeport, in Armstrong county; but the company (the Northwestern Pennsylvania) failed after a portion of the grading had been done, and the road was sold at Philadelphia in 1859 to the Western Pennsylvania company, which commenced work on the road in 1863. In 1864 trains ran to Freeport, and one year later ran into Allegheny City.

The Butler Branch was completed in 1871, and for a period of twenty years the people of the county were adapting themselves to a new life of prosperity inaugurated by these railways. The public-spirited citizens of the county commenced to develop the coal and invest in manufacturing establishments, and the county is now destined to rank high in the State for wealth and manufactures.

Within the last year the railway outlook for the county is bright. The Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. company have surveyed a line from Punxsutawney, *via* Plumville, Shelocta, South Bend and Apollo, to Pittsburgh. An effort is being made to establish a competing line to the Pennsylvania R. R., and a road has been projected from Clearfield to connect with the Pittsburgh & Western at Butler, while the American Midland Line (an air-line road from New York to Chicago) road, which, if built, will cross the county as far north as Marion. The Homer City & Cherry Tree railroad has been surveyed, and present indications warrant its construction at an early date.

Great Civil War.—Soldiers from Indiana county served in the war of 1812 along the northern lakes, and Indianians were in three companies of the second Pennsylvania Volunteers, which fought under Scott in the Mexican war. Daniel Kuhns was killed and James Kelly, William Matthews and Matthias Palmer died in Mexico. William Campbell and Pliny Kelly also served in the Mexican war.

When the late war commenced the sons of Indiana were among the first to take up arms in defence of the government, and served with distinction in nearly all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac and under Sherman. Soldiers from Indiana county served in the Ninth Reserves and companies B and E and most of companies A and D of the Eleventh Reserves were from this county. One company of the Twelfth Reserves was recruited near Armagh and thirty men of the Fourteenth Reserve were Indianians. Citizens of the county served in the forty-sixth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, sixty-first, sixty-seventh, seventy-fourth, seventy-eighth, one hundred and third, one hundred and fifth, one hundred and thirty-fifth, one hundred and forty-eighth, one hundred and fifty-ninth, one hundred and seventy-

seventh, and two hundred and sixth regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Co. B of the fifty-sixth, Co. A of the sixty-first, Co. E of the one hundred and forty-eighth and companies A, C, D, F, G, H and I of the two hundred and sixth regiment were recruited in Indiana county.

In 1862, when Governor Curtin called for militia to defend Pennsylvania against Gen. Lee, Indiana county in eight days sent Co. H, of the tenth regiment, four companies of the twenty-third regiment and one independent company to the aid of the threatened border of the State. In 1863, when Lee was marching on Gettysburg, the county between July 3d and 8th sent eight companies into the field, and by the 23d had forwarded six more companies or fourteen companies in all. These companies served principally in the fifty-fourth and fifty-seventh regiments, Pennsylvania Militia, and aided largely in the capture of Morgan in Ohio. Two companies of Indiana county men were mustered into the Union service in 1864 and served nearly one year, doing general guard duty wherever needed. During 1864 fifty men were recruited in the county for the United States Signal Corps. Indiana county's war record of the great Rebellion is one of which she may well be proud, for her sons served faithfully and with honor on a hundred bloody battle-fields where many of them fell to rise no more. Our limits forbid extended notice of their deeds.

> "On fame's eternal camping grounds
> Their silent tents are spread,
> And glory guards with solemn round,
> The bivouac of the dead."

Material Development.—One-third of the 772 miles of territory included in the county, it is said by competent judges, contains coal above water levels. Within the next few years the southern part of the county will be changed from an agricultural section to a great mining region. The coke industry was inaugurated in the county in 1886, by George A. Mikesell, who built ten ovens and then sold them to Jacob Graff and J. M. Guthrie, who increased the ovens to twenty-four in number. They in turn sold the plant to J. W. Moore, of Greensburg, Pa., who organized the McCreary Coke company, whose members are Harry and John McCreary and J. W. Moore. Their works are at Mikesell siding, in Centre township, where they already employ nearly nearly two hundred men. They have fifty ovens burning and one hundred and forty-two more in process of construction. They have six hundred and forty acres of coal besides several large leased tracts, and manufacture a coke which ranks high and sells readily in the market.

The next coke plant is that of the Indiana Coal and Coke company, whose members are Jacob and Paul Graff, J. M. Guthrie, G. W. Hoover, John P. Elkins and John R. Caldwell; their coke-works are just below the McCreary plant and consist of twenty-four ovens now burning and quite a number in process of construction. They own two hundred and forty acres of coal land and have leased one hundred and sixty-five acres of additional coal territory. They also have mines opened for shipping raw coal. Their coal, like the McCreary vein, is six feet four inches in thickness. A town is rapidly being built at each of these coke plants.

The shipping of raw coal has rapidly developed. In 1879 the present Foster Coal company, of Saltsburg, commenced shipping raw coal to Pittsburgh, while in the north-eastern part of the county are the Glen Campbell mines, located on a thirteen-mile branch of the Bell Gap Railroad, and the Passmore Burns and Bryson mines on a sub-branch of the railroad, some three miles from Glen Campbell. They mine the Lower Freeport coal, which is five feet thick in that part of the county.

The lumbering interest, which was once the

leading industry of the county, is still of large proportions and is principally centred at Homer City and on Two Lick creek. At Homer City are large mills operated by J. M. Guthrie, and on Two Lick creek are the mills of the Guthrie Lumber company. These mills cut hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber every year. The finest timber in the county has been worked up, although considerable quantities yet remain in the eastern and northeastern part of the county. In Wheatfield township and in Cambria county, Joseph Cramer, who formerly operated several portable saw-mills in Indiana county, is engaged in the charcoal business and makes about 10,000 bushels of that article yearly. At Jeannette, in Westmoreland county, works have been erected to extract the juice of chestnut and chestnut oak woods to be used for tanning purposes, and most of the wood for these works is furnished by Indiana county.

Mineral paint beds of exceeding richness are found on Chestnut ridge. Large and prosperous glass-works are located at Blairsville and Saltsburg, and the pressed brick-works of the the Black Lick Manufacturing company turn out a brick noted for durability and excellence of manufacture. Standard flouring-mills are located throughout the county, which does not now possess a single brewery or distillery.

A large number of wells for oil and natural gas are being drilled in the county. The few furnaces, among which were the Indiana iron-works and Black Lick furnace, have all gone down, but of late some little move has been made to build two or three furnaces near the railroads.

The Indiana Chemical company has extensive works at Two Lick, and the straw-board mill of J. W. Sutton & Bro., at Indiana, has a capacity of 5000 pounds per day, while the machine-shops and manufacturing establishment of Sutton Bros. & Bell, of Indiana, supply a large county and State trade, besides making shipments to different parts of the United States, Mexico and South America.

Telegraph lines extend along the railways and the principal towns will soon be lighted by electricity, while they seem to have favorable chances to be heated yet by natural gas.

The Indiana Telephone company was organized, in 1887, when the parent line was run from Indiana to Marion. It was chartered in 1889 with a capital of $10,000, and has six lines in active operation, running in all over 200 miles, and reaching every town of any size or importance in the county.

For much valuable information in regard to early settlers and material resources, we are indebted to County Surveyer John R. Caldwell.

The Press.—In the beautiful Holland city of Haerlem, Laurentius conceived the idea which afterward ripened into the grand art of printing. The printing press was introduced into Indiana county about 1814, when James McCahan established the *American*, a federal sheet, at Indiana. In 1821 came the *Indiana and Jefferson Whig*, the first democratic paper in the county. In 1826 the *American*, under James Moorhead, became Anti-Masonic and in 1827 was merged into the *Whig*. The first paper at Blairsville was *The Blairsville Record*, which was established in 1827. The following eleven weekly papers are now published in the county: *Enterprise, Record, Port Monitor, Democrat, Messenger, News, Progress, Times, Gazette, Independent* and *Press*.

Churches.—The Bethel Presbyterian church of Centre township, and Ebenezer Presbyterian church of Conemaugh township were organized in 1790. The following churches of this denomination were organized in the years given: Armagh, 1792; Saltsburg, 1796; Indiana, 1807; Gilgal and Glade Run, 1808; Blairsville, 1822; Washington, 1828; Elder's Ridge, 1830; Cherry Tree, 1837; Currie's Run, 1838; Centre, 1851; West Lebanon, 1853; Smicksburg

and Mt. Pleasant, 1854; Clarksburg and Jacksonville, 1857; Marion, 1860; Plumville, 1863; Black Lick, 1867; and Homer City, 1870.

The United Presbyterian congregations of Crete and Conemaugh were organized in 1794; The Indiana and Bethel congregations were organized in 1808; West Union was organized in 1814; Beracha, 1824; Mahoning, 1828; Mechanicsburg, 1833; Jacksonville, 1841; Susquehanna, 1842; Shelocta, 1854; Greenville, 1858; Decker's Point, 1859; Homer City, 1873, and Richmond, 1874.

The first Evangelical Lutheran church in the county was formed at Indiana about 1798; Brush Valley congregation was next organized and about 1830 the Blairsville church was formed; Plum Creek congregation was organized in 1830; Smicksburg, 1842. In 1822 the Indiana church organized probably the first Sunday-school in the county.

The Reformed Presbyterian church was established in the northern part of the county about 1842.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Indiana, was founded about 1822; Blairsville church organized in 1824; Nineveh, 1836; Marion, 1837; and Jacksonville, 1839.

Baptist churches were organized in the county in the following years: Two Lick, 1824; Loyalhanna, 1828; Mahoning, 1830; Brush Valley and Shiloh, 1839; Richmond and Pine Flat, 1845; West Lebanon, 1847; Plumville, 1849; East Mahoning, 1850; Indiana, 1858; Black Lick, 1861, and Fairview, 1877.

The first Methodist Protestant church in Indiana county was organized as Hazlett church in 1832; Salem church was organized in 1839; Cookport, 1843; Gettysburg, 1857, and Cherry Tree, 1873.

In 1865, the Protestant Episcopal denomination organized Christ church of Indiana.

Catholic families had settled in the vicinity as early as 1814, but not in sufficient numbers to establish a church. About 1844, or earlier, congregations were organized at Indiana and Cameron's Bottom. S. S. Simon and Jude's church, of Blairsville, was organized in 1829.

In 1843 the Evangelical Association organized a church in North Mahoning township and now have several congregations in the county.

The German Baptists organized Manor and Montgomery churches in 1843.

The Wesleyan Methodists organized Pine Grove church in 1848. Their church at Dixonville was organized in 1855. Manor and Spruce churches of this denomination were organized in 1856 and 1862.

Nero congregation of the Calvinistic Methodist was organized in 1842, and Pine Flat congregation of the Church of Christ was formed in 1856.

In 1850 the census report gave the number of churches as 61, of which 29 were Presbyterian; 10 Lutheran; 10 Methodist; 7 Catholic; 4 Baptist and 1 Protestant Episcopal.

Educational.—Of the pioneer schools, Ex-County Superintendent Samuel Wolf says, in his excellent centennial historical sketch, that the first settlers of Indiana county were Scotch-Irish presbyterians and brought with them their rifles, their Bibles and their spelling-books. He states that Revs. Power, Jamison, and Henderson were instrumental in establishing the first elementary schools in which spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were taught six days of each week that they were in session and that the teacher received a yearly salary of from four to six dollars per pupil, never had less than twenty-five pupils and "boarded round." One of the class of school-houses that were in use from 1777 to 1815 is described by John M. Robinson in the following language: "The building was 18x22 feet, of round logs (7 feet high), the cracks daubed with mortar called 'kat and klay;' a large log (mantel) was placed across the building, four feet from the end wall, and five feet high, upon which the chimney was built of split sticks, the cracks and inside of

which was daubed with tough mortar; the floor was made of split logs, hewed, called puncheons; the hearth was of stone and at its end a space was left unfloored in which the goose-quills for writing were stuck to make them of uniform pliability. The ceiling was made of puncheons and the roof of clap-boards, eaves-poles and weight-poles. There was a ledge door in the side, with wooden hinges and latch. The windows were the whole length of the building; they were from eight to ten inches high, with little posts set in about every foot, on which oiled paper was pasted in lieu of glass. Writing-boards on slanting wooden pegs, even with the under edge of windows, hewed slab benches without backs and a short slanting board in one corner near the hearth, for the teacher's desk, comprised the furniture." Mr. Smith makes record of a school taught by James McDowell, some time between 1777 and 1785, in a cabin owned by Robert Robinson in the Conemaugh settlement. He also states that in 1790 a man named Atwell taught near Campbell's mill in the Black Lick settlement and from that time on schools were opened in every settlement until 1815, when there were at least twenty-five schools in the county.

From 1815 to the passage of the common school law, in 1834, there was a gradual increase in the number of elementary schools and a steady improvement in buildings.

At an early day in the history of the county a movement was made for the establishment of higher education and Indiana academy was founded in 1816, on the site of Judge Clark's residence at Indiana. This institution of learning received $2000 of State aid and continued in existence until 1862. A female seminary was opened shortly afterwards, but soon went down. In 1832 a class commenced to recite to Rev. Alex. Donaldson, in the second story of a log spring-house, and led to the establishment of Elder's Ridge academy, which has become an educational power in the United States, through the three thousand students who have gone forth from its walls. Blairsville academy was established in 1842 and eleven years later was founded Blairsville Female seminary, whose graduates are an honor to it and to society. Close to Saltsburg is the flourishing "Kiskiminetas school for boys," under charge of Profs. A. W. Wilson and R. W. Fair.

At the county institute held at Indiana in December, 1869, an effort was made to obtain funds sufficient to secure the establishment, at that place, of the State Normal school for the Ninth Normal school district of Pennsylvania. Twenty thousand dollars were raised and the matter rested until two years later, when Professor A. N. Raub spoke so forcibly upon the subject that Judge Clark, Peter Sutton, A. W. Wilson and other public-spirited citizens gave freely of their time and money until their labors were crowned with success in the erection of the present magnificent State Normal school building at Indiana. It was built in 1875, at a cost of $200,000, has received extensive improvements since and as a building is second to none in the State.

The first teachers' association was formed in June, 1852, by the students of Elder's Ridge academy, who intended to teach, and was followed by a teachers' institute at Blairsville in November, 1852, held for one week by the teachers of Indiana and Westmoreland counties. The teachers of Washington district organized an institute in 1853, which has been continued ever since. White and Centre organized institutes in 1854. The first county institute was called by Superintendent Bollman, on August 22, 1854, and led to the formation of the present Teachers' Association of Indiana county.

Banks.—The prosperity of the banks of any city or county is indicative of an era of commercial progress. Indiana county is especially favored in the management of her banks which is done upon conservative and intelligent meth-

ods. As far as we have had opportunity to examine records, we find no trace of any bank in the county until 1855, after which the banking-house of Hogue & Co. was established at Indiana, as the predecessor of the First National bank of that place.

The Bar.—The position which the legal profession has always occupied in the history of Pennsylvania has been a very high and honorable one. The bar of Indiana county, from its very organization, has ranked as among the best of the western counties. It comprises many able lawyers and eloquent orators, and is a credit to the State. The legal history of the county, to be intelligently and interestingly written, can only be written by one well versed in the law and well acquainted with the lives of most of the leading lawyers of the Indiana bar since its organization.

The president judges who have presided over the courts of Indiana county have been: John Young, 1806 to 1836; Thomas White, 1836 to 1847; J. M. Burrell, 1847 to 1848; J. C. Knox, 1848 to 1850; J. M. Burrell, 1851 to 1855; Joseph Buffington, from 1855 to 1871; John P. Blair, 1871 to 1885, and Harry White, 1885 to ——

The Medical Profession.—The first physician to practice in the county was Dr. Samuel Talmage, who resided at Newport for many years, but finally removed to Westmoreland county. Dr. Reed, of the above-named county, practiced in the Conemaugh section, and Dr. George Hays, of New England, came, about 1805, to the Black Lick creek settlement, where he remained for several years. Dr. Jonathan French located at Indiana in 1807, and Dr. E. P. Emerson, at Blairsville, in 1819. The Indiana County Medical society was organized June 23, 1858, and one of its members, Dr. William Anderson, in 1880, wrote a very comprehensive as well as exceedingly interesting history of the medical profession of Indiana county, which was published in Caldwell's history of the county.

Political History.—No county in the State has a more complete record of township elections than Indiana. These election records extend back to the formation of the county. Instead of discussing the history of political parties, or giving township, county, congressional or State votes, which are sometimes cast in revolt against party leaders, we have carefully compiled the popular vote of the county for president since 1824, when the citizens of this State were given the first opportunity to vote for president, and think that this vote will be the best exponent of the political history that can be given.

Popular vote of Indiana county at presidential elections from 1824 *to* 1888.

1824.	Republican	Andrew Jackson	258
	Coalition	John Q. Adams	27
	Republican	William H. Crawford	2
1828.	Democratic	Andrew Jackson	926
	Nat. Rep.	John Q. Adams	245
1832.	Democratic	Andrew Jackson	654
	Anti-Mason	William Wirt	583
1836.	Whig	William H. Harrison	1,169
	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	692
1840.	Whig	William H. Harrison	1,953
	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	1,209
1844.	Whig	Henry Clay	2,200
	Democratic	James K. Polk	1,443
	Liberty	James G. Birney	80
1848.	Whig	Zachary Taylor	2,410
	Democratic	Lewis Cass	1,544
	Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	204
1852.	Whig	Winfield Scott	2,387
	Democratic	Franklin Pierce	1,827
	Free Dem.	John P. Hale	142
1856.	Republican	John C. Fremont	3,612
	Democratic	James Buchanan	1,762
	American	Millard Fillmore	263
1860	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	3,910
	Democrat.	John C. Breckinridge	1,347
	Cons't Union	John Bell	22
	Ind. Dem.	Stephen A. Douglas	
1864.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	4,320
	Democratic	George B. McClellan	2,179
1868.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	4,809
	Democratic	Horatio Seymour	2,223
1872.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	4,386
	Dem. & Lib.	Horace Greeley	1,266
	Democratic	Charles O'Connor	

	Temperance	James Black	
1876.	Republican	Rutherford B. Hayes	4,934
	Democratic	Samuel J. Tilden	2,248
	Greenback	Peter Cooper	3
	Prohibition	Green C. Smith	42
1880.	Republican	James A. Garfield	4,617
	Democratic	Winfield S. Hancock	2,119
	Greenback	James B. Weaver	1,488
	Prohibition	Neal Dow	
1884.	Republican	James G. Blaine	4,607
	Democratic	Grover Cleveland	1,979
	Greenback	Benjamin F. Butler	1,186
	Prohibition	John P. St. John	385
1888.	Republican	Benjamin Harrison	5,084
	Democratic	Grover Cleveland	2,231
	Greenback	Alson J. Streeter	483
	Prohibition	Clinton B. Fisk	294

The vote of Indiana for 1824 includes the vote of Jefferson county, which was attached to Indiana at that time in judicial and political matters.

Census Statistics.—Population of Indiana county at each decade from 1810 to 1890, inclusive, as given in the United States census reports:

1810, 6,214.	1840, 20,782.	1870, 36,178.
1820, 8,882.	1850, 27,170.	1880, 40,526.
1830, 14,252.	1860, 33,687.	1890, 42,100.

Colored population from 1810 to 1890:

1810, 41.	1840, 155.	1870, 186.
1820, 61.	1850, 254.	1880, 227.
1830, 97.	1860, 186.	1890,

By the Census of 1880, the following places were reported having the population given:

Advance, 34; Bells Mills, 79; Black Lick, 237; Brownstown, 243; Centreville, 169; Colfax, 75; Cookport, 192; Covode, 85; Creekside, 50; Davidsville, 49; Dixonville, 93; Elder's Ridge, 37; Georgeville, 104; Gettysburg, 161; Greenville, 196; Locust Lane, 51; New Washington, 38; N. Blairsville, 100; O'Hara, 135; Pine Flats, 115; Plumville, 191; Richmond, 93; Smethport, 48; Taylorsville, 106; Uniontown, 49; West Lebanon, 150; and Willet, 50.

By the census of 1820 there were in Indiana county 3 carding machines, 277 looms, 1,239 spinning wheels, 3 fulling-mills, 6 hatteries, producing 2,400 hats; 1 salt works, making 600 bushels of salt; 18 blacksmith-shops, doing $9,000 worth of business; 27 distilleries, making 18,000 gallons of liquor; 16 wheat-mills, grinding 48,000 bushels of wheat; 17 saw-mills, cutting 985,000 feet of lumber; 2,715 horses and 5,995 neat cattle. There was also 20,400 gallons of maple molasses made.

By the census reports of 1880 Indiana county had 4,438 farms, containing 457,095 acres. There were in the county 12,066 horses, 14,118 milch cows, 20,218 other cattle, 61,732 sheep and 31,465 swine.

In 1879 the following amounts of grain were raised from the number of acres given:

Grain.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Barley,	23	362
Rye,	9,262	77,166
Buckwheat,	9,035	109,159
Oats,	31,269	775,383
Corn,	29,146	914,695
Wheat,	31,358	309,752

There were 37,266 acres of meadow, yielding 321,143 tons of hay and 15 acres in tobacco, with a yield of 10,181 pounds of that article.

In 1880 Indiana county had 279 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of $890,000 and in which over 700 hands were employed.

While numbers are not the progress measure of county life, yet their rapid increase indexes every great stride in the development of a county's material resources; and their marked decrease chronicles every great drain by emigration.

The census table to a certain extent is a numerical chart—an arithmetical map—where progress and decay can be partly traced in the swelling and the ebbing of the tide of numbers.

Let us see what the census tells us of the story

of Indiana county life: It shows a steady increase of population at the end of every decade despite the drain by emigration to the west. In the three decades from 1820 to 1850, the remarkable increase of population tells the story of the influence of the Pennsylvania canal on the county. From 1850 to 1870, notwithstanding the check of business by the war, yet an increased growth is traced in the railroads built in and through the county. The slowly increasing population from 1870 to 1880 and nearly up to 1890, is traceable to the railroads while the wonderful growth of the county during 1889 will be fully illustrated in the census of 1900 when it will give, as other coke counties have given, a wonderful increase of population in Indiana county as the result of her coke and other industries.

The following table gives the population of the boroughs and townships of Indiana county, as recorded in the last two census reports:

Borough and Township.	1880.	1890.
Armagh	123	170
Armstrong	1340	1195
Black Lick	924	798
Banks	919	1485
Blairsville	1162	3113
Brush Valley	1365	1179
Buffington	819	644
Burrell	1770	1415
Canoe	1217	1245
Centre	1265	1277
Cherry Hill	2243	1974
Cherry Tree	380	364
Conemaugh	1346	1530
East Mahoning	1160	1085
East Wheatfield	937	775
Grant	1318	1351
Green	2606	2401
Homer City	381	513
Indiana	1907	1971
Jacksonville	114	133
Marion	398	381
Mechanicsburg	226	198
Montgomery	1211	1079
North Mahoning	1317	1251
Pine	1189	1003
Rayne	1958	1924
Saltsburg	855	1114
Shelocta	121	86
Smicksburg	221	299
South Mahoning	4369	1343
Washington	1668	1589
West Indiana	1077	1631
West Mahoning	1170	1055
West Wheatfield	1359	1699
White	1716	1612
Young	1376	1238
Total	40527	42100

Senators of Pennsylvania House of Representatives.—1803 to 1815, James Brady; 1815 to 1819, John Reed; 1819 to 1822, Henry Allshouse; 1822 to 1825, Robert Orr, Jr.; 1823 to 1830, Eben S. Kelly; 1830 to 1835, Robert Mechling; 1834 to 1838, Meek Kelly; 1839, Findley Patterson; 1841 to 1844, William Bigler, of Clearfield; 1847, William F. Johnston; 1850, Augustus Drum; 1851 to 1853, C. Myers; 1854 to 1856, Samuel S. Jamison; 1863, Harry White; 1864 to 1865, Thomas St. Clair; 1866 to 1874, Harry White; 1877 to 1879, Thomas St. Clair; 1885 to 1888, George W. Hood.

Members of the Assembly.—1803, James McComb; 1808, James Sloan; 1809, James McComb; 1815, David Reed; 1816, James M. Kelly and Joshua Lewis; 1818, James M. Kelly and Samuel Houston; 1819, Robert Orr, Jr., and Samuel Houston; 1820, Robert Orr, Jr., and Robert Mitchell; 1822, John Taylor and Robert Mitchell; 1823, John Taylor and Joseph Rankin; 1825, David Lawson and Joseph Rankin; 1826, David Lawson and Thomas Johnson; 1827, David Lawson and Joseph Rankin; 1828, Robert Mitchell and Joseph Rankin; 1829, David Lawson and Joseph Rankin; 1830, Robert Mitchell; 1831, William Houston; 1833, James M. Stewart; 1834, William Banks; 1836, James Taylor, 1838, William McCaran, Jr.; 1839, Allen N. Work; 1840, John Cummins; 1842, John McEwen; 1844, John McFarland; 1846, William

C. McKnight; 1848, William Evans; 1852, Alexander McConnell; 1856, R. B. Moorhead; 1858, John Bruce; 1859, A. W. Taylor; 1861, James Alexander; 1862, Richard Graham; 1863, J. W. Houston; 1865, George E. Smith; 1867, W. C. Gordon, A. W. Kimmell; 1868, W. C. Gordon; 1868, R. H. McCormick; 1869, D. M. Marshall; 1871, Thomas McMullin, H. K. Sloan; 1872, Thomas McMullin; 1873, Daniel Ramey; 1875, A. W. Kimmell, J. K. Thompson; 1877, A. H. Fulton, Jacob Creps; 1878, A. H. Fulton, Jacob Creps; 1879, A. H. Fulton, John Hill; 1881, William C. Brown and ; 1883, John Lowry and ; 1885, John P. Elkins and ; 1887, S. J. Craighead and John P. Elkins; 1889, N. Seanor and J. W. Morrow.

Associate Judges from 1806 *to* 1875.—1806, James Smith, Charles Campbell; 1818, Joshua Lewis (succeeded Smith); 1828, John Taylor; 1829, Andrew Brown; 1830, Samuel Moorhead, Jr.; 1836, Robert Mitchell, M.D.; 1842, Meek Kelly, James McKennon; 1843, John Cunningham; 1845, Fergus Cannon; 1846, Joseph Thompson; 1849, James M. Stewart, M.D.; 1851 to 1856, Peter Ditts, Sr.; 1851 to 1861, Isaac M. Watt; 1856 to 1866, John K. Thompson, M.D.; 1861 to 1866, Peter Sutton; 1866 to 1871, T. B. Allison; 1866 to 1871, Joseph Campbell; 1871 to 1876, Peter Ditts, Jr.; 1871 to February, 1874, James S. Nesbit (resigned); February, 1874, to January 1st, 1875, William Irwin.

District Attorneys.—Edmund Page, 1850 to 1853; Henry B. Woods, 1856 to 1859; John Lowry, 1862; Daniel S. Porter, 1865 to 1868; William R. Allison, 1871; Samuel Cunningham, 1874; M. C. Watson, 1877; M. C. Watson, 1877 to 1884; S. M. Jack, 1884 to 1890; John Leech, 1890.

The Indiana *Register* in 1859 gave the following list of attorneys of the Indiana county bar from 1806 to 1859: John B. Alexander, Samuel S. Harrison, Samuel Massey, Daniel Stennard, Walter Forward, Samuel F. Riddle, James M. Kelley, Henry Baldwin, John Johnston, William H. Breckenridge, Walter M. Denny, Ephraim M. Carpenter, John Williamson, Daniel M. Broadhead, Thomas White, Thomas R. Peters, George Canan, George Armstrong, James M. Riddle, Samuel Guthry, Joseph Weighley, Paul Morrow, Alexander W. Foster, Beal Howard, John Maintain, Thomas Blair, A. Lawrence, Charles B. Seely, William M. Kennedy, Jacob M. Wise, Henry Shippen, John Y. Barclay, W. R. Smith, John Reid, R. B. McCabe, Henry G. Herron, George Carson, John Miles, J. McWilliams, Joseph H. Kuhne, W. F. Boon, George W. Smith, John Frances, Thomas Knox, William Banks, Stewart Steel, Alexander McCalmont, Michael Dan McGehan, James Hepburn, Thomas Struthers, George Shaw, Charles S. Bradford, Joseph Buffington, James H. Devor, Joseph J. Young, H. D. Foster, Benjamin Bartholomew, Robert Brown, Martin Brainard, William M. Watson, Caleb A. Alexander, William B. Conway, Barnwell D. Basford, Joseph B. Musser, Michael Galliher, Richard Arthurs, John Fenton, John Brady, Darwin Phelps, Albert Merchand, John Meyers, William M. Stewart, Samuel Johnston, John F. Beaver, Thomas Sutton, Alexander W. Taylor, Robert L. Johnston, Michael Hasson, S. Hay, Edgar Cowan, James Nichols, Samuel A. Purviance, Jeremiah M. Burwell, Wilson Riley, Ephraim Buffington, A. L. Hamilton, B. Cornyn, T. C. McDowel, John Potter, James W. Johnson, Charles H. Heyer, P. C. Shannon, H. P. Laird, G. P. Reed, Alexander W. Taylor, S. F. Cox, William A. Campbell, Jackson Boggs, Matthew Taylor, Levi McElhose, Edward Hutchison, L. S. Cantwell, Edmund Paige, John Crisswell, O. H. Brown, T. J. Coffey, John Stanard, William Houston, Jr., Richard Coulter, Jr., Joseph Frantz, Samuel H. Tate, Samuel Sherwell, J. Alexander Fulton, David Barclay, John A.

Willis, Robert Sutton, Edward S. Golden, Samuel Douglass, H. B. Woods, Hugh Weir, Thomas E. Morgan, G. W. Bonnen, Jacob Turney, George M. Reed, William H. Coulter, Charles Wyngard, Phineas M. Jenks, J. K. Coxson, Lewis M. Stewart, Harry White, Mathews Coleman, Joseph M. Thompson, Martin R. Cooley, C. D. Steel, Edward J. Belch, William H. McKee, John Conrod, Alexander McKinney, Philip S. Noon, Benjamin F. Lucas, James A. Getty, John McClaran, Silas M. Clark, John Campbell, T. J. McCullough, William Kittell, John T. Crawford, John K. Kalhoun.

Sheriffs.—Thomas McCartney, 1806; Thomas Sutton, 1809; Robert Robinson, 1812; Thomas Sutton, 1815; James Elliott, 1818; Henry Kinter, 1821; Clemence McGara, 1824; James Gordon, 1827; James Taylor, 1830; Joseph Lowry, 1833; James Kier, 1836; William Evans, 1839; David Ralston, 1842; Simeon Truby, 1845; Gawin Sutton, 1848; John Mullin, 1851; John Montgomery, 1854; Joseph R. Smith, 1857; A. P. Thompson, 1860; James R. Daugherty, 1863; Jacob Creps, 1866; Henderson C. Howard, 1869; James R. Daugherty, 1872; William C. Brown, 1875; Daniel Ansley, 1878; M. F. Jamison, 1882; James McGregor, 1885; D. C. Mack, 1888.

Prothonotaries and Clerks.—James McLain, 1806; John Taylor, 1818; James McCahan, 1821; Alexander Taylor, 1824; William Banks, 1828; R. B. McCabe, 1833; Thomas Laughlin, 1836; Fergus Cannon, February, 1839, to December, 1839; Robert Craig, 1839; Alexander W. Taylor, 1845; N. B. Loughrey, 1851; John Myers, 1854; J. R. Porter, Jr., 1857; E. P. Hildebrand, 1860; John Lowry, 1866; A. C. Boyle, 1872; W. S. Daugherty, 1882; John A. Scott, 1888.

Registers and Recorders.—James McLain, 1806; John Taylor, 1818; James McCahan, 1821; Alexander Taylor, 1824; William Banks, 1828; R. B. McCabe, 1833; W. Douglass, 1836; Isaac M. Watt, 1839; William McClaren, 1842; William McClaran, 1845; Isaac M. Watt January, 1847, to December, 1847; David Peelor, 1847; John H. Lichteberger, 1853; A. L. McClusky, 1862; W. R. Black, 1868; David R. Lewis, 1874; B. F. McCluskey, 1881, who died August 18, 1882, and was succeeded by J. A. Findley; James McGregor, 1890.

Treasurer.—James McKnight, 1811; Thomas Sutton, 1813; John Taylor, 1815; William Lucas, 1817; William Douglas, 1820; Alexander Taylor, 1822; William Trimble, 1824; William Lucas, 1827; Blaney Adair, 1830; James Todd, 1833; I. M. Watt, 1836; W. W. Caldwell, 1839; William Bruce, 1842; W. Douglass, 1843; W. W. Caldwell, 1845; Samuel R. Rankin, 1847; W. W. Caldwell, 1849; James Hood, 1851; Garvin Sutton, 1853; Thomas McCandless, 1855; John Brink, 1857; Charles N. Swoyer, 1859 (elected but died before taking office); William Earl, 1859 (appointed); James Moorhead, 1861; W. H. Coleman, 1863; John A. Stewart, 1865; George W. McHenry, 1867; Noah Lohr, 1869; James M. Sutton, 1871; George H. Johnston, 1873; John Ebey, 1875; John Truby, 1878; John T. Gibson, 1882; T. C. Ramey, 1885; D. A. Luckhart, 1888; G. H. Ogden, 1891.

Surveyors: District, Deputy and County.—The district surveyors whose services extended over that part of Indiana county north of the old purchase line, were: James Hamilton, John Broadhead, James Johnston, James Potter and William P. Brady.

Those serving within the limits of the purchase of 1768 were: Joshua Elder, John Moore, Joseph L. Findley, Eonieu Williams, James Ross, Thomas Allison and Alexander Taylor.

Their successors were: John Taylor, 1815, also served as surveyor-general; Robert Young, 1818; Alexander Taylor, Jr., 1819; Meek Kelly, 1821; John Taylor, 1825–1827; Meek Kelley, 1830–33; Robert McGee, 1834; Wil-

liam Evans, 1836; Robert McGee, 1839; Thompson McCrea, 1850; David Peelor, 1856; William Evans, 1859; Edmund Paige, 1862; Thompson McCrea, 1865–68; Edmund Paige, 1871–79; John R. Caldwell, 1887.

Commissioners.—William Clarke, 1806 and 1807; James Johnson and Alexander McLean, 1806; William Clarke and Alexander McLean, 1808; William Clarke and Rev. John Jamison, 1809; James McKnight, Rev. John Jamison and Robert Robison, 1810; Robert Robison, Joshua Lewis and Rev. John Jamison, 1811; Robert Robison, Joshua Lewis and Joseph Moorhead, 1812; Francis Boals, Joshua Lewis and Joseph Moorhead, 1813; Joseph Moorhead, Francis Boals and Alexander McLain, 1814; Alexander McLain, Francis Boals and Gawin Sutton, 1815; Gawin Sutton, Alexander McLain and Thomas Sharp, 1816; Gawin Sutton, Thomas Sharp and John Smith, 1817; Thomas Sharp, John Smith and Thomas Laughlin, 1818; Thomas Laughlin, John Smith and Joseph Henderson, 1819; William Clarke, John Smith and Joseph Henderson, 1820; Joseph Henderson, William Clarke and Clemence McGara, 1821; Clemence McGara, Stewart Davis and William Clarke, 1822; Stewart Davis, Clemence McGara and Alexander Pattison, 1823; Alexander Pattison, Stewart Davis, James Gordon, 1824; James Gordon, William W. Caldwell, Alexander Pattison, 1825; James Gordon, James Todd, W. W. Caldwell, 1826; Peter Dilts, W. W. Caldwell, James Todd, 1827; Samuel Trimble, Peter Dilts, James Todd, 1828; Samuel Trimble, Peter Dilts, Archibald Johnson, 1829; Samuel Trimble, Archibald Johnson, Gawin Sutton, 1830; Gawin Sutton, Archibald Johnson, James Lewis, 1831; Gawin Sutton, William Leard, 1833; James Lewis, Alexander McMullin, 1834; James McComb, William Laird, Alexander McMullin, 1834; James McComb, William Laird, Alexander McMullin, 1835; James MaComb, James Lapsley, John Cummins, 1836; John Cummins, James Lapsley, Joseph McMasters, 1837; William Smith, John Cummins, Joseph McMasters, 1838; William Smith, Philip Rice, James Rhea, 1839; John Dick took his seat October 20, in lieu of Smith; Philip Rice, James Rhea, John Dick, 1841; Charles Campbell took his seat November 2, in lieu of Dick; James Rhea, John Dick, Charles Campbell, 1842; Thomas Stewart October 24, in lieu of Rhea; John Dick, Charles Campbell, Thomas Stewart, 1843; John A. Jamison, October 23, in lieu of Dick; Charles Campbell, Thomas Stewart, John A. Jamison, 1844; Alexander T. Moorhead took his seat in lieu of Stewart; Charles Campbell, John A. Jamison, Alexander T. Moorhead, 1845; Abraham Davis took his seat November 3, in lieu of Campbell; John T. Jamison, Alexander T. Moorhead, Abraham Davis, 1846; Thomas Walker took his seat November 2, in lieu of Jamison; Alexander T. Moorhead, Abraham Davis, Thomas Walker, 1847; Jacob Gamble took his seat October 25, in lieu of Moorhead; Abraham Davis, Thomas Walker, Jacob Gamble, 1848; Thomas Gibson took his seat, October 14, in lieu of Davis; Thomas Walker, Jacob Gamble, Thomas Gibson, 1849; John Lytle took his seat October 15, in lieu of Walker; Jacob Gamble, Thomas Gibson, John Lytle, 1850; John Shields took his seat October 21, in lieu of Gamble; Thomas Gibson, John Lytle, John Shields, 1851; Samuel H. Johnston, November 3, in lieu of Gibson; John Lytle, John Shields, Samuel H. Johnston, 1852; Robert H. Armstrong, October 25, in lieu of Lytle; John Shields, Samuel H. Johnston, Robert H. Armstrong, 1853; Moses T. Work, November 1, in lieu of Shields; Samuel H. Johnston, Robert H. Armstrong, Moses T. Work, 1854; George Lowman took the place of Johnston; Robert H. Armstrong, Moses T. Work, George Lowman, 1855; John Gourley, October 17, in lieu of Armstrong; Moses T. Work, George Lowman, John Gour-

ley, 1856; David Henderson, October 29, in lieu of Work; George Lowman, John Gourley, David Henderson, 1857; Thomas Davis, November 3, in lieu of Lowman; John Gourley, David Henderson, Thomas Davis, 1858; A. L. McCloskey, October 25, in lieu of Gourley; David Henderson, Thomas Davis, A. L. McCluskey, 1859; William Johnston, October 26, in lieu of Henderson; Thomas Davis, A. L. McCluskey, William Johnston, 1860; Samuel Irwin, October 15, in lieu of Davis; A. L. McCluskey, William Johnston, Samuel Irwin, 1861; Andrew Shields, November 12, in lieu of McCluskey; William Johnston, Samuel Irwin, Andrew Shields, 1862; Samuel Irwin, Andrew Shields, S. A. Allison, 1863; Andrew Shields, S. A. Allison, W. C. McCrea, 1864; S. A. Allison, W. C. McCrea, W. G. Stewart, 1865; W. C. McCrea, W. G. Stewart, R. Adams, 1866; W. G. Stewart, R. Adams, G. Shryock, 1867; Robert Adams, George Shryock, Elliott Ferguson, 1868; George Shryock, Elliott Ferguson, James T. Vanhorn, 1869; Elliott Ferguson, James T. Vanhorn, John S. Fleming, ing, 1870; James T. Van Horn, John S. Fleming, Jacob Darr, 1871; John S. Fleming, Jacob Darr, James M. Work, 1872; Jacob Darr, James M. Work, George W. Boadenhamer, 1873; James M. Work, George W. Boadenhamer, Samuel G. Miller, 1874; George W. Boadenhamer, Samuel G. Miller, Francis Mabon, 1875; Jeremiah Lomison, Frederick Cameron, Frederick Buterbaugh, 1876–7–8; John G. Robinson, A. P. Thompson, William Daugherty, 1879–80; James Johnston, Wm. Mabon, James C. McQuown, 1882; A W. Steele, R. M. McComb, Jeremiah Wakefield, 1885; A. C. Rankin, John G. Cameron, A. H. Braughler, 1891.

The clerks of the board of commissioners from 1804 to 1880 have been: Alexander Johnston, for trustees of the county, 1804; Paul Morrison, for trustees of county, 1805; James Riddle for commissioners, 1806; James McKnight, 1807; Daniel Stenard and James M. Biddle, 1808; Daniel Stenard, 1809–10; James McKnight, 1811; James M. Kelley, 1812–13; John Wilson and James Coulter, 1814; John Wilson and John Taylor, 1815; Gawin Sutton and John Taylor, 1816; Daniel Stenard and Stewart Davis, 1817; Stewart Davis, 1820; Robert Young, 1824; Ephraim Carpenter, 1825; Stewart Davis, 1825; William Banks, 1826; John Johnston, 1829; William Banks, 1833; Joseph J. Young, 1834; William Stewart, I. M. Watt and John Myers, 1838; Robert M. Gibson, 1839; A. W. Taylor, 1841; Edward Paige, 1848; J. H. Lichteberger, 1849; George Shryock, 1853; George Shryock, 1862; W. R. Black, 1865; James B. Work, 1870; W. H. Coleman, 1871; D. R. Lewis, 1873; J. T. Gibson, 1875; J. P. St. Clair, 1879–80.

The coroners from 1806 to 1880 have been: Samuel Young, 1806; Joseph Turner, 1809; William Shields, 1812; James Loughrey, 1815; William Douglas, 1818; Peter Sutton, Jr., 1821; James E. Cooper, 1824; Samuel George, 1827–30–33; Samuel McCartney, 1833–36–39; William Henry, 1839; John McQuilkin, 1842; James Hood, 1845; Samuel Trimble, 1848; James McLain, 1851; J. W. Mahon, 1854; J. A. Jamison, 1857; J. I. Kelly, 1860; William Shields, 1863; Joseph Gilbert, 1868; John Clawson, 1869; William H. Coleman, 1872; Samuel A. Smith, 1875; Irvin McFarland, 1878.

The following is an alphabetical list of the post-offices in Indiana county, with their respective distances from the county-seat, on October 1, 1890: Advance, 9 miles; Ambrose, 13 miles; Angora, 18 miles; Armagh, 14 miles; Avanmore, 24 miles; Beringer, 18 miles; Black Lick Station, 12 miles; Blairsville, 16 miles; Brady, 14 miles; Brush Valley, 10 miles; Buffington, 16 miles; Canoe Ridge, 24 miles; Chambersville, 7 miles; Clarksburg, 15 miles; Clyde, 14 miles; Cook-

port, 16 miles; Covode, 23 miles; Cramer, 16 miles; Creekside, 6 miles; Crete, 5 miles; Cush Creek, 23 miles; Davis, 11 miles; Decker's Point, 14 miles; Denton. 17 miles; Dilltown, 14 miles; Dixonville, 13 miles; Ebenezer, 13 miles; Elder's Ridge, 16 miles; Flora, 30 miles; Georgeville, 20 miles; Gilpin, 8 miles; Glen Campbell, 24 miles; Grant, 22 miles; Grip, 18 miles; Grisemore, 17 miles; Hamill, 17 miles; Heshbon, 14 miles; Hillsdale, 20 miles; Home, 10 miles; Homer City, 6 miles; Horton's, 28 miles; Kent, 9 miles; Kenwood, 13 miles; Kimmell, 16 miles; Locust Lane, 23 miles; Loop, 25 miles; Marchand, 21 miles; Mitchell's Mills, 13 miles; Nolo, 10 miles; North Point, 25 miles; North Summit, 35 miles; Onberg, 6 miles; Ord, 17 miles; Parkwood, 10 miles; Penn Run, 9 miles; Pine Flats, 14 miles; Plumville, 14 miles; Purchase Line, 16 miles; Rochester Mills, 20 miles; Saltsburg, 20 miles; Shelocta, 9 miles; Smathers, 6 miles; Smicksburg, 22 miles; Spruce, 19 miles; Strongstown, 14 miles; Suncliff, 8 miles; Tannery, 11 miles; Tanoma, 9 miles; Trade City, 21 miles; Tunnelton, 20 miles; Two Lick, 4 miles; Utah, 14 miles; West Lebanon, 14 miles; Willet, 10 miles.

Population from 1820 to 1840:

	1820.	1830.	1840.
Wheatfield	2,020	2,961	1,664
Armstrong	587	814	1,054
Blairsville	.....	957	990
Black Lick	1,303	1,850	2,028
Brush Valley	.....	.....	1,822
Centre	937	1,237	1,615
Conemaugh	1,555	2,104	1,441
Greene	.....	1,130	2,321
Indiana	317	433	674
Mahoning	1,106	1,640	2,890
Montgomery	.....	.....	787
Saltsburg	.....	.....	335
Washington	1,057	957	1,893
Young	.....	.....	1,116

The first iron enterprise in Indiana county was "Indiana Forge," which was built on Findley run near the Conemaugh river in 1837, by Henry and John Noble, who also built a small furnace in 1840. To stock his store at Indiana forge, in 1837, John Noble exchanged two hundred acres of land, in what is now the heart of Altoona, for forty-five hundred dollars' worth of goods, which he purchased of D. Robinson, of Pleasant Valley. The Altoona land to-day is worth over two million dollars. In 1843, W. D. and Thomas McKennan purchased Indiana forge and furnace, and in 1846 sold the plant to Elias Baker, who erected a new furnace and forge, which he operated for several years. In 1846 there were four charcoal furnaces in the county.

The "Kittanning Trail" was the great Indian highway through Indiana county. It came from Frankstown into the county below the purchase line. It passed near the site of Diamondville, crossed from Green into Cherry Hill township, ran near Greenville and passed Shaffer's sleeping-place, bore a little to the right of Indiana, then ran through the Charles Campbell and Fergus Moorhead tracts to Curry run, which it followed to Crooked creek, where the "Kiskiminetas Path" left it to run southwest to Chartiers, on the Allegheny river. The Kittanning Trail left Crooked creek and passed out of the county near the site of Shelocta. The Wenango Path left the Kittanning Trail at the forks on the Caldwell tract, in Green township, and ran north. The Peholand Trail came north from the Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county, and passed near the site of Centreville to Peholand's camp, which was opposite the site of Homer City. It then crossed the Kittanning Trail at Indiana and went northward, passing near the site of Kellysburg, and crossed Mahoning creek to the mouth of Ross run (where an Indian village stood) on its way to the Indian town of Coughcheating.

The Holland Land Company held several tracts of land in this county, and its history will be given briefly.

The Holland Land company was composed of eleven merchants of the city of Amsterdam, who had acquired wealth by careful investments and fair profits. They had spare capital and sought to invest in the wild lands of western New York and Pennsylvania. Their investments were made from 1792 to 1800. "These Dutch merchants were far in advance of the prevailing sentiment in Europe, as to the success and permanency of the experiment of free government." The title of the Holland Purchase is traced from James II., William and Mary and Charles II. to Robert Morris, who sold 3,300,000 acres of land in western New York, on December 31, 1798, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Schemmelpenninck. This was their largest purchase from Morris and included a large portion of the land which had been in dispute between New York and Massachusetts for several years. In 1792 the above-named members of the Holland company purchased several large tracts of land in what are now Indiana and Armstrong counties.

Robert Morris was very prominent in the Revolutionary war and took a great interest in the development of western Pennsylvania and western New York.

"It is an often demonstrated truth, that 'money is the sinew of war.' It was eminently so during the revolutionary struggle, when its strength and usefulness in the cause of freedom were controlled by Robert Morris, a wealthy and influential merchant of Philadelphia. He was born in Lancashire, England, in January, 1733. His father was a Liverpool merchant extensively engaged in the American trade, who came to America in 1744, and settled on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay. His son, Robert, with his grandmother, followed in 1746, and was placed in a school in Philadelphia, where an inefficient teacher wasted his time and patience. In 1749 young Morris was placed in the counting-room of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia; and on the death of his employer, in 1754, he entered into a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued thirty-nine years. That firm soon became the most wealthy and extensive among the importers of Philadelphia, and consequently they were the heaviest losers by the non-importation agreements, which gave such a deadly blow at the infant commerce of the colonies, after the passage of the Stamp Act. Yet they patriotically joined the league, and made the sacrifice for the good of the cause of right.

"In November, 1775, Mr. Morris was elected to a seat in the Continental Congress, where his exceeding great usefulness was soon discovered. Its appreciation was manifested by placing him upon committees, having in charge the 'ways and means' for carrying on the war. In the Spring of 1776 he was chosen, by Congress, a special commissioner to negotiate bills of exchange, and to take other measures to procure money for government. At that time no man's credit, in America, for wealth and honor, stood higher than that of Robert Morris. He was again elected to Congress after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted, and being favorable to that measure, he signed the document, with most of the others, on the second day of August following. Toward the close of that year, when the half-naked, half-famished American army were about to cease the struggle, in despair, he evinced his faith in the success of the conflict, and his own warm patriotism, by loaning for the government, on his own responsibility, ten thousand dollars. It gave food and clothing to the gallant little band under Washington, who achieved the noble victory at Trenton, and a new and powerful impetus was thereby given to the Revolution.

"Mr. Morris was continually active in the great cause during the whole of the war. He fitted out many privateers. Some were lost, others were successful in bringing him rich

prizes; and at the return of peace he estimated that his losses and gains were about equal. In May, 1781, about the gloomiest period of the struggle, Mr. Morris submitted to Congress a plan for a National Bank. It was approved, and the Bank of North America, with Robert Morris as its soul, was established, and became a very efficient fiscal agent. He was assisted by Gouverneur Morris; and through the active agency, in financial matters, of these gentlemen, much of the success which resulted in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, must be attributed. During that year Mr. Morris accepted the office of Financial Agent (Secretary of the Treasury) of the United States. After the war he was twice a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and he was one of the framers of the Federal Constitution. He was a senator in the first Congress convened under that instrument; and Washington appointed him his first Secretary of the Treasury. He declined the office, and named Alexander Hamilton as more capable, than himself, to perform the duties. At the close of his senatorial term Mr. Morris retired from public life, not so rich in money, by half, as when he entered the arena. Soon the remainder of his large fortune was lost by speculations in wild land, in the western part of the State of New York, afterward purchased by an association known as *The Holland Land Company.* On the 8th of May, 1806, Robert Morris, the great Financier of the Revolution, died in comparative poverty, at the age of a little more than seventy-three years."

"The geological work of 1877 in Indiana county has, among other things, established beyond doubt, that the rocks of the Lower Productive Coal measures cross the great anticlinal of Laurel Hill from the First Basin without suffering any material modification or change, either as regards their total thickness or in the number of their enclosed coal beds, limestones, &c.; and further, that they continue in what for all practical purposes may be considered the same condition across the several basins to the west, as far at least as the eastern border of Armstrong county, where work will be resumed in the season of 1878, and continued thence to the Allegheny Valley, to be joined on there with the very complete work of Prof. White, extending west from the Allegheny river to the Ohio State line.

"The surprising regularity of the Lower Productive group throughout the whole First Basin from the Moshannon to the Maryland line, is familiar to every reader of the Pennsylvania reports. This regularity, remarkable as it is, is no greater than prevails in the same rocks in the Second, Third and Fourth basins. One may go all over Indiana county from the Conemaugh river to the Jefferson county line, and from Cambria to Armstrong, without experiencing any difficulty in identifying the coal beds and limestone deposits of the Lower Productive series, by the same guides that were used in operating in the First basin.

"The dominant rocks of the series, as they present themselves in the First basin, are repeated in Indiana county wherever these measures rise above water level; and here as there they are separated by very nearly the same vertical intervals, in many cases the intervals being exactly the same as in the section considered to be typical of the Lower Productive measures in the First Great Basin. From this, however, it must not be supposed that an argument favoring the absolute parallelism of the strata would be presented, because any such supposition is sufficiently disproved by the frequent local variations in the measures, displayed either by the contraction or expansion of their bulk, or by slight modifications of the mineral character of the strata. It is, however, a fact, in whatever light it may be viewed, that the typical vertical section of the First Basin is repeated again and again in every basin of Indiana county, agreeing too in every way with the work in the same

basins in Clearfield and Jefferson counties to the north. This is sufficient to show the regularity with which these measures extend over miles and miles of territory, and while not uniformly parallel to a sufficient degree to enable us to identify coal-beds in every case by means of the vertical distances separating them, yet the variations from what we may justly consider the normal condition can never produce confusion after the entire section is worked out.

"One of the chief points of interest in the Indiana County Survey, was the tracing westward of the now famous Johnstown Cement bed,—the rock that, for so long a time, was wrongly associated with the classical Ferriferous limestone of the Allegheny Valley. The non-identity of these two strata was sufficiently pointed out and proved in the Report of Progress for 1876, and the subject requires no further elaboration. As regards the character and thickness of the rock in Indiana county, the reader must be referred to the detailed chapters of the volume, in which every locality where the stratum was observed is noted. But it may here be said that this limestone band continues in an unbroken sheet westward across all the anticlinal and synclinal flexures of the strata to re-appear occasionally but in a very attenuated form in Mr. White's sections.

"The geological horizon of the true ferriferous limestone is so seldom above water-level west of Chestnut Ridge in Indiana county, and where it rises above the drainage line it has been so infrequently exposed by the farmers, that it would be inexpedient to attempt to define its true relationship to the lower part of the group, because the sections in this region of country are necessarily imperfect. But its relationship with regard to the upper strata of the Lower Productive group, has been very clearly made out, and found to agree closely with the conditions prevailing in the Allegheny Valley.

"The position of the Ferriferous limestone as regards the lower strata of the group, may at the present writing fairly be regarded as uncertain. Some of the sections obtained in Indiana county would indicate that this limestone strata occupies a position between what we have regarded in these reports as A and B coals, and there is no reason to doubt the entire correctness of these sections. Such a construction, though it would explain many facts observed in the First Basin, would nevertheless be in conflict with what for years has been held as the correct position of the Ferriferous limestone in the column of the Lower Productive measures. As elsewhere intimated the facts at hand are insufficient to reverse the opinion formed long ago by able and competent geologists; but it must at least be regarded as an open question and one that will be decided by the Survey of Armstrong county.

"Excepting in the case of the Upper and Lower Freeport beds, all *names* of coals have been carefully omitted from this report; in their place capital letters are used, the same lettering that was employed all through the First basin.

"It was shown that the *triple form* of the Freeport group,—a classification adopted at the beginning of the present Survey, could not be maintained, and that to prevent inevitable confusion in the future, it was necessary to return to the original classification of the Freeport coals into two beds,—the Upper and Lower Freeport. This has been done in the present report, the name *Middle Freeport* disappearing from the list. The same bed is now called the Lower Freeport, but retains its letter of the First Basin, namely D′. The Lower Freeport of the First Basin report, goes for the present without a name, being known only by the letter D. It is the Darlington coal of Mr. White's sections, and throughout Indiana county as well as in the southern part of the First Basin it comes into the measures directly above the Johnstown cement bed.

"In the following schedule is shown the relative position occupied by the principal strata of the Lower Productive series, together with the classification and lettering adopted for the coal beds in this report. It will be observed that the Ferriferous limestone appears underneath coal-bed C, between this and bed B, where it is at present supposed to belong.

"For purposes of comparison the schedule used in the First Basin reports is placed side by side with that employed in the present volume.

Indiana County.	First Basin.
Upper Freeport coal (E).	Upper Freeport coal (E).
Freeport limestone.	Freeport limestone.
Lower Freeport coal (D′).	Middle Freeport coal (D′).
Lower Freeport limestone.	Middle Freeport limestone.
Freeport sandstone.	Freeport sandstone.
Coal bed D.	Lower Freeport coal (D).
Johnstown cement bed.	Johnstown cement bed.
Coal bed C.	Kittanning coal (C).
Ferriferous limestone.	Absent
Coal bed B′.	Coal bed B′.
Coal bed B.	Clarion coal (B).
Coal bed A′.	Coal bed A′.
Sandstone.	Sandstone.
Coal bed A.	Brookville coal (A).

"The survey of the Lower Barren rocks in Indiana county, yielded very few reliable sections. One of the best and most important, was obtained at Dilltown on Black Lick creek in the Ligonier Basin; this section extends without a break from the Upper Freeport coal to the Morgantown sandstone, and although not complete in all its details, yet it shows many interesting features which resemble closely those observed in the same rocks in Somerset county. If to this Dilltown section be added the measures observed at Blairsville between the Morgantown sandstone and Pittsburgh Coal, the Barren Measure column will be complete, so far as its length is concerned.

"The Western uplands of the county, though largely covered by Lower Barren rocks, contribute very little to our knowledge of the geology of these measures. In studying them the same difficulties were encountered that have been met with by every geologist operating in these rocks in the western part of the State, namely, meagre exposures embracing only a few feet of rocks, and separated by wide horizontal intervals. Under such circumstances to build up a column of measures, it is necessary to supply numerous missing links to the chain, and in these gaps it frequently happens that we pass over the only recognized horizons of the group, so that our section teaches us nothing. The very nature of these strata causes them in weathering to conceal their basset edges, and excepting for the limestone deposits enclosed in them they offer no inducement to the farmer to explore them. In the natural exposures only the harder strata of the group are exposed, the small coal-beds being generally concealed beneath a mass of soft crumbling shale.

"But certain members of the series have already been recognized as steadfast, and as constituting reliable horizons. These were repeatedly identified at such parts of the county as include them; but the coals and limestones of the Berlin group, though likely present in some recognizable form, could not always be satisfactorily established.

"The thickness of the group varies but little, maintaining an average of about 600 feet. These are its dimensions at Blairsville, and also at Saltsburg, the only points in the county where the entire series can be measured.

"The best known and most widely recognized members of the series are the following, omitting for the most part the coals of the Berlin group:

"The Little Pittsburgh Coal.
The Little Pittsburgh Limestone.
The Connellsville Sandstone.
The Morgantown Sandstone.
The Elk Lick Coal.
The Green or Crinoidal Limestone.
The Black Fossiliferous Limestone.
The Philson Coal.

The Philson Limestone.
The Gallitzin Coal.
The Mahoning Sandstone.

Mineral resources.

"Excepting the small patches of Upper Productive measures at Blairsville and Saltsburg, the Lower Productive group are the only rocks that can be depended upon for coal in Indiana County; and by reference to the geological map it will be seen at a glance that west of Chestnut Ridge these measures are chiefly below the present water line of the streams. They therefore underlie the whole of the western uplands, and to reach them at many points would require deep shafts, but fortunately for this part of the county such a necessity is avoided by sufficient coal having been raised at a few localities above water level for a short distance by the anticlinal axes. Cheap fuel, therefore, while not everywhere obtainable in the western townships, is easily accessible from almost any point.

"In the Ligonier Basin (east of Chestnut Ridge) the greater part of the area is occupied by Lower Productive rocks, and coal therefore abounds in that section in prodigious quantities. Many hillsides contain for a long distance the entire Lower Productive group with all its enclosed coal beds, limestones, &c. Some day these vast stores of fuel will be needed for the arts and manufactures.

"The amount of available limestone in the county is no less great than the coal, while its distribution is wider and much more even, for layers of this valuable rock are intercalated not only in the Lower Productive group, but in the Barren series as well. Its use as a fertilizer of the soil does not seem yet to be fully appreciated in all parts of the county, and its too sparing use will account in large part for the unsatisfactory results frequently obtained by the farmers in tilling the land. Here and there, however, the advantages arising from its utilization are understood by the farmers, whose fields present then a striking contrast to those barren strips of country, in which the soil, though made up of the same material, is exhausted from overwork and lack of proper treatment.

"The clays of the district include not only some excellent varieties of fire-clay, but also some valuable surface deposits, from which good bricks for building purposes have been made.

"The fire-clays, although existing in great abundance in all parts of the county, have as yet been developed only along the lines of railroad communication. At these points the clays worked are of excellent quality, the bricks and retorts made from them being well and favorably known.

"The compact and heavy bedded sandstones prevailing in some parts of the county furnish building material almost without limit. This rock has been employed to a small extent with very satisfactory results.

"The question of the petroleum interests of Indiana county, although deeply affecting its citizens, is one with which this report is not concerned, having only to deal with the coal rocks. But in view of the excitement that prevailed in many parts of the district during the past season, in regard to the probabilities of finding petroleum at certain specified points, it may be said of the wells as yet put down within the limits of Indiana county that having failed in every case by many hundreds of feet to reach the oil-bearing sands of Venango and Butler Counties, they leave the petroleum question as it was before the holes were drilled. It can probably with safety be predicted that if oil exists in available quantities and at reasonable depths underneath Indiana county, it is held by the same rocks that furnish it in such great abundance in the counties to the west and northwest. The rocks thus indicated are the so-called Oil Sands, the nearest approach of which to the surface in Indiana county is in the

heart of the Conemaugh gaps through Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge. At both these places the First Oil Sand, the highest member of the group, is not more than 500 feet below water level, whereas at the centre of the basin, at Blairsville, the same rock is scarcely less than 2000 feet below the bed of the Conemaugh. Whether it would be reasonable to expect to find oil on the banks of the great anticlinal arches of Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge is a question foreign to the purpose of the present discussion. The centres of the basins have mainly been selected for such imperfect tests as have hitherto been made in this region.

"The Nolo anticlinal is a small subaxis splitting the Ligonier basin lengthwise, and attaining its greatest development inside the limits of this district, beyond which it is scarcely known. So also with the synclinals (the Mechanicsburg and Centreville synclinals) on both sides of the axis; to the south, as well as to the north, these are united into one great trough (by the disappearance of the anticlinal), and pass under the well-known name of the Ligonier Synclinal. Moreover the Marion-Fillmore synclinal is only the prolongation into Indiana County of Prof. Stevenson's Greensburg synclinal, and the West Lebanon synclinal is the Lisbon synclinal of the south. Both of these axes, the Greensburg-Marion and the Lisbon-West Lebanon merge before reaching the Sandy Lick creek in Clearfield county into one trough—the Reynoldsville; whereas the Smicksburg synclinal, the same that crosses the Sandy Lick near Fuller's mills, is forced eastward, going south by the disappearance of the Perryville anticlinal, and probably joins on somewhere to the Lisbon-West Lebanon axis.

"The Third Axis, as it was named many years ago by Messrs. Hodge and Lesley in their early survey of the northern counties, was described by Prof. Stevenson in his report of 1876 as the Blairsville anticlinal; but the name of this town is already occupied, and properly for the synclinal, and as the county seat of *Indiana* is the only town of importance under which this axis runs, it furnishes the anticlinal with a more appropriate geographical name, if any such be desired. The name Perrysville (from the village of Perrysville in Jefferson County) is suggested for the second subaxis of the Fourth Basin, an axis hitherto unnamed, and the one that crosses the Little Mahoning above Smicksburg, and the Sandy Lick two miles west of Reynoldsville.

"With two exceptions, the rocks which make up the surface of Indiana county belong to the Carboniferous system. The exceptions noted are in the deep gaps of the Conemaugh through Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge anticlinals, where for a short distance a few feet of Devonian strata are lifted above the drainage line.

"The Lower Barren and Lower Productive groups of the Carboniferous rocks are those with which we have mainly to deal in Indiana county. These measures are brought up again and again by the anticlinals and spread over miles of territory. At two places in the county a small portion of the higher Upper Productive group is represented in the hills, these places being the regions between Blairsville and Black Lick, and Saltsburg and West Lebanon.

"In the following scheme of the formations is a list of the rock groups that underlie the highest *geological* ground of the district, as for instance at Blairsville, for a distance of ten miles; and it likewise includes at its top some two thousand feet of measures that at one time overspread this whole region, but which have been slowly swept from it in the course of time and carried downwards by the streams into the sea.

"I. The Carboniferous System.

1. *Monongahela river coal series.*

Upper Barren measures, } Absent in
a. Greene county group, } Indiana
b. Washington county group, } county.
Upper Productive coal measures; present only in part.

2. *Allegheny river coal series.*
   Lower Barren measures.
   Lower Productive coal measures.
   Pottsville conglomerate (Seral)..... XII
   c. Sharon and Quinnimont coal group.
   Mauch Chunk red shale.....
   Mountain limestone..... } XI
   d. New river coal group.....
   Pocono sandstone (Vespertine)
   (Mountain sands)..... X

II. *The Devonian System.*
1. Catskill sandstone (Old red) (? Oil sand group)..... IX
2. Chemung sands and shales.....
3. Portage shales and sands.....
4. Hamilton formation.....
   Genesee black shales.....
   Hamilton sandstone..... } VIII
   Juniata river coal group.....
   Marcellus black shales.....
5. Upper Helderburg limestones.....
6. Oriskany sandstone..... VII

III. *The Silurian System.*
1. Lower Helderburg limestone..... VI
   Salina, Niagara, &c.
2. Clinton red shales and fossil ore..... V
3. Medina sandstone..... } IV
4. Oneida conglomerate.....

IV. *The Siluro-Cambrian System.*
1. Hudson river slates..... } III
2. Utica slates.....
3. Trenton limestone..... }
4. Magnesian limestone..... } II
   Chazy, Calciferous, &c. .....
5. Potsdam sandstone..... I

V. The Cambrian System (South mountain).
VI. The Huronian System (Philadelphia rocks).
VII. The Laurentian System (Highlands)."

Along the line of the Pennsylvania and West Pennsylvania railroads in Indiana county the levels above tide are as follows:

Pennsylvania R. R.

Sang Hollow (in Laurel Hill gap).....	1143
Conemaugh Furnace	1135
Nineveh.....	1141
New Florence.....	1076
Latrobe.....	1056
Lockport.....	1054
Pelinor.....	1033
Blairsville Intersection.....	1113

West Pennsylvania R. R.

Blairsville (Market street station).....	1011
Livermore.....	945
Saltsburg.....	891

The stations on the Blairsville and Indiana branch of the P. R. R. occupy the following elevations, the datum being the same as before:

	Feet.
R. R. Junction near Blairsville Intersection.....	1111
Blairsville (as above).....	1011
Smith's Summit.....	1101
Wier's run.....	970
Black Lick.....	963
Water station.....	966
Black Lick bridge.....	1982
Doty's bridge.....	1011
Rugh's.....	1038
Saw-Mill run.....	1016
Bell's Mills run.....	1032
Phillip's Summit.....	1044
Kissinger's Summit.....	1055
Two-Lick creek.....	1044
Reed's.....	1145
Indiana terminus (Main street).....	1311

The following barometrical levels (which must be considered only as approximately correct) are here introduced to show the relative elevations of the points named. They relate entirely to the summits of the main ridges:

	Feet.
Summit of Laurel Hill overlooking Sang Hollow	2300
Nolo; summit of Nolo anticlinal.....	1834?
Summit of Chestnut Ridge opposite Packsaddle.....	2050
Oaks' Point.....	1900
Summit of Chestnut Ridge, Black Lick gap.....	1894
Summit of Chestnut Ridge at Greenville	1600
Summit of Chestnut Ridge near Smithport.....	1815

The projected pipe line (1879) for the transportation of oil from the heart of the oil regions to the Atlantic seaboard, passes in a southeasterly direction through the northern part of the county, entering it a short distance

south of Smicksburg, in West Mahoning township, to continue thence across the northeast corner of South Mahoning, passing close to the Smyrna church, and so on to the town of Marion; beyond this it enters Green township, in which its course is past the Dunkard Church, past Buterbaugh's mill and within about one-third of a mile of Cookport; it finally crosses the Cambria county line about 6 miles S. W. of Cherry Tree. The levels above tide along this pipe line vary from 1271 to 1999 feet.

Formation IX, the Ponent of Prof. Rogers' classification, is the equivalent of the Old Red sandstone. It has an extensive outspread in New York State, forming there the greater part of the Catskill mountains, from whence it has derived its geographical name. Prof. Hall describes it as consisting in the latter locality of alternating strata "of sandstone, shale, and shaly sandstone, conglomerates and impure limestones." Moreover, these strata in the Catskills, like their equivalents in Pennsylvania, are much stained with ferruginous matter, the pervading color of the sandy parts being, according to Prof. Hall, a brick red.

In Eastern Pennsylvania, where Formation IX passes under the Anthracite coal-fields, it has a composition similar to that above described, and a thickness of nearly 2,000 feet, which is likewise its dimensions on the south flank of the Catskills. In the Broad Top region of Huntingdon county it has increased in bulk to 2,680 feet, which is also its thickness on the face of the Allegheny Mountain. Its thickness under the Ligonier basin in Indiana county is not known, because only the upper members of the Formation are above the level of the Conemaugh; but the oil well now being drilled at Blairsville will show the character and thickness of the Catskill rocks in that region.

The topography of For. IX is eminently characteristic, rising either as a high, uneven terrace on the flank of the mountains of X as at the mouth of the Juniata, or cut up by numerous ravines and projecting then as bold spurs as along the Allegheny mountain overlooking Tyrone, Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

The greenish sands and grits of the Pocono sandstone (the Vespertine of Rogers) have a wide geographical range in Pennsylvania, forming as they do the southeast border of the Bituminous coal-fields. The same formation also encloses the anthracite basins, having there a thickness of nearly 2,000 feet and forming the Pocono mountain, from whence comes the geographical name assigned to the Formation by Prof. Lesley. It has even a greater thickness where measured by Mr. Ashburner on Broad Top, showing there nearly 2,200 feet from top to base; but in the great leap from the Broad Top to the Allegheny it loses more than one-half its rocks and appears on the mountain face above Altoona as a formation only about 1,000 feet thick.

Thence westward and northwestward the reduction is continuous but more gradual. In the Conemaugh gap of Laurel Hill the entire thickness of the formation does not exceed 650 feet; in the Packsaddle gorge (Chestnut Ridge) east of Blairsville, it is about the same; then it passes under the uplands of Westmoreland and Indiana, and where "it rises again in Ohio and Northern Pennsylvania from its underground journey [it is] so lean and changed as scarcely to be recognized. It is there a formation of greenish sandstone less than two hundred feet thick. The whole intermediate space of course it underlies; that is all Northern and Western Pennsylvania, all Western Virginia and the whole southern region of the Cumberland mountain; here it is as thin as in the Catskill region, but here as there helps to pile up the immense plateau, which narrowing as we go southward domineers with its lofty terminal crags the plains of Alabama."

Prof. Fontaine has made a careful study of the outcrops of the Pocono sandstone in West Virginia, and in his published descriptions of

it shows that the maximum thickness of the formation in that locality does not exceed one thousand feet, and this is including about 500 feet of rocks which Prof. Fontaine thinks may belong to the Catskill group.

It was stated above that the Catskill rocks are only partially exposed along the Conemaugh river. In the gaps of Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge only about two hundred feet of these measures are above water level; while north of the river in Indiana county Formation IX does not again rise above the stream beds, but extends in an unbroken sheet far below the general surface of the country. Even in the deep gap of Black Lick, and in the almost equally deep gorges of Yellow creek and Two-Lick through Chestnut Ridge, the arch of the Catskill rocks across the anticlinal is several hundred feet below the channels of those creeks.

What little of Formation IX is exposed along the Conemaugh, can best be seen at the centre of the Laurel Hill anticlinal below Johnstown. Its oval shaped outcrop area extends only a short distance in either direction from the axis, owing to the rather sharp northwest and southeast dips which there prevail. But the frequent exposures at the heart of the gap show how the red clays of IX extend up to and touch the greenish sands of X.

Formation XI, Mauch Chunk Red Shale.

Far greater than in either of the Formations above described, is the reduction which takes place in the thickness of the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, going west and northwest across the State.

Where fully developed in Eastern Pennsylvania, as, for instance, at Mauch Chunk (whence its name), it is a vast accumulation of soft ferruginous mud rocks, three thousand feet thick. This is likewise its condition and dimensions in the valleys of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers; but on Broad Top we find it only 1,100 feet thick, and but 400 feet thick on the southeast front of the Allegheny mountain, dropping then to less than 200 feet in the Packsaddle Gap, and finally to less than 100 feet in the Allegheny river region.

It may here be stated that in the Conemaugh gaps of Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill there are no transition rocks whatever between Formations XI and XII, the red shales of the lower formation being there in direct contact with the lowest member of the Pottsville Conglomerate. This is very handsomely shown in a side cut along the railroad below the village of Bolivar.

Nor is the base of XI any less distinct, either in the Packsaddle Gap, or in the gorge of Laurel Hill. At both these places the grits of X begin directly underneath the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone, and the base of that great stratum is here, without doubt, the base of Formation XI. That this is a considerable change from the condition of the formation further east, need hardly be said; for it is well known that not only along the face of the Allegheny Mountain, but as far east as Broad Top, the Mauch Chunk Red Shale is divisible into three distinct groups, of which the Mountain Limestone is the middle member, the lower member of the group in those places consisting of a mass of red shale and sand, which, however, steadily thins (going west) from Broad Top, and finally disappears altogether from the Formation before reaching the Ligonier Basin of Indiana county, leaving the Mountain Limestone to rest there upon the upper member of X.

Mountain Limestone.—From the series of thin bands into which the Mountain Limestone is divided on Broad Top, the deposit has changed on the Allegheny Mountain to a compact mass of a very arenaceous limestone, thirty feet thick. In the Conemaugh gaps this thickness is increased to upwards of forty feet, passing under the Indiana county upland to the west of Chestnut Ridge, as a highly siliceous limestone, which is further characterized by its oblique planes of deposition. In this condition

it appears at both ends of the Laurel Hill gap, and again at both ends of the Packsaddle gorge, being quite extensively quarried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and broken for ballast, for which purpose it is well adapted, being easily raised and slow to disintegrate. It is further exposed at the heart of the Black Lick gap of Chestnut Ridge, forming there at the centre of the anticlinal abrupt high cliffs along the water's edge; elsewhere in Indiana county it is not known, being at all other points far below the drainage lines.

The deposit continues to gain slowly in bulk towards the west and southwest, and in Kentucky it appears as a sub-formation one hundred feet thick, enclosing a vast and complicated series of caverns, of which the famous Mammoth Cave, with its two hundred miles of subterranean chambers, is one. Moreover, in Kentucky, as in other equally favored regions, it is intersected by numerous metalliferous lodes, some of which are of considerable value.

Among the Congressmen who have represented Indiana county have been William Findley, 1803–17; Andrew Stewart, A. G. Marchand, 1840; Joseph Buffington, 1842–44; Alex. Irwin, 1846; Alfred Gilmore, 1848; Augustus Drum, 1854; John Covode, John L. Dawson, Henry D. Foster, A. W. Taylor and George A. Jenks. Of these, Findley, Stewart, Dawson and Covode were men of national reputation.

William Findley was born in Ireland, January 11, 1851; "received a parish-school education; came to the United States and located in Philadelphia; served in the Revolutionary war; removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; was a member of the State legislature, and a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention; was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Second Congress as a democrat and was re-elected to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Congresses, serving from October 24, 1791, to March 3, 1799; was again elected to the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses, serving from October 17, 1803, to March 3, 1817; he died near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1821. He published a 'Review of the Funding System,' 1794, a 'History of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania' 1796, and several political pamphlets."

"*Andrew Stewart,* or 'Tariff Andy,' whose name will be known for all time to come in the political history of the United States in connection with the tariff, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June, 1792; received a public-school education; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1815, and commenced practice at Uniontown; was appointed by President Monroe United States attorney for the western District of Pennsylvania; was for three years a member of the State House of Representatives; was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Seventeenth Congress as a Jackson democrat; was re-elected to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses, serving from December 3, 1821, to March 3, 1829; was again elected to the Twenty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Twenty-third Congress, serving from December 5, 1831, to March 3, 1835; was defeated for the Twenty-fourth Congress by Andrew Buchanan, whig; was again elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress; was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1849; died at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1872."

John L. Dawson, a leading statesman, a fine orator and the author of the celebrated 'Homestead Bill,' was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1813; received a classical education, graduating at Washington college; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Brownsville, Pennsylvania; was United States district-attorney for the western District of Pennsylvania, 1845-48; was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in

the Thirty-second Congress as a democrat, receiving 6,404 votes against 6,135 votes for Ogle, whig, and was re-elected to the Thirty-third Congress, receiving 9,791 votes against 7,460 votes for Gowen, whig, serving from December 1, 1851, to March 3, 1855; was appointed by President Pierce governor of Kansas Territory, but declined; was again elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, receiving 10,234 votes against 10,009 votes for Steward, Unionist, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, receiving 10,855 votes against 10,730 votes for Fuller, Unionist, serving from December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1867; was a delegate to the National democratic conventions in 1844, 1848, 1860 and 1868, and died at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1870."

"*Henry Donnel Foster*, one of the ablest lawyers that western Pennsylvania ever produced, was born at Mercer, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1812, received a liberal education at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania, studied law and practiced the profession; was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Twenty-eighth Congress as a democrat, receiving no opposition, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1847; was elected to the House of Representatives of the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1846 and 1847; was the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1860; was a candidate for the Forty-first Congress, but did not secure the seat, and was again elected to the Forty-second Congress as a democrat, receiving 12,399 votes against 11,669 votes for A. Stewart, republican, serving from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1873, and died at Irwin, Pennsylvania, on October 16, 1880."

The writer, in securing historical matter concerning Indiana county, received valuable assistance from the county officials of 1890, and from E. B. Clarke, assistant librarian, and C. B. Boggs, an officer of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. In Armstrong county he received aid from the county officials, and especially from the clerk of the Board of Commissioners. In regard to speculative surveys and projected blocks of land from these surveys and "shingled" land claims, we received a very accurate and clear account from Judge Silas M. Clark, but unfortunately lost the notes of the same.

When Columbus planted the royal banner of Spain on the shores of the new world, and beside it placed the cross of Christian civilization, he gazed upon an empire more vast in extent than any of the empires of the east, and stretching for nine thousand miles from pole to pole it rivaled imperial Rome during her golden age in territory, population and rich mines. Of the thousands of counties existing on the North American continent to-day but one perpetuates the name of this great fallen Indian empire—and that one is Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel T. Wiley

INDIANA BOROUGH.

AT the northern terminus of the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania railway, nineteen miles from its intersection with the main line, and seventy-two miles northeast of Pittsburgh, is Indiana, the county-seat of Indiana county and one of the most pleasant and healthy towns of this State. Indiana is near the geographical centre of the county and is eligibly built upon rising ground. Its wide streets and side-walks, beautiful residences and substantial business-blocks, and handsome churches and superior schools, all indicate the progressive character and high standing of its people. Indiana comprises the separate boroughs of Indiana and West Indiana and contains a population of over two thousand. It is the shipping-point for over two-thirds of the county, and exports lumber, bark, grain, live stock, leather and straw-board. It contains good county buildings, eight churches, one of the largest and finest State Normal schools in the United States, excellent public schools, eight hotels and three banks. It is lighted with gas, has good water-works and supports a fire department. It has three planing-mills, two foundries, three flouring-mills, a wagon-works, two tanneries and one of the largest straw-board mills in this country. Indiana is situated in north latitude 40 degrees 38 minutes and in 2 degrees 8 minutes west longitude from Washington City. It was laid out in 1805, and was incorporated on March 11, 1816.

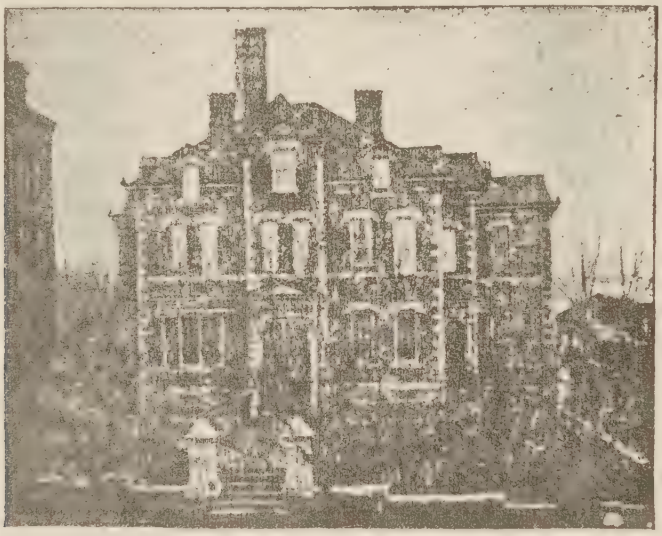
Fergus Moorhead settled on the Isaac Moorhead farm, west of the site of Indiana, in 1772, and in 1776 a white man settled on the James P. Carter farm adjoining one of the present borough boundary lines, but the Indians burned his cabin and drove him away. In 1795 Conrad Rice came to the James P. Carter farm and found Fergus Moorhead, Thomas Allison, Timothy O'Neil, George Trimble, Gawin Adams, James Kelly and James Thompson, residing within the vicinity of the site of Indiana.

George Clymer owned a body of three thousand and fifty acres of land, which included the site of Indiana. He conveyed two hundred and fifty acres (portions of tracts warranted in the names of James Gall, John Beck and William Brown) of land through his agent, Alex. Craig, on which tract Thomas Allison and Alex. Taylor laid out the town of Indiana. After reserving three acres for the public grounds, the town was laid out into two hundred and twenty-five lots and ninety-two out-lots. "Originally the public grounds, where the court-house stands, extended from Philadelphia to Water street, and from Clymer street to Sutton alley, nearly three acres. The square upon which the Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches stand, originally extended from Clymer street to Vine street, and from Church street to the southern limits of the town, embracing about two acres and a half. Unfortunately, many years ago building lots were sold off these public squares, to save the county a pittance of taxes; and thus was the beauty of the town marred and the comfort of the inhabitants impaired. This was worse than a crime—it was an unpardonable blunder. The proceeds of the sale of the town lots were applied to the erection of the county buildings, and thus the old court-house (a most creditable building in its day) and the old jail were built without taxation, and without costing the people a farthing." The first jail was of hickory logs and had a clapboard roof. The stone county jail was commenced in 1806 and completed in 1807.

The contractor was Rev. John Jamison, and the building was two stories high and 30x36 feet in dimensions. James Mahan had charge of the mason work and Thomas Sutton of the carpentering. The court held its sessions in the upper rooms of the jail until the erection of the old court-house in 1809. The present court-

house (a picture of which appears opposite page 180), a most substantial and beautiful building, was completed in 1871, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There were no banks up to 1855, when Hogue & Co. opened a private bank, which was succeeded by the banking firm of Sutton & Stewart, who did business from 1858 to 1864. On January 2, 1864, "The First National Bank" was organized; "The Indiana County Deposit Bank" was organized on December 4, 1869; and "The Farmers' Bank" commenced operations March 24, 1876.



INDIANA COUNTY JAIL.

Palladium Lodge, No. 346, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered February 19, 1849, and Indiana Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered January 11, 1858, and constituted April 7, 1858. The charter members of Palladium Lodge were: J. G. Caldwell, Charles Slaysman, John Hunter, W. B. Clark, D. Peeler, W. C. Boyl, T. S. Searle, J. H. Shryock, W. McCoy and A. R. Marlin. The charter members of Indiana Masonic Lodge were: Robert Crawford, James Sloan, James G. Caldwell, James Johnson, John Eason, Harry White, James Bailey, W. B. Marshall, Robert Walkinshaw, Charles Swoyer, Thomas St. Clair, M.D., William Reed, M.D., William Crawford and George Sedgwick. Indiana Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted July 2, 1872, and Clymer Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Honor, was instituted August 12, 1874, and named in honor of George Clymer. Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized on June 28 1874, and its charter members were: D. S. Porter, B. B. Tiffaney, D. F. Heasley, A. H. Mitchell, J. T. Gibson, J. B. Work, A. H. White, M. J. Shannon, R. M. Birkman, James McGaughey, J. M. Sutton, J. H. Hill, E. D. Cherry, A. S. Thompson, E. E. Allen, G. R. Lewis, T. C. Ramey and A. C. Braughler.

Henry Shryock erected the first building on the site of the town in 1805. It was a round log cabin (about the centre of East Philadelphia street) and was used for several years as a tavern. Samuel Young and William Coulter next built cabins. In the spring of 1806 James Moor-

head and Peter Sutton each erected a two-story hewed tavern building with a shingle roof. The first man to sell goods was Samuel Young in 1806, and the first regular merchant was John Dennison, who opened a store during the same year. Between 1806 and 1810 Robert Nixon and John Sutton opened stores, and the population increased from fifty in 1806 to one hundred and twenty-five in 1810. In 1833 the town contained sixty dwellings, five taverns, eight stores and three churches. In 1856 the population had increased to over one thousand, and on the 5th of June of that year the Indiana Branch railroad was completed. From the opening of that road until the present time the borough had increased steadily in population, manufactures and wealth.

The population of Indiana at each census from 1820 to 1860 has been: 317, 433, 674, and 963.

The burgesses of Indiana from 1816 to 1880 were: 1816, James McKnight; 1818, James M. Kelly; 1819, John Taylor; 1820, John Taylor, Esq.; 1821, John Douglass; 1822, Robert Nixon; 1824, James McCahan; 1827, William Lucas, Esq.; 1828, James Moorhead; 1830, William Banks, Esq.; 1831, James Thompson; 1832, Fergus Cannon; 1834, James Thomas; 1835, James McKennan; 1836, Fergus Cannon; 1837, Woodroe Douglass; 1839, Daniel Stanard; 1840, James McKennan; 1841, Woodroe Douglass; 1843, James M. Stewart; 1844, William McClaran; 1845, I. M. Watt; 1846, Samuel Moorhead; 1847, Charles B. Campbell; 1850, J. M. Watt; 1851, James Sutton; 1852, John Myers; 1853, James Todd; 1855, William M. Stewart; 1856, E. P. Hildebrand; July 13, 1856, S. A. Douglass, appointed; 1857, James Sutton; 1859, John H. Lichteberger; 1860, F. M. Kinter; 1861, William H. Coleman; 1862, Adam Row; 1863, A W. Taylor; October 16, 1863, S. A. Douglass; 1864, J. M. Watt; 1865, George W. Bodenhamer; 1866, T. S. Nesbit; 1867, J. S. Nesbit; 1868, J. G. Caldwell; 1870, James Turner; November 8, 1873, G. S. Christy; 1874, J. A. Smith and 1877, M. F. Jamison.

The burgesses of West Indiana from 1870 to 1880 were: 1871, James Clark, Esq.; 1872, A. L. McClusky; 1875, John Sutor; 1876, Griffith Ellis.

Between 1850 and 1870 the Cumberland Valley, Columbia and other mutual insurance companies did some little business in the county. Up to 1870 the standard fire insurance companies had scarcely a foothold in Indiana county, when in April of that year H. S. Thompson established his present agency, and in 1872 moved into the Deposit bank building, which he now occupies on Main street, in the borough of Indiana. Mr. Thompson has for some time been a notary public and is well qualified to represent the leading insurance companies who have secured his services. He then (1872) represented the Insurance company of North America, of Philadelphia; the Home, of New York and Farmers' Insurance company, of York, Pa., and has also become the representative of the Ætna, of Hartford, and Continental, of New York, in addition to the Royal, Phœnix and Guardian fire companies of England and the Travelers' Life and Accident company, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Thompson is a pleasant, straightforward gentleman as well as a practical and successful business man, energetic and careful, without display or boasting, and represents companies which afford every element of security, as well as reasonable rates of insurance to the public. Between 1870 and 1872 the late Capt. George E. Smith, who located in the county in 1835, established a general insurance office on Water street, in West Indiana. In 1884, R. A. Paul & Son opened an insurance office. They are now located at the corner of Sixth and Philadelphia streets, and represent the Fire association, the American Fire and the Franklin Fire insurance companies of Philadelphia; the Liberty, of New York;

the Artisan, of Pittsburgh; two companies of Allegheny city, and the Commercial, Union and Lancashire companies, of England. R. A. Paul & Son represent substantial and leading companies, and by extensive experience, fair dealing and promptness have won a permanent reputation as reliable business men.

The first paper of Indiana county was a federal sheet called the *American*, and issued by James McCahan in 1814. In 1821 the *Indiana and Jefferson Whig* was established in the interests of democracy. In 1828 the *American* was merged into the *Whig*, which in 1832 became Anti-Masonic, under the name of the *Free Press*. In 1834 the *Free Press* became the *Indiana Register*, which was purchased by Jonathan Row (see his sketch), and after various changes passed in 1863 into the hands of George Row (see his sketch), who, in 1869, sold it to Major R. M. Birkman, who merged it into the Blairsville *Press* and issued it as the *Indiana Progress*, which he sold in 1880 to William Black, who afterwards disposed of it to A. T. Moorhead, its present editor and proprietor. In 1834 the *Inquirer*, a democratic journal, was issued by Fergus Cannon. In 1840 the Liberty or Abolition party had its rise, and the old Anti-Masonic warrior, James Moorhead, again entered the editorial ranks and established the *Clarion of Freedom* in the interests of the anti-slavery cause. This paper afterwards became the *True American*, which was issued as a know-nothing journal until 1852, when it became republican in politics and supported that party until its consolidation, in 1866, with the *Register*. In May, 1855, James Moorhead and his son, James W. Moorhead, started the *Independent*, an educational, temperance, anti-slavery and anti-know-nothing journal. On January 9, 1857, its veteran editor, James Moorhead, died, and in 1860 his son sold the office. The *Messenger* was founded in 1856 by Judge Silas M. Clark, J. M. Thompson and John Young as a democratic paper. It was independent in 1860 and in 1862 became republican. The initial number of the *Indiana Times* (see sketch of Horace M. Lowry) was issued on September 4, 1878. The *Indiana Democrat* (see sketch of Franklin Sansom), the only democratic paper in the county, was established on May 4, 1862.

The initial number of the Indiana County *Gazette* was issued on Wednesday, August 13, 1890, by the Indiana Publishing Company, which is composed of thirty of the business men of the county. It aims to give late and accurate news, especially concerning the development of the county. Its editor is Warner H. Bell, who was formerly city editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*. After the late war George Row introduced many city methods into the printing business at Indiana, and advocated in his paper the establishment of the present State Normal school.

The Indiana post-office, under the management of Fannie W. Nixon, ranks high as one of the most systematically and best conducted offices in the State. Her predecessor was A. T. Moorhead, the courteous and successful editor of the *Progress*, who, in 1876, invented the celebrated revolving book and goods rack of to-day, which he used as a revolving letter-rack.

BIOGRAPHIES OF INDIANA COUNTY.

INDIANA.

HON. SILAS M. CLARK, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1834. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, a sturdy race, which probably as much as any other has contributed to the annals of the State and country. These ancestors went to western Pennsylvania from the Cumberland Valley, where in the early affairs of the Commonwealth they occupied an honorable position. Captain James Clark, from whom the Judge is directly descended, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and after the close of that heroic contest settled near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, the first place west of the Allegheny mountains where justice was administered according to the forms of law. When the Indians under the famous Seneca chief invaded the settlement, burned the town and massacred the large part of the population in 1782, Captain Clark was among those who sought refuge in the fort near by and prepared to defend it against an expected attack. But the attack was not made, for after plundering the town and reducing it to ashes, the Indians withdrew. Soon after this event, Captain Clark removed to South Bend, Armstrong county, where he resided many years, and died, leaving a numerous and respected progeny.

Judge Clark's maternal ancestor was Fergus Moorhead, who, like Captain Clark, went to Westmoreland county from the Cumberland Valley. As early as 1772, Mr. Moorhead with his family settled near the present town of Indiana. He was more than usually well provided with the goods of this world, and brought to the new home, where land was abundant, a liberal supply of cattle, sheep and other domestic animals and fowls to stock his farm, and implements to cultivate it. Like Captain Clark he had dangers to encounter. The forests were overrun with savage beasts and peopled with still more savage men. For four years, however, the family was unmolested, but in July, 1776, while returning from the fort at Kittanning, then under command of his brother Samuel, his horse was shot under him, and he was taken prisoner by a band of Indians, who carried him to Quebec, and sold him to the British. His wife and children, thinking him dead, left Indiana and returned to the Cumberland Valley. After a year of imprisonment, the husband and father was exchanged and rejoined his family, having traveled on foot from New York to the Cumberland Valley. An account of his capture appeared in the *Gazette*, Benjamin Franklin's paper, the files of which are still preserved by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. At the close of the Revolution, Mr. Moorhead and his family returned to the

border home from which they had been so summarily driven five years before, and there, at the advanced age of seventy-nine, he died. Among his descendants are the prosperous and wealthy iron masters of Pittsburgh, of that name, and others who have distinguished themselves in business and professional life.

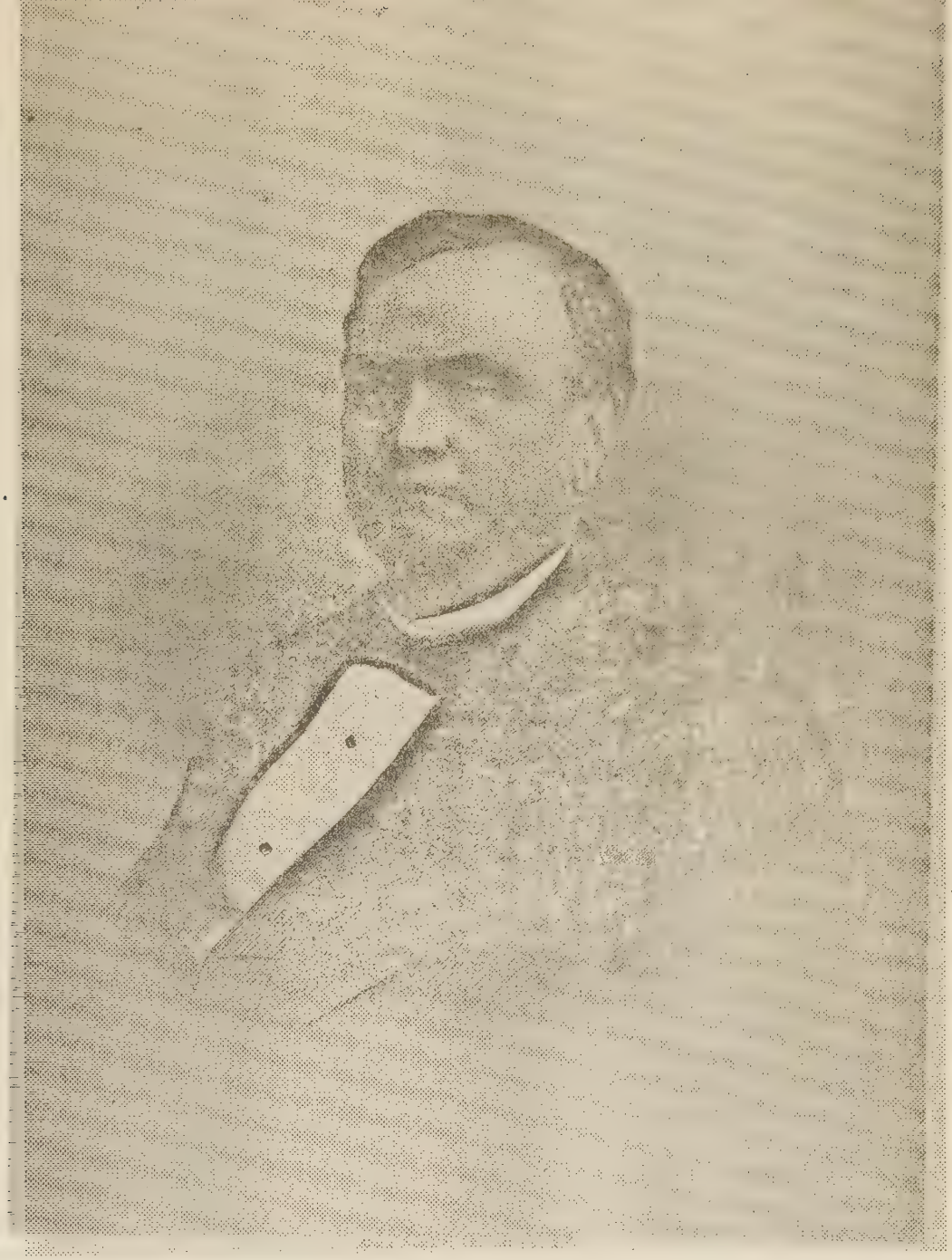
In 1835 James Clark, Esq., the father of Judge Clark, removed from Elderton and settled in Indiana, the county-seat of Indiana county, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of the respect of his fellow-citizens, by whom he has been honored with every evidence of confidence and esteem, and has had conferred upon him many offices and positions of trust.

With such an ancestor, it is not surprising that Judge Clark exhibits the characteristics that distinctly mark him, namely, warmness of heart, courage, tenacity of purpose and public spirit. He is essentially a man of the people, and through all his busy life has found pleasure in serving his neighbors. His own success has only multiplied the opportunities to help those less fortunate, and he is as free with his means in the dispensing of charity as he is generous in giving aid and assistance to deserving young men who are entering the struggle of life.

Judge Clark obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Indiana, in which he continued as a pupil until he was sufficiently equipped with learning to enter the academy of that town. There he pursued the course of study that prepared him to enter the Junior class of the Jefferson college at Cannonsburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1852, standing fifth in a class of about sixty members. He was an adept in mathematics, a fluent and forceful speaker, and in literary experiences excelled. In recognition of this, the Philo Literary Society invited him to deliver the valedictory address on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the college.

After his graduation Judge Clark became an instructor in the academy in which he had been prepared for college and continued in this position for two years. He entered into the work with much spirit and earnestness, and aroused among the pupils the greatest enthusiasm. The sympathy with school work which was implanted during that period, has never abated. Soon after he was admitted to the bar, and while a young and struggling lawyer, he was elected director of the public schools of the town, and for twelve consecutive years served the people faithfully and efficiently, in that important capacity. Later on he became one of the projectors and founders of the Normal school of Indiana, of which he has from the first been a member of the trustees and most of the time president of the board. The great success of the institution is attributed largely to his intelligent efforts in its behalf. In recognition of his long and faithful service in the interests of educational progress Lafayette College in 1886 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the compliment was never bestowed upon a more deserving recipient, or the judicial ermine more appropriate for the person of any one.

After two years of service as an educator, Judge Clark abandoned the profession and entered the office of a prominent lawyer, then of Indiana, but now of Philadelphia, and in 1857, at the age of twenty-three years, was admitted to practice at the bar of Indiana county. Then, as now, the bar of that county embraced some of the strongest lawyers in the State, but the young aspirant for legal honors was not long in making a place for himself among the most successful, and it is a matter of record that during the ten years preceding his elevation to the Supreme Bench, not a single case of importance was tried in the county in which he did not appear as council. His fame was not limited to his own county, either, and during the period of his successful practice he received many tempting offers to conduct important cases tried elsewhere. But, as a rule, all such offers were declined, for un-



Sincerely Yours

Silas McClark

less the persons interested were personal friends or home clients he preferred to attend to his extensive and lucrative practice in his own district rather than go to other fields.

In his law practice Judge Clark was always a clear and profound thinker, a strong and logical reasoner and an eloquent advocate of surpassing power. It was a hopeless case, indeed, where he failed to secure a favorable judgment or verdict. Whether arguing questions of law before a court, or questions of fact before a jury, the strong points of his cases were so strongly and forcibly presented that the weak ones were likely to be lost sight of altogether. Nor was it in the trial of causes alone that he excelled. Contracts, wills and other legal papers prepared by him were so skillfully executed, contingencies so carefully provided for and guarded against, and their terms so clearly expressed that they never gave rise to litigation by reason of their ambiguity.

Judge Clark inherited his political convictions, as his other characteristics, from his ancestry, and from boyhood has been a Democrat. While he holds it to be both the right and duty of every citizen to maintain his political convictions fearlessly, and share the labors and responsibilities of citizenship, he has never been an office-seeker, and, with the exception of membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, he never held any office except that one which he now holds. As a member of the Constitutional Convention, he served on the following committees: Declaration of Rights, Private Corporations and Revision and Adjustment. Of that body of Pennsylvania's representative men he ranked as one of the ablest, and Mr. Buckalew, himself a member, in his very able work, "The Constitution of Pennsylvania," referring to the discussion of the judiciary article, makes special mention of some of Mr. Clark's speeches, remarking that they were among the ablest upon the subjects discussed. During his long career at the bar he was frequently invited to accept nominations for office, but invariably declined, with the exception named and one other. He was nominated for president judge of the judicial district composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, and was defeated by the Hon. James A. Logan, the adverse majority in the district being too great for one of even his popularity to overcome. His election to the Supreme Bench occurred in November, 1882, and he entered upon the duties of his office in January following.

Judge Clark meets and discharges the duties of advanced citizenship in such a manner as to win the respect, esteem and confidence of all classes of his fellow-men. Every enterprise, having for its object the advancement of their interests or the improvement of his town, finds in him an energetic and active supporter. We have spoken of his interest in education. His interest in agriculture is not less; he took time in the midst of his large practice, not only to cultivate a fine farm that he then owned, but to serve for several years as president of the Agricultural Society of his county, then one of the most flourishing in the State. Perhaps the very best evidence of the esteem in which Judge Clark is held by his fellow-citizens of the county is the fact that in the election to his present position they gave him a majority of one hundred and fifty-one votes over his Republican competitor, whilst the Republican candidate for governor at the same time had a majority of two thousand. In his judicial capacity he stands very high, and is regarded universally by the profession as one of the ablest members of the court. His opinions, singularly brief, are couched in the clearest and choicest language, and as readily understood by the layman as the lawyer. Many of them have received favorable comment from the law critics in the leading periodicals in the country, and all of them are models of forceful and graceful rhetoric.

Upon the death of the late Hon. Morriosn R.

Waite, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, the leading newspapers of the State, irrespective of party, pointed to Judge Clark as a man eminently qualified to fill the exalted position thus made vacant. In the support of their petition it was argued that he was in full vigor of intellect and physical strength, young enough to promise a protracted period of useful work, and old enough to bring to the position ripe experience, and an able and honorable record, both at the bar and on the bench.

Judge Clark, on the 26th day of April, 1859, was married to Clara Elizabeth Moorhead, daughter of William Moorhead, late of Pittsburgh, Pa. Her death occurred on the 17th day of January, 1887. This has been the one great sorrow in Judge Clark's otherwise happy and successful life. To speak publicly of a nature so modest and simple, and a life so private as Mrs. Clark's seems almost a wrong, but a sketch of her husband, however slight, would be incomplete without reference to the woman whose gentleness and courage and wisdom were the good angels that, since his earliest manhood, breathed their benediction upon him. Mrs. Clark was of the women whose lives are noiseless, who live at home—she was a wife, a mother, yet her character was so firm, tranquil and self-possessed, that it would have met without doubt or hesitation any form of suffering for conscience or duty. Her absolute truthfulness was a standing rebuke to falseness and pretence, and the memory of her loyalty and unselfishness is a perpetual blessing. In the refined and beautiful home, attuned now to a deeper and sadder note by the loss of the woman who filled it with her rich life, Judge Clark's warm, domestic and social nature finds its truest expression. There he meets his friends and neighbors in genial intercourse and hospitality, and there, amid the highest charms of life, his children are growing into a gracious man and womanhood.

NOAH ADLER, clothier and dealer in gents' furnishing goods at Indiana, served as a soldier in the late war and is one of the energetic and successful business men of the borough. He was born in the kingdom of Prussia, August 14, 1834, and is a son of Solomon and Pauline (Isaacs) Adler. His parents were both natives and life-long residents of Prussia. They were old enough to recollect the invasion of Prussia by the French army and the closing years of the stormy career of Napoleon Bonaparte, who shook the world in his passage from from his island home in the Mediterranean to his prison-grave on the ocean-rock of St. Helena. Solomon Adler was a prosperous grocer and died in 1871, when seventy-five years of age. His wife, Pauline (Isaacs) Adler, was born in the opening year of the nineteenth century, but died at the early age of thirty-six years.

Noah Adler was reared in the land of his nativity, where he received his education in the excellent public schools of Prussia, which, with some changes and alterations, produced results a few years later that challenged the admiration of the world. Leaving school, he became a clerk in a grain house near his home. In 1854 he gave up that position in order to come to the United States. He landed at New York city on the first day of May, went to Harrisburg, Pa., where he was a clerk in a clothing house until 1861. He then enlisted in Co. B, 27th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served for three years and one month. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and was held for three months before he was exchanged at City Point. He was honorably discharged on June 5, 1864, and returned to Harrisburg, where he remained for three years. On March 16, 1867, he came to Indiana and engaged in the clothing business for himself, which he has continued in successfully ever since.

In 1867 he married Jenet Vogel, of Phila-

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE S. M. CLARK.

delphia, who died in 1885 and left no children. On August 23, 1886, Mr. Adler married for his second wife Odelia Washer, of the same city.

Noah Adler is a republican, but is liberal in his political views. He is a member and assistant quartermaster of Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, and Encampment No. 11, Union Veteran Legion. He is a member of Palladium Lodge, No. 346, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Salem Lodge, No. 28, I. O. B. B., at Harrisburg. He is also treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Hall association of Indiana. He is a member of the Hebrew church of Rodef Shalom, Broad street, Philadelphia. His business establishment is opposite the court-house, and he carries a full stock of stylish and substantial ready-made clothing suited to all tastes and purposes, and a complete line of gents' furnishing goods of every description. Mr. Adler is a public-spirited citizen and a courteous gentleman, and has built up a business which is steadily on the increase.

MAJOR JOHN B. ALEXANDER. Among the first lawyers to practice at the Indiana bar was John B. Alexander. "He was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Greensburg, Pa., early in the present century. He was admitted to the Westmoreland bar on motion of William Wilkins, Esq., at the December term of court, 1804. He opened his first office there, engaged in the practice of the law, and resided there until the war of 1812 commenced. Mr. Alexander had been liberally educated, having been graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle.

"He was a good Latin scholar, readily reading and explaining old law writers to the court. In his old age he was heard to quote Horace in the original in ordinary conversation with gentlemen of culture.

"Mr. Alexander had little regard for any literary pursuit outside of his profession. He was no politician, and read no newspapers, novels, magazines or histories. His sole literary recreation was the reading of Shakspeare. This he knew so well that he quoted it regularly in court, and could repeat whole scenes without any mistake, and with proper manner and pronunciation. And to him, in his profession, the great dramatist was undoubtedly of great use, and particularly in this, that it supplemented him with a fund of quotations with which, in addressing juries, he could relieve the dryness and dullness of professional language.

"His father having a large family to support, he, after having received his collegiate education, was thrown upon his own resources. He studied much, worked hard and carefully, and as a return rose to the front rank at the bar, and gained a practice in the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana. Only on two occasions did he allow his mind to be drawn away or diverted from the practice of his profession. The first of these occasions was the war of 1812. When that war with Great Britain commenced he collected a company of volunteers, and served with great credit under Gen. Harrison in several engagements with the British and Indians. The name of his company was 'The Greensburg Rifles.' After his return he resumed the practice of the law, rose to the head of the Greensburg bar, and obtained a lucrative practice in that and the adjoining counties.

"He raised a company of artillery, which was the model company of the military division in which the militia of the State was divided, and was truly a fine one in appearance. The men were handsomely uniformed, were all over six feet in height, and their two handsome brass cannons were drawn by large gray horses. The rank and file consisted of substantial farmers and stout mechanics and laborers. In rich and gaudy uniform, Alexander always commanded in person, and he expended a large sum of

money in equipments, horses and donations. He, with his company, turned out in honor of Lafayette when he passed through the southwestern part of Westmoreland county. Alexander not only encouraged the profession of arms by his example, but he went so far as to acknowledge the code of honor in theory and practice. He fought a duel with a Mr. Mason, of Uniontown, Fayette Co. They exchanged shots, but neither was wounded. Both desired a second fire, but the seconds refused on the ground that the point of honor for which they fought did not require another interchange of deadly missives.

"The second and less fortunate occasion which drew off his attention from the agreeable toil of the office and the bar was his election to the State Assembly. It was admitted by all that his representative career was a failure. He was like a fish out of water. He there came in contact with men who, although they could scarcely have spelled their way through the horn-book, could have bought and sold him in legislative trickery every hour in the day. For those he had the utmost contempt, and he appeared to regard the whole legislative body somewhat as Gulliver regarded a similar assemblage in Lilliput. Before the session closed he left them in disgust, mounted his horse and rode home. Thenceforth he took no part in politics whatever until 1840, when his old commander was nominated for the presidency. During that campaign he consented to preside at a Harrison meeting at Greensburg. He was then on the verge of eternity, and died shortly after, in the same year.

"As a sound and well-read lawyer he had, as we said, no equal at the Westmoreland bar, and in the special branch of the law relating to land title he had no superior in western Pennsylvania. He was retained as counsel in many cases of disputed title in the court of last resort in the State, and even in some cases of a like character which were adjudicated in the highest court of the United States. He was the counsel in one particularly heavy land-title case on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein his adversary was the celebrated William Wirt. Alexander gained his cause, and the argument displayed such legal acumen that he astonished the bench as well as the bar. At its conclusion he was complimented by Mr. Wirt and by Daniel Webster, who was present, and who expressed in his warm-hearted way his approbation of the manner in which he had handled his case, of his exposition of the law, and the profundity of his legal reasoning and learning. In the intricate and abstruse practice of the land law of Pennsylvania Alexander was, without doubt, the superior of Wirt. Wirt was a politician, an orator and a literary man, but to the law alone had Alexander devoted an almost entire attention. If Wirt were the Bacon, Alexander was the Coke. He brought to his cases his stored-up learning of the common law, he could recall old judicial decisions, quote black-letter authority from the law-Latin and Norman-French text-books of the Middle Ages, marshal together all the maxims of the common law bearing on the capacity and the incapacity of witnesses to testify, bring the court from the fountain sources of legal wisdom down through a long series of English decisions to a moderate date, and examine into the law of evidence as it was recognized in Pennsylvania, and apply it to his arguments in his cases.

"His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and they had emigrated to this country before the Revolution. His father, Peter Alexander, was born in Cumberland county, Pa. The family were whigs and patriots during the war of the Revolution. The wife of John B. was a Miss Smith, of Cumberland county. He had no children. His wife survived him, and on her death the property went to the collateral heirs. Besides two sisters he had two brothers: Samuel Alexander, who was a leading lawyer of the Carlisle, Cumberland county bar, and Thomas Alexan-

der, who once lived with his brother in Greensburg, and who was never married.

"In business transactions the integrity of Alexander was inflexible. He was never known to do a dishonest or dishonorable action. No man could say that he ever defrauded him of a dollar. His handsome fortune was all gained by honorable professional toil."

WASHINGTON P. ALTMAN. Prominent among the citizens of Indiana stands Washington P. Altman, the veteran chief of police. Strictly attentive to duty, and stern in the discharge of it, he is the terror of evil-doers. He is a son of Capt. Henry and Juliann (Sloan) Altman, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1845. His grandfather, Henry Altman, Sr., was a native of Germany, and came to this country in early manhood, and followed the occupation of farming. His son, Colonel Henry Altman (father), was born in Indiana county, in the year 1803. By trade he was a carpenter and builder, living most of his life in Indiana. At the breaking out of the "Great Rebellion," he enlisted in Co. K, 105th regiment Pa. Vols.; was elected captain of the company. His death, which occurred soon after he resigned, was occasioned by exposure in the Virginia swamps. He died at the age of sixty-three, deeply deplored by the community in which he resided. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and always took an active part in the church work. He married Juliann Sloan, who was a native of Armstrong county, and from early life was a sincere member of the Presbyterian church. She died in November, 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Washington P. Altman was reared at Indiana, and acquired his education in the public schools of the borough and Indiana academy, from which he was graduated in 1862. In June, 1863, he enlisted for six months in Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. When discharged in December following, he enlisted in the regular army, as a member of Co. A, in the 19th U. S. Infantry, for three years, with the rank of first sergeant. During most of this time his regiment was stationed in Tennessee, Arkansas and Indian Territory. After his discharge he taught school for seventeen years in Arkansas, Illinois, Colorado and Iowa, as well as in his native State. He was a most successful teacher; his long service in the army having given him special training as a disciplinarian. At length the confinement to the school-room impaired his health, obliging him to seek other employment. In 1880 he was appointed chief of police of Indiana, which office he still holds; here, too, his army training aids him in the discharge of his duties.

On March 17, 1870, he married Belle, daughter of James M. White, of Indiana. She died in 1879, leaving one child, William Houston. His second wife, whom he married December 9, 1880, is Ella, daughter of William Glass, of Indiana county. To this second union have been born three daughters: Lulu, Julia and Helen.

W. P. Altman has always been a republican, and attends the Presbyterian church. He was a member of Palladium Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Shavano Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Pythias, and Indiana Lodge, No. 260, Jr. O. U. A. M. He is very prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of Torbert Post, No. 11, and Logan Camp, No. 77, Sons of Veterans, of Colorado. While teaching in Colorado he was elected to the offices of department commander of the Grand Army of Colorado and judge advocate of the department of Colorado of the Sons of Veterans; the latter office he still holds. Although a scourge to wrong-doers, he is quick to sympathize with and aid the suffering, living up faithfully to the initiatory vows of the various orders of which he is a member.

"WILLIAM BANKS was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and studied law in the office of his brother, Hon. John Banks, at Mercer, Pa. He commenced the practice of law in Indiana in 1826, and for many years was a leading member of the bar. He was naturally sensitive and diffident, and only commenced to argue cases before the jury when circumstances compelled him. He became a forcible advocate, concise, to the point and sometimes eloquent. He was fond of scientific studies, and was very conversant with the Scriptures. He filled the offices of deputy attorney-general and prothonotary, and was a member of the legislature. After serving in the legislature he totally abjured holding public office. He died on the 10th day of August, 1871, aged seventy-six years."

ROBERT BARR, M.D.—The late Robert Barr, M.D., of Indiana, was a leading, skillful surgeon and physician, a useful citizen, a true friend, and a sincere and an honest man. He was a son of Thomas and Catherine Coleman (Gordon) Barr, and was born in that part of Green, which is now Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1828. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Sarah Barr, who settled in this county in an early day. Robert Barr was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of his children was Thomas Barr (father), who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Evans, and after her death he married Mrs. Catherine (Gordon) Coleman, and the only child born of the second marriage was Dr. Robert Barr.

Robert Barr was reared on a farm and received his education in the rural schools and Indiana academy. He had determined at an early age to become a member of the medical profession, and to this end directed his education. He read medicine with Dr. Stewart, of Armagh, and Dr. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana, and graduated from Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, in the class of 1854. Afterwards he attended schools of surgery in Philadelphia and other cities and also practiced in the hospitals to make himself more proficient in surgery. He commenced the active practice of his profession at Armagh, but soon removed to Indiana, where he practiced until his death, excepting the time of the late war. On November 8, 1861, he was mustered into the U. S. service as surgeon of the 67th regiment, Pa. Vols., and aided in its organization. He was actively employed in the field with his regiment, brigade and division until the expiration of his term of service, in the fall of 1864, and then left field duty on account of physical disability, incurred from exposure and continued service. While in commission he was intrusted with the most responsible duties, and was always fully equal to their proper discharge.

He was promoted to surgeon-in-chief, and in the trying and severe campaigns of 1863 and 1864 was conspicuous for skillful surgical operations and efficient discipline in the medical corps under his charge. The high esteem in which he was held in the Army of the Potomac is attested by the complimentary order with which he was mustered out of the service. Returning home from the army, he resumed his practice and was actively engaged until a few months before his death, in 1882.

October 15, 1868, Dr. Barr united in marriage with Cordelia E. Elder, who still resides in her pleasant home at Indiana, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of that place. Her father, Robert Elder (3d), was born December 23, 1809, on the farm on which he always lived, and on which he died March 26, 1890. He was a son of Robert Elder, Jr., who married Mary Smith, and whose father, Robert Elder, Sr., the first settler on the ridge that bears his name, was a grandson of Robert and

Eleanor Elder, who were Scotch-Irish natives of Drummore, county Down, Ireland, and settled near Harrisburg, Pa., about 1730. Robert Elder (3d) was a quiet man of wide-spread influence, and was the last, but one, surviving of the fifty original members of Dr. Alexander Donaldson's congregation. He donated the ground for the last church structure of that congregation, besides most generous subscriptions toward its erection. He was a hearty supporter of churches and schools, and liberal of means toward any movement for the benefit of his community. He married Nancy W. Douglass, who still survives him. One of his sons, Lieut. John D. Elder, was killed at Malvern Hill, while in command of his company.

In his private practice Dr. Barr was noted for his sincerity and frankness with his patients. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and, although sometimes stern in manner, yet his heart was always sensitive to the tale of sorrow or the voice of suffering. He died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at midnight on Thursday, March 2, 1882. His remains were borne to their last resting-place in Indiana cemetery, by his old comrades in arms, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, but the memory and example of his useful life remains behind him.

JOSEPH F. BARNES. — Every town or borough has its wide-awake and leading business men who seem to have been born to be publicly useful. Of this class of men is Joseph F. Barnes, of Indiana. He is a son of Henry and Mary (Chapman) Barnes, and was born in Burrell township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1828. The early ancestors of the Barnes family were rigid nonconformists of England. Several of them suffered martyrdom in England for adherence to their faith, and one of that number was Dr. Barnes, who was burned at the stake. Among the "Puritan Fathers" who settled at Plymouth and other points in Massachusetts were several members of this family. One of these, Richard Barnes, settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony prior to 1636, when he served in the Pequod war in Connecticut. Charmed with the country, he settled on the site of New Haven in 1638. His son, Gilbert Barnes, born in 1636, was an active business man, and reared a family of seven sons and three daughters. His son, Stephen Barnes, born 1677, was the father of four children, one of whom was Timothy Barnes, who was born in 1700. His children were Timothy, Capt. Stephen, Israel, Michael, Prudence, Faith and Hope. Capt. Stephen Barnes, born in 1736, commanded a company during the Revolutionary war, married Ezudia Kellogg, and removed, in 1787, to Northampton county, Pa. His children were Joseph, Stephen, Gilbert, Timothy, Ruth, Margaret, Elizabeth and Clara. The eldest son, Joseph Barnes (grandfather), was born June 3, 1777, learned the trade of mill-wright, and in 1799 started on foot for the Connecticut reservation in Ohio, but stopped at a ford on the Conemaugh river, two miles below the site of Blairsville. He there, with characteristic Yankee foresight, saw a fortune within the grasp of the man who would start a ferry, and accordingly secured the land on both sides of the river at that point, and opened a ferry, which soon became a source of large income to him. He erected a grist-mill, followed farming and built flat-boats for the Pittsburgh trade. On April 3, 1801, he married Barbara Beck, a daughter of Simon Beck, a native of Switzerland. She was born April 15, 1785, and died in 1839. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Leer in 1840, and after her death married Mrs. Clarissa Griswold. He died at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, in 1855. His children were Henry, William, Stephen (a missionary to Africa), John B. (once attorney-general of the Republic of Texas),

Elizabeth (wife of John Davis), Simon P. and David M. The eldest son, Henry Barnes (father), was born in 1802, learned the millwright trade with his father, erected many mills and made over one hundred and fifty inventions and improvements. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Chapman, of Green township, and reared a family of nine children: Joseph F., Sarah (wife of J. Haughton), Barbara E. (dead), Stephen A., George, Mary L. (Indian missionary in Nebraska), John C. (deceased), Phebe A. and Lydia E. (wife of John H. Martin). Mrs. Mary Barnes' mother, Jennie (Drum) Chapman (maternal grandmother), was a daughter of Lord Drum, of England, whose estates she was heir to until she was eight years of age, when a son was born to her father, who had re-married when she was about six years of age. Her mother's maiden name was Henderson. Their remains sleep in the Blairsville cemetery.

Joseph F. Barnes was reared on a farm, and received his education in the rural schools of his native township and Elder's Ridge academy. Leaving school, he went to Blairsville, where he published for two years a paper called the *Appalachian*. He then was engaged for thirteen years in teaching in the common schools of Indiana County and the public schools of Pittsburgh. During this time his vacations were spent as a proof-reader, local reporter and staff correspondent on the papers of Pittsburgh. In 1864 he quit teaching and went to the oil country, where he remained for two years. He then came to Indiana and engaged in the jobbing, produce and oil business, which he has followed successfully ever since. He handles, some years, as much as $60,000 worth of produce and from ninety to one hundred car-loads of oil. He handles over fifty different kinds of oil.

In 1858 he united in marriage, at Pittsburgh with Mary, daughter of Robert and Agnes McLaren, both natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been the parents of five children: Ida C., wife of W. C. McKnight, of Pittsburgh; Robert M., a practicing lawyer of Pittsburgh; Agnes C., Joseph F., Jr., and Henry T., a stenographer of New York city; who married Flora Weaver, had one child named Edith, and was drowned in 1889, in Hackensack river while trying to rescue his cousin John C. Barnes from drowning.

Joseph F. Barnes owns a farm near Blairsville and valuable property at Indiana. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Indiana Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., and has a beautiful P. M. jewel which was presented to him by that lodge. He is a democrat and has served as school director for several terms. He is a member and deacon of the Indiana Baptist church and has been for over fifteen years the honored superintendent of its Sunday-school. As clerk of the Indiana Baptist Association Mr. Barnes has rendered valuable service to his church. As a writer he wields a ready pen and writes clearly, forcibly and at times very eloquently. As a man he is respected and honored for his integrity and usefulness.

HUGH M. BELL is prominent among the sons of Indiana county, who have won their own unaided way to prosperity and who have made for themselves names that will always figure conspicuously in the history of the industries of Indiana borough. He is a son of George and Mary (Beatty) Bell, and was born in Black-Lick township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1852. The Bells are of Scotch-Irish descent and George Bell was born in Black-Lick township, in 1820, where he was reared to manhood and resided until his death, in 1855, at the early age of thirty-five years. He was an industrious farmer and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His early death prevented him from acquiring

much of a competency. He married Mary Beatty, who now resides at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, this State.

Hugh M. Bell was bereaved of his father at so early an age that he could neither remember him nor realize his loss. Even before he had completed his first decade of years, he was usefully employed, to a considerable extent, on the farm on which he was reared. His education was acquired in the winter district common schools, which at that day had not arrived at the degree of excellence they have now reached. At seventeen years of age, imbued with the laudable ambition to win his own way in the world, he sought employment and accepted the first honest labor which came to his hand and was in the shape of driving a mule in a bituminous coal mine. He soon obtained a chance to leave his mule cart and dug coal, which paid him better wages than his former job of driving. In February, 1870, he came to Indiana, where he secured a position as clerk in the implement, grain and lumber house of John C. Moorhead. One year later he became a clerk in the dry goods house of A. S. Cunningham, where he remained for eighteen months. He then went into the foundry establishment of —— McFarland, with whom he continued for ten years and where he laid the foundations of his present honorable and successful business career as a manufacturer and general dealer in engines, mill machinery and agricultural implements. In 1882 he left the foundry and was employed for two years as a clerk in the prothonotary's office; but not liking the work, although rendering good satisfaction and having a decided inclination for the machinery business, he left the office to form a partnership, in October, 1884, with the Sutton Bros., under the firm name of Sutton Bros. & Bell. They purchased the plant of the Chilled Car Wheel & Plow company, of which they assumed possession on January 21, 1885. They have increased the foundry and machine shops, have added large blacksmith and paint shops and extensive storage rooms. Their plant now covers over half a square in area and employs a regular force of twenty-five hands. The foundry turns out land rollers, road scoops, stump pullers and all kinds of castings, and in the machine shop, engine, saw and flouring-mill machinery is manufactured and repaired. The firm deals largely in Syracuse chilled plows, engine boilers, iron and wood-working machinery, belting and steam and gas fittings. The present members of the firm are Thomas Sutton, John W. Sutton and Mr. Bell, and for thorough work and extensive patronage their establishment will compare favorably with any of its class in the western part of the State.

In 1876 he was married to Jennie Kerr, daughter of Valentine and Catherine Kerr, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have six children: George M., Harry M., Emma V., Mary, Gilmore C. and Hugh M., Jr.

Hugh M. Bell is past master of Palladium Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., past master of Clymer Lodge, No. 28, K. of H., past archon in the I. O. H., past W. H. of Indiana Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M. and a member of Indiana Grange, No. 313, P. of H. He is a member of Zerubabel Chapter, No. 162, H. R. A. M., and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knight Templars. In politics Mr. Bell has been an adherent of the Republican party, served as chairman of the Indiana county republican committee in 1883, and in 1889 was a member of the republican State central committee. Like most men whose lives are largely devoted to business he has spared but little time to public affairs, and although never seeking office he has never refused to serve his fellow-citizens in a public position. Since 1885 he has served as burgess of West Indiana and as a member of the school board of that borough. Hugh M. Bell has been the architect of his own fortunes and has had no one to help him so much as he has helped himself. He is a self-made man,

who by his business ability and energy has passed in a few years from the depths of the coal mine to an honorable and important position in the manufacturing industries of the county.

JOHN A. BELL, the well-known and efficient assistant agent of the P. R. R. company at Indiana, is a wide-awake, energetic and industrious citizen of Indiana county. He was born in Green township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1849, and is a son of William R. and Mary (Lydick) Bell. William R. Bell, of Irish extraction, is a native of eastern Pennsylvania, came to Indiana county in 1836, and located in Green township. He was a very prosperous farmer and came to Indiana in April, 1866, where he has resided ever since. After coming to Indiana he was engaged in the lumber business for some time and for the last fifteen years has been janitor of the court-house. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and in political opinion is a democrat. He married Mary Lydick, daughter of Jacob Lydick. She was a native of Indiana county, died September 16, 1886, aged seventy years, one month and nine days, and was also a member of the Presbyterian church.

John A. Bell was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools of the county. Leaving school, he entered the employ of the P. R. R. company, November 11, 1867, as warehouse-man and by strict attention to business has attained to the position he now occupies. He served continuously for eight years as a member of the West Indiana council, but resigned in 1888. In 1889 he was elected as overseer of the poor and is now holding that office. He served very efficiently as treasurer of West Indiana borough in 1888 and 1889.

On September 4, 1872, he married Sarah A., daughter of William Lewis, of Indiana. They have five children, one son and four daughters: Mamie, Lottie, Lee, Alice and Stella.

J. A. Bell is an active and influential citizen and is ever ready and willing to aid in any enterprise that will be of benefit to the town. He is a strong democrat in political opinion, and always yields a whole-hearted support to his party. He is a member of Indiana Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., Improved Order of Heptasophs, No. 180, P. R. R. Voluntary Relief department, and the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is also a trustee. He has been for nearly a quarter of a century continuously in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and this long service fully attests to his business ability and complete trustworthiness.

MAJOR RICHARD M. BIRKMAN. No braver officer or nobler soldier served in the armies of the Union during the late war than Major Richard M. Birkman, the founder of the present *Indiana Progress*, and editor of it for the first decade of its existence. He was a son of Peter and Hannah (Swoyer) Birkman, and was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 8, 1837. His paternal grandfather Birkman was a strict lutheran and resided in Sweden, where his son, Peter Birkman (father), was born on the banks of the Wetter lake. Peter Birkman was a subaltern in the Swedish army at sixteen years of age, then was six years at Brest, France, after which he came to the United States and about 1820 became a teacher at Harrisburg, Pa., where he married Hannah Swoyer. He soon left there and finally accepted a situation as a book-keeper in St. Louis, Mo., where he died July 26, 1837. He was a man of high moral courage and noble principle.

Major Richard M. Birkman was reared and received his education in Harrisburg, Pa. He visited a cousin at Blairsville in 1858, spent the

next year in Memphis, Tenn., and then was in Philadelphia until Ft. Sumter was fired upon by Beauregard, when he returned to Blairsville, where he enlisted, on June 10, 1861, in Co. E, 11th regiment, Penna. reserves. He was promoted on May 13, 1862, to second lieutenant, to first lieutenant September 22, 1862, and when his three years had expired, on June 6, 1864, was made captain of Co. A, 190th reg., Pa. Vols. With his regiment he remained till the close of the war, and in April, 1865, received from President Andrew Johnston the rank of brevet-major for meritorious duty and gallantry in the service. The splendid record of his regiments, on a score of bloody battle-fields, needs no repetition here, and Capt. Birkman was always found at the head of his company. After the war he returned to Blairsville, where, in January, 1867, he bought the *New Era* and published it until January, 1870, when he consolidated it with the Indiana *Register and American*, under the name of the *Indiana Progress*, which he edited until March 1, 1880, when he sold the paper to Wm. R. Black. From 1876 he had been slowly going down with consumption and died in less than two months after disposing of the *Progress*. "His heart was in the *Progress*. It was his life-work; and when he yielded up his paper, it was like the final separation of dear friends. He had a right to be proud of the *Progress*, for under him it had been the friend of temperance, morality and the oppressed."

On June 8, 1865, he united in marriage with Mary L. Black, of Blairsville, and their union was blessed with two children: Sarah and Agnes.

Major Birkman was a member of the Presbyterian church and an earnest Christian. He died, April 24, 1880, when in the forty-third year of his age, but left a record upon which his widow and children can always look with pleasure. His remains were interred in the Blairsville cemetery under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrades around his bier, who had been with him on the march, in the camp and on the battle-field, declared that no truer, braver soldier ever wore the blue than Major Richard M. Birkman.

JUDGE JOHN P. BLAIR. A worthy descendent of a time-honored family and a fitting representative of that grand old Scotch-Irish race so distinguished for high moral character, unflinching courage and undying patriotism, is Ex-Judge John P. Blair, who ranks high among the foremost jurists and the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania. He is a son of Rev. David and Margaret (Steele) Blair, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1835. Among the liberty-loving and God-fearing Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families of the north of Ireland, was the Blair family from which Judge Blair is descended. His paternal grandparents, Hugh and Jane Blair, were members of Donagar Associate Presbyterian church and were highly respected in the community in which they resided. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters. They came to the United States in 1802, and after spending one winter at Steubenville, Ohio, removed to near Hartstown, Crawford county, Pa., where Hugh Blair purchased a four hundred acre tract of land. He here lived an exemplary life and died January 5, 1837, when in the ninety-sixth year of his age. His wife had preceded him to the tomb by two years, having passed away on March 10, 1835, aged ninety years. Their eighth son, Rev. David Blair, a graduate of the oldest theological seminary of the new world and the founder of the United Presbyterian church in Indiana and adjoining counties, was born in the parish of Donagar, in Antrim, Ireland, in November, 1786. In early life he was somewhat delicate. Having fitted for college with Rev. McLean, he entered Jefferson college in 1810 and would

have graduated in the class of 1812 if his health had not given way early in that year. Recovering his health somewhat, he spent the required four sessions at Dr. Anderson's Theological seminary,—was ordained in October, 1818, to the ministry of the Associate Presbyterian church and installed as pastor of the United congregations of Indiana, Crooked Creek and Conemaugh. He spent nearly half a century in laboring for these churches, and as the result of his labors nearly twenty congregations were built up out of them—an unparalleled fact in the history of the United Presbyterian church. While inheriting the sturdy independence and iron-willed determination of his own race, he was remarkably liberal, charitable and enlightened in his views. Rev. W. S. Owens pays this just and eloquent tribute to his character:

"He resisted the narrow spirit of exclusiveness and advocated always the broad principles of Christian charity and unity. No man worked harder to secure that happy union of 1858 (union of Associate and Associate Reformed churches) which gave birth to our United Presbyterian church. In the great civil war he was a Union man and his pulpit gave forth no uncertain sound on the mighty issues then pending." Rev. David Blair, in 1821, married Margaret Steele, of Huntingdon, who was a help-meet to him in the fullest sense of that term. After a long life of quiet and unostentatious usefulness she was called hence April 6, 1865, when in the sixty-fourth year of her age. In 1862 he resigned from active pastoral work. In 1882, in the ninety-fifth year of his life and in the land of his noble life-work as an able minister and excellent man, death quietly summoned him to the realms of everlasting peace.

Hon. John P. Blair was reared at Indiana, and after completing his academic studies, entered Washington college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852. In 1853 he entered the law office of his eldest brother, Hon. Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and after the required course of reading was admitted to the bar in 1856. During the ensuing year he located at New Castle, Lawrence county, this State, where he practiced until 1859, when he was elected district attorney of that county. He resigned when the late war broke out and enlisted as a private in Co. F., 12th regt., Pa. Vols. At the end of his three months' term of service he re-enlisted as a private and was elected first lieutenant of Co. I, 100th regiment, Pa. Vols. He held this position until after the battles of Second Bull Run, Chantilly and Antietam, when the company, whose ranks had been greatly thinned by the battles through which it had passed, was consolidated with Co. G, and he was commissioned captain of the new-formed company, which was designated as Co. G. When Hilton Head and Beaufort were captured, in the fall of 1861, he was detailed from his company to act as provost marshal and judge advocate general of the Port Royal district, which position he held until his brigade was sent north to join McClellan on the Peninsula. He was twice wounded. At the first assault on the enemy's earth-works in the rear of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, a grape-shot struck his sword and inflicted a wound in his side and at the Second Bull Run battle, where his company suffered severe loss, he received a painful gun-shot wound. After passing through the campaign against Vicksburg, under Grant, and the campaign in east Tennessee, under Burnside, he suffered from a fever, the seeds of which were sown at Vicksburg and which clung to him so tenaciously as to eventually disable him for further service, and he was honorably discharged on the 31st day of May, 1864. Soon afterward and before his own recovery his mother died, leaving his father alone—the other children being married and residing elsewhere—and at the request of his father he left New Castle and commenced the

practice of his profession at Indiana, when his health was sufficiently restored, in the fall of 1865. He was soon employed in important cases and in a short time attained a high standing at the bar. He tried his cases upon their merits, became an impressive, earnest and successful jury pleader and developed those qualities so essential to a calm, unbiased and unimpassioned consideration of legal matters. His ability, learning, and thorough knowledge of the law recommended him to the public as capable of filling the highest judicial position within the gift of the people of Indiana county, and in 1874 he was elected president judge of the Fortieth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Indiana. When Judge Blair took his seat on the bench, he found the business of the district many years behind, owing to the fact that the county had previous to his election been included, with Armstrong and Westmoreland counties, in the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and its judge had found it impossible to keep up with the business of three counties. Judge Blair entered upon the duties of his office with the purpose and ambition of disposing of this accumulated mass of business, still further increased by the financial disturbances commencing in the fall of 1873, with such rapidity as would be consistent with care and accuracy, and would leave the dockets entirely clear at the end of his term. It was no ordinary task, but a labor of gigantic proportions; yet he succeeded in its accomplishment and left a clean docket to his successor in office at the end of his ten years' term. He decided causes upon their merits alone after such careful and thorough examination of every authority bearing upon them, as the circumstances would allow, and by his entire impartiality and able decisions won the esteem of the public and attained high standing as a judge before the supreme court. The records of his district will show that, notwithstanding the number of jury cases tried by him, he has the rare distinction of never being reversed in any of them. At the end of his term, in 1885, he resumed and has continued successfully the practice of law in Indiana and various other counties and before the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Judge Blair is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Union Veteran Legion. He is a stock-holder and director and the solicitor of the First National Bank of Indiana. He has one of the finest residences and most beautiful homes in Indiana county.

On February 14, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth Sutton, daughter of James and Sarah Sutton, of Indiana. Judge and Mrs. Blair are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: Margaret S., James S. and David.

In politics Judge Blair has ever steadfastly held to the principles of the Republican party. As a lawyer he is well read and easily grasps the salient points of his cases. As a counselor his comprehensive knowledge of the general principles of law render his advice very valuable and as a jury pleader he is logical in argument and convincing in manner. Before public bodies and in large assemblages or important gatherings, he is a strong and impressive speaker, who clothes logical argument in appropriate and eloquent language.

CAPT. ADAM C. BRAUGHLER, commander of Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, and a prominent citizen and substantial business man of the borough of Indiana, is a son of Solomon and Nancy (Boyle) Braughler, and was born in Canoe township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1837. He is of German ancestry on his paternal side and Irish descent in his maternal line. His grandfather, Adam Braughler, came from Germany to Bucks county, and in 1817 removed to what is now Canoe township, where he died at a ripe old age in 1842. His son,

Solomon Braughler (father), was born at Quakertown, Bucks county, December 27, 1803. He came in 1817 with his father to Canoe township, where he followed farming and stock-raising till his death which occurred in May, 1870. He was a presbyterian and a democrat and held several township offices. He married Nancy Boyle, who was born in White township June 9, 1805, and passed away January 6, 1886. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and her father, Johnson Boyle, came when a young man from county Antrim, Ireland, to what is now White township. He was a farmer, and re-visited his native land several times.

Adam C. Braughler was reared on his father's farm in Canoe township and attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years at the trade of carpenter, which he followed until the dark and stormy days of 1861, when he was one of the first to respond to the Union call for troops. He enlisted as a private in Co. D, 78th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until November 4, 1864. He was promoted to orderly sergeant soon after enlisting, and after the battle of Stone river was commissioned second lieutenant. From August, 1862, to January, 1863, he was stationed as a recruiting officer at Pittston and Freeport, Pa. In January, 1863, he rejoined his regiment and participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Macleymore's Cove, Chickamauga and Graysville. He fought above the clouds at Missionary ridge and in all the battles of the campaign of 1864, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga., and then was placed under Thomas and served for six months beyond his term of enlistment. In the fall of 1865 he became a member of the grocery and shipping firm of Brilhart, Ellis & Co. In 1867 David Ellis retired from the firm, and in February, 1872, Mr. Braughler purchased J. H. Brilhart's interest and since then has successfully conducted a large grocery and queensware business. He enlisted as first lieutenant in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, when it was organized in 1875, served in the Pittsburgh riots of 1877 and received his present commission as captain August 7, 1880. He is commander of Post 28, G. A. R., and has been adjutant of encampment No. 11, U. V. L. since its organization. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of L. and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

On April 4, 1865, he united in marriage with Sarah C. Donahey, a daughter of Wm. B. Donahey, of Black Lick township. They are the parents of five children, one son and four daughters: Mary, Iva, Sadie, Jessie and William A.

Capt. Adam C. Braughler is an unswerving republican in politics, was a member of the borough council for four years and is now in the twelfth year of his service as school director. He is a member of the Indiana Presbyterian church, has won friends and patronage in business by straightforward and honorable dealing and is an enterprising and prominent citizen of Indiana, who takes deep interest and an active part in the military, educational and business affairs of the county.

"EPHRAIM CARPENTER was of New England birth, having been born at Sharon, Vermont, August 10, 1788. When a young man he taught in the academy at Greensburg, Pa., and there studied law. He commenced the practice of the law at Indiana in 1819, and remained there until his death, June 10, 1860 (at the age of seventy years). For many years he was deputy attorney-general for Indiana and adjacent counties. He was exceedingly particular and precise in his business habits, and made an excellent prosecuting officer."

THOMAS B. CLARK, of Indiana, is an artist who occupies a front rank in the profession of photography. He was born at Union-

town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1858, and is a son of Samuel M. and Harriet (Semans) Clark. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Alexander Clark, was the only son of William Clark, who emigrated to this country from northern Ireland about the time of the Revolution, and earned his first dollar on this side of the ocean with his musket, in the defence of Independence. When peace was declared he bought land near Uniontown, and settled on it, living there until his death, which occurred in 1828, at the age of eighty-five years. A coincidence in this family was that his wife and himself were born in the same year and died in the same year. Samuel M. Clark, son of Samuel Alexander Clark, and father of Thomas B. Clark, was born in the year 1822, in Fayette county, Pa., where he has always resided. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he has followed ever since. For many years he has been a resident of Uniontown, where he is employed at his trade. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in political matters has always given his undivided support to the Republican party. He married Harriet Semans, who was a daughter of Thomas Semans and died December 16, 1872, aged forty years. She was a faithful and devout member of the Baptist church, and left a family of one son and two daughters.

Thomas B. Clark was reared at Uniontown, where he received his education in the public schools. Leaving school, his first employment in life for himself was as a clerk in a grocery house. In 1874 he engaged with E. A. Lingo to learn the art of photography, and after serving a four years' apprenticeship he formed a partnership with Mr. Lingo's brother, Albert Lingo, under the firm-name of Lingo & Clark. They opened a photographic gallery at Indiana, which they conducted successfully for three years, when Mr. Clark purchased his partner's interest and has continued the business until the present time. His photographic gallery and art studio is situated on Philadelphia street. No artist in Indiana county sustains a higher reputation for fine work than Mr. Clark, whose pictures are first-class in representation, execution and finish, while no better commendation of his skill need be mentioned than what is offered by his extensive, influential and constantly increasing patronage. His establishment is well and tastefully furnished, and is provided with the latest photographic appliances. Courteous operators are employed, and photography in all its branches is executed in the highest style of the art.

June 15, 1882, he united in marriage with Laura E. Kline, daughter of Wellington B. Kline, a prominent dry-goods merchant of Indiana. Their union has been blest with two children, both sons: Wellington and George.

In politics Mr. Clark is a republican, and has served his borough for five years as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Indiana Presbyterian church, Palladium Lodge, No. 346, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is ever alive to the rapid advances of his chosen profession in this wonderful age of progress, and is abreast of the times as a progressive photographer.

WILLIAM S. COLLINS is a leading citizen of Indiana, prominent in business and social circles as well as in the church and secret societies of which he is a member. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., June 6, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Young) Collins. Joseph Collins is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and came to Indiana county in 1852, locating at West Lebanon. He is a machinist, and worked at his trade until 1868, when he removed to Green township, where he bought a saw-mill, which he run for twenty-one years, moving it first to Canoe township, and some six years

after to Jefferson county, where he run it until 1889. He then found the work too arduous, and sold the saw-mill and bought a farm, on which he now resides in his old age. He is now in his sixty-ninth year. He has always been a stirring, energetic man, cautious and frugal and has acquired a competency. He is an esteemed member of the Presbyterian church. He married Rebecca Young, a daughter of Joseph Young, of Westmoreland county, and now in her sixty-sixth year. Her father, Joseph Young, was all his life a farmer in Westmoreland county.

William S. Collins was reared in Indiana county and received a common-school education. When his father moved from West Lebanon, in 1868, to Green township, he went with him. He remained in his father's employ until 1873; then, wearying of the monotony of the work, he learned the art of photography, which he followed for five years. In 1878 he accepted a position as book-keeper and clerk for the lumber firm of J. M. Guthrie & Co. So faithfully did he discharge his duties that for several years he had complete supervision of their business in West Indiana. In the spring of 1889 he united with his father in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of J. Collins & Son, since which time they have built up a large trade. They deal in dry-goods, groceries, and all the different articles which go to make up the stock of a first-class store. During the Great Rebellion, William Collins served three months in Col. Gallagher's regiment, and aided in Morgan's capture.

He was married, in 1865, to Harriet J., daughter of Alex. Henderson, of Indiana county, by whom he has five children: Joseph V., Minnie E., George A., Bertram L. and Sarah J.

William S. Collins is a prohibitionist, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of William Penn Council, No. 305, Royal Arcanum, and Ware Union, No. 326, E. A. U., Branch No. 341, O. I. H., and Conclave No. 180, Improved order of Heptasophs. He is a public-spirited citizen and always ready to give his assistance to any scheme which may benefit Indiana.

VINCENT M. CUNNINGHAM, a thorough-going and successful business man and the proprietor of one of the oldest and leading general mercantile establishments of the enterprising borough of West Indiana, is a son of John H. and Mary P. (Thompson) Cunningham, and was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1852. His American paternal ancestors came originally from Ireland, and his grandfather, Archibald Cunningham, was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century in the western part of this State. He followed farming in Indiana and Westmoreland counties. He married Rosanna Hutchinson and reared a family of nine children: Jane, married Andrew Patterson; Elizabeth, wife of William Cochran; Mary, married to William McAdo; George, Ruth, wife of John Lucas; John H., Archibald, Jr., Martha, married to Rev. Mr. Chapman; and Rosanna, wife of L. E. Freet. The second son, John H. Cunningham (father), was born September 11, 1817, in Young township and removed to Armstrong township, where he followed farming until 1864. In that year he returned to White township and purchased a farm.

In 1867 he engaged in the general mercantile business in the room now occupied, for the same purpose, by the subject of this sketch. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of good business ability. He had held several township and borough offices, was highly esteemed in the different communities in which

he had resided and passed away December 17, 1871, at fifty-four years of age. He married Mary P. Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, a native and farmer of this county, a relative of Judge Joseph Thompson, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He died at Indiana in 1872, at seventy-eight years of age. Mrs. Cunningham was a member of the M. E. church, and died January 29, 1874, aged fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham had twelve children, six of whom are living: A. S., John M., Vincent M., Joanna M., wife of J. T. Gibson; Phebe J., married to W. W. Lockhard; and Laura C., wife of Charles Wood.

Vincent M. Cunningham was reared until eleven years of age on his father's Armstrong township farm, and then came to the site of West Indiana. He received his education in the common schools of Armstrong and White townships. Leaving school, he assisted his father in the store and on the farm till 1872. From 1872 to 1875 he was engaged in farming in White township. In 1877 he embarked in merchandising at Cookport, where he remained for five years and enjoyed a good trade. He closed out, however, in 1882, at that place in order to remove to West Indiana, where he had effected the purchase of his father's store. He refitted the entire premises, put in a new and general stock of goods and entered upon his present successful career as a leading merchant of Indiana.

He united in marriage, on September 19, 1877, with Mary E., daughter of Isaac McHenry, of Clearfield county, Pa. Their children are: John Simmons, Charlie V., Laura B., Edwin B., Mary E. and Joanna M.

V. M. Cunningham is a member of Clymer Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Honor, William Penn Council, No. 305, Royal Arcanum, Indiana Conclave, No. 180, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Local Branch, No. 341, Order of the Iron Hall, and Indiana Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as steward. He is a republican, has served as auditor of West Indiana and is now treasurer of his borough. He has carefully followed the laws of commercial progress and prosperity, and as a natural consequence has won mercantile success and an extensive patronage.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, a man of good business ability, a popular liveryman, the proprietor of the well-known Cunningham livery, feed and sales stables of Indiana, and a dealer in carriages, buggies and sleighs, is a son of John H. and Mary P. (Thompson) Cunningham, and was born three miles west of Indiana, in White township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Cunningham (see sketch of Vincent M. Cunningham), was of Irish descent, and followed farming until his death. His maternal grandfather, James Thompson, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of this county, followed farming in White township and died at Indiana in 1872. John H. Cunningham (father) was born on the Cunningham homestead in 1817, and owned a farm, of which forty acres to-day are included in the site of West Indiana. In that borough he was afterwards engaged for many years in the general mercantile business. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a man of good business qualifications, a well-respected citizen, and died December 17, 1871, at fifty-four years of age. He married Mary P. Thompson, who was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died January 29, 1874, aged fifty-three years. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters: A. S., John M., Vincent M., Joanna M., wife of J. T. Gibson; Phebe J., who married W. W. Lockard, and Laura C., wife of Charles Wood.

John M. Cunningham was reared as all farmers' sons were at that day, and trained to farm work. He received his education in the common schools, engaged in farming and afterwards became interested in stock-dealing. In 1877 he removed to Indiana, where, in 1880, he engaged in his present livery business. He erected his large livery, feed and sales stable in 1887. It is substantially constructed and most conveniently arranged, being 60x100 feet in dimensions. It is two stories high, with box-stalls and buggy-rooms, has all the modern improvements, including the Casper oat-cleaner, and built according to Mr. Cunningham's own plan. He has a well-selected assortment of carriages and buggies and a large stock of saddle and harness horses. He also deals extensively in carriages, buggies and carts, which he has manufactured especially for him. He has a handsome three story residence, to which he has added a large and convenient store-room, which he rents. He owns a well-improved tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Wilkin county, in the celebrated Red River Valley of Minnesota. As a man he is pleasant, agreeable and genial; as a citizen public-spirited and progressive, and as a business man is prompt, accurate and reliable. His success in life and his large business patronage are due to his energy, honesty and methods of fair dealing in his various enterprises. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a republican in political affairs and a man who enjoys the respect of his neighbors and patrons.

In 1876 he married Maggie McCune, daughter of Samuel McCune, of Blairsville. They have two children, a son and daughter: John L. and Charlotte McCune Cunningham.

WILLIAM S. DAUGHERTY, ex-deputy sheriff and ex-prothonotary of Indiana county, and the proprietor of the well-known Daugherty planing-mill, is one of the active and progressive business men of the borough. He is a son of James R. and Mary A. (Hart) Daugherty, and was born at Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Daugherty, was a native of Lycoming county, Pa., and removed in 1799 to Westmoreland county, this State, where he settled on the site of Irwin, in what is now North Huntingdon township. His maternal grandfather, William Hart, was of Scotch descent, and settled in Indiana county, where he resided till his death. James R. Daugherty (father) was born and reared in Westmoreland county until he was fourteen years of age, when he came to the site of Saltsburg to work upon the construction of the old Pennsylvania canal, and there are but few men living now who were engaged upon that work. In 1863 he was elected sheriff and removed to Indiana, where he has resided ever since. In 1866 he became a member of the firm of Coleman, Ewing & Co., who were engaged in the planing-mill business, but withdrew in 1872 to fill a secondterm as sheriff, and three years later purchased the planing-mill of which he had formerly been part owner. In 1889 he disposed of this mill property to his son, the subject of this sketch. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a stanch republican, and has held important offices of Indiana borough. He has also been a trustee of the Indiana Normal school for sixteen years. For nearly thirty years he has been one of the leading citizens and prominent business men of the county. In 1839 he married Mary A. Hart, daughter of William Hart, and who was born in 1820, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Their family consists of eight children: Robert J., a member of Co. C, 9th regiment Pa. Vols., who died of exhaustion in the Seven Days' fight; William S., Martha, wife of John P. St. Clair; James, Frank, Annie, John and Silas C.

William S. Daugherty was reared in the

county and received his education in the common schools and Saltsburg academy. Leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for three years. At the end of this time he embarked in the drug business, in which he was engaged, with more or less regularity, until 1872, when he became deputy sheriff under his father, and at the expiration of the term of the latter he was successively employed in the same capacity by sheriffs William C. Brown and Daniel Ansley. His third term as deputy sheriff having expired in 1881, he was elected prothonotary of Indiana county in that year, and re-elected in 1884. In 1888 he retired from the prothonotary's office, and in 1889 became superintendent of the erection of the West Indiana school building. Late in the fall of the last-named year he purchased his present planing-mill from his father, and since then has devoted his time and energies principally to supplying the wants of his many patrons and meeting the demands of his constantly-increasing trade. This planing-mill is a large two-story frame building, which was erected in 1856, and has been greatly enlarged and much improved since. The power is furnished by a thirty horse-power engine; eight men are constantly employed, and the large quantity of work which is turned out is first-class in every particular. The building is fitted throughout with all needed conveniences for the planing-mill and lumber business. Mr. Daugherty manufactures and deals in rough and worked lumber of all kinds, consisting of flooring, weather-boarding, ceiling and bill lumber. He also handles doors, sash, mouldings and brackets, and furnishes, on short notice, anything that can be made in a well-regulated planing-mill. He not only enjoys a home trade, but ships work to many points throughout the southern part of the county.

On September 19, 1876, he married Martha V. Sansom, daughter of John Sansom, and sister of James B. Sansom, late editor of the *Indiana Democrat*. They have two children, Hart B. and Ross S.

William S. Daugherty is a member of Palladium Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., Indiana Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and Indiana Lodge, No. 346, F. and A. M. In the Masonic fraternity he is also a member of Zerubabel Chapter, No. 162, and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1. In politics Mr. Daugherty is an influential republican, who, besides the county offices which he has satisfactorily filled, has served his borough for ten years as school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is one of the leading citizens and foremost business men of the county.

FRANK DOUGLASS, an enterprising citizen, a reliable business man and a prosperous merchant of Indiana, is a son of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Oaks) Douglass and was born in Green township (near Cherry Tree), Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1863. His paternal grandfather, Barnabas Douglass, was born in Ireland, came to Indiana county when a young man, and followed farming until his death, which occurred March 15, 1845, when he was seventy years of age. In 1823 he built, on the Susquehanna river, the Douglass grist and saw-mill, now known as "Garman's Mills." He settled in Green township in 1825, when it was almost all woods, and wolves would chase their stock to the cabin door. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Oaks, was born in Maine and came from the "Pine Tree State" to western Pennsylvania in 1837, where he was engaged in farming in Indiana and Cambria counties until he died, in 1874, at seventy-eight years of age. He was the eldest of nine sons, and when a boy went with his father to what is now East Sangerville, Piscataqua county, Maine, where, thirty miles from human habitations, they cleared out a farm. The moose was their principal dependence for meat. Barnabas Doug-

lass (father) was a native of this county. He was a prosperous farmer of Green township, where he owned a farm of two hundred acres of land, and in connection with farming handled stock and followed lumbering. He was a democrat, a member of Cherry Tree Baptist church and died November 29th, 1875, aged seventy-two years. He married Elizabeth Oaks, who was born in Maine in 1822, and came with her parents to this county about 1837. She is an earnest, zealous and active member of Cherry Tree Baptist church.

Frank Douglass was reared on a farm in his native township. He received his education in the common schools and the State Normal school at Indiana. While attending the normal school he taught several winters in the common schools. In 1884 he formed a mercantile partnership with Barto Beringer, under the firm name of Beringer & Douglass, and they built the dwelling-house and store-room now occupied by Mr. Douglass, on Second street, near the normal school, Indiana, Pa. On December 5, 1884, they opened a store and the firm continued until February 23, 1888, when McLain Davis purchased Mr. Beringer's interest and the new firm of Douglass & Davis ran about six months. Mr. Davis was succeeded then by R. O. Barber and the firm of Douglass & Barber continued about six months, when Mr. Douglass bought out Mr. Barber's interest. Since that time Mr. Douglass has continued to gradually increase both his stock and his patrons.

October 31, 1889, he united in marriage with Bertha Neal, daughter of J. Milton Neal, of Jacksonville, this county.

In politics Mr. Douglass is a democrat. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman and has a wide circle of friends. He has a neat and tasteful store-room which is well filled with a good stock of general merchandise, including special lines of dry-goods, groceries, boots, shoes and notions. He also deals extensively in country produce and pays out a considerable amount of money for the large quantities which he ships every year. He is noted for handling the best shingles in the county. He has the agency of Indiana county for Lister's Agricultural Chemical works, of Newark, N. J., which fully explains the cause of his present large trade in commercial fertilizers.

"AUGUSTUS DRUM was a son of Simon Drum, of Greensburg, Pa., and was educated at Jefferson college, Pa. He studied law under John B. Alexander, at Greensburg, and located in Indiana in 1831. He was a successful lawyer, and a gentleman of pleasant social qualities and a fine literary taste.

"He was a member of the Democratic party, and took a decided part in politics, and to some extent was a newspaper writer. He served in the State Senate and in Congress. He died on the 17th day of September, 1858, aged forty-three years."

MARTIN EARHART, the accommodating and popular proprietor of the "American House," and president of the "Library Hall," of Indiana, is a son of John and Catherine (Shumaker) Earhart, and was born near the tunnel in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the last day of April, 1834. John Earhart, a man of sterling worth and generous disposition, was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1797, and commenced life for himself by hauling goods over the "Old Pike" from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. In 1850 he left teaming and removed to Saltsburg, where he ran the Earhart house for twenty years, and during all that time he was identified with the interests of Saltsburg and exerted himself untiringly in everything that pertained to the public weal of the place. He was kind and generous to the poor, whose wants he alway

relieved with great willingness as well as with great cheerfulness. He contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of Saltsburg, in which he owned a considerable amount of property, besides his farm in Conemaugh township. He was a lutheran and a republican, and served his town most acceptably in many places of honor and trust. In the midst of a life of activity and usefulness he was summoned from time to eternity and passed away April 14, 1864, when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His wife was Catherine Shumaker, of Boiling Springs, Armstrong county, Pa. She was a life-long member of the Lutheran church and died July 4, 1861, aged 54 years.

Martin Earhart was reared on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Saltsburg and assisted them in the hotel. He received his education in the common schools, and in 1857 engaged in the livery business at Saltsburg, which he followed for five years. He then came to Indiana, where he formed a partnership with his brother Solomon, who was the proprietor of a large livery stable. In the spring of 1865 he withdrew from the firm, removed to West Indiana and opened a hotel, which he conducted until 1876. In that year he purchased the present well and favorably known "American House," which he has conducted successfully ever since. This hotel, which is on the corner of Philadelphia and Eighth streets, was originally a private dwelling-house. In 1865 Solomon Earhart added an additional story to it and opened it as the "Continental Hotel." In 1876 Martin Earhart became the owner, added the rear wings to the building and changed the name to the "American House."

December 29, 1859, he married Celia M. Curry, daughter of John R. Curry, of Blairsville. To this union have been born seven children: John A., William M., Frank H., Celia G., married to A. H. Chesley, of Pittsburgh; Charles E., Flora M. and Harry E. Mrs. Earhart was born January 9, 1839, and passed away on September 16, 1890. She was a woman of many excellent traits of character, and her funeral was attended by a large concourse of her friends and acquaintances.

In the various improvements which have been undertaken for the advantage and prosperity of Indiana Mr. Earhart has always taken an active part. He is a stockholder of the Indiana water-works and a stockholder and president of Library Hall, which was erected for public entertainments. He is a republican and attends the Presbyterian church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Iron Hall order, the Knights of Honor and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was a member of the school board which erected the present fine school building of West Indiana. His hotel is well arranged and convenient in all of its appointments, while its proprietor cannot be surpassed by any landlord in the State for making his guests comfortable.

HON. JOHN P. ELKIN, an active and successful young lawyer, a potent factor in the present rapid development of the coal fields of Indiana county, and a prominent republican leader in the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, is a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Pratt) Elkin, and was born in West Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1860. The Elkin family of Ireland has long been resident in the northern part of the "Emerald Isle." One of its numerous descendants was Francis Elkin, the great-grandfather of Hon. John P. Elkin. He lived to be eighty-nine years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth Elkin, was a daughter of Joseph Hill, who died in 1844, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. Their son, William Elkin (grandfather), was born in

1803, married Martha Beattie and came to Pittsburgh in 1850. Four years late he removed to West Mahoning township, where he still resides, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Their son, Francis Elkin (father), was born at Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, May 4, 1830, and came, in 1850, to Pittsburgh, where he learned the rolling-mill trade. He soon removed to West Mahoning township, and, after farming for some years, he became a resident of Smicksburg, where he built a foundry and opened a store. In 1874 he went to Wellsville, Ohio, and, in company with others, founded the American Tin Plate company, and erected the first mill in this country which ever manufactured tin plate. In 1875 he returned to Smicksburg and resumed his mercantile business, in which he continued until his death, Dec. 12, 1882, when in the fifty-second year of his age. He was a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church of Smicksburg, and built the present church edifice of that religious denomination at that place. He was a republican, and served his township as school director. Prompt as a business man, honorable as a citizen and scrupulously honest in all of his dealings, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married Elizabeth Pratt, who was born in 1833, in Queens county, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1851. She still resides at Smicksburg, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

John P. Elkin was reared at Smicksburg; he attended the State Normal school at Indiana and was graduated from that favorably-known institution of learning in the class of 1880. He taught in the common schools of the county for several terms, both before and after his graduation. He began his career as a school-teacher when but fifteen years of age. Many of the boys and girls who went to his schools are now occupying positions of trust in many parts of the country. As a teacher he had the reputation of being a decided success. Desiring another field of work, he quit teaching, and determined upon the profession of law, and in 1882 entered the law department of the university of Michigan, and was graduated from that famous institution in 1884, where he carried off the honors of his class, being the orator at the closing exercises. After his graduation he pursued the study of law in the office of the able law firm of Watson & Telford, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Indiana county in September, 1885. Since then he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Indiana. In 1884 he was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1886 he was re-elected and ran two hundred and seventy-one votes ahead of the republican ticket, headed by James G. Blaine. During his first term he came into notice by championing the oleomargarine act, which became a law after a very exciting contest, between the farmers on one side and the manufacturers of bogus butter on the other. He was chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, and as such had charge of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was a member of the sub-committee which drafted the amendment afterwards submitted to a vote of the people. He also served on the committees on judiciary general, retrenchment and reform and library. In 1887 he was a delegate to the State convention which nominated Hart for State treasurer and Mitchell for the supreme bench. In 1890 he was a delegate to the Republican State convention which nominated Hon. George W. Delamater, of Crawford county, for Governor of the "Keystone" Commonwealth. This was one of the fiercest contests in the State, and was won after a three months' canvass.

He united in marriage, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1884, with Adda P., daughter of John Prothero, president of the First National Bank of Indiana. To their union has been born one child, a daughter, named Helen P.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church at Indiana. He is president of the Indiana School board and a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal school. His fine law practice and sig nal success in the political field have not taken his entire time or attention, for he has been largely instrumental, with several others, in developing the Cush creek coal region, and securing the construction of the Cush creek branch of the Jefferson & Clearfield R. R. He is a director of the Homer & Susquehanna railroad, which is now being surveyed with a view of connecting the Cush creek branch with the Indiana branch of the P. R. R. He is also connected with the Gilpin Coal company and various other local enterprises. The coal and coke industry is among the gigantic industrial enterprises that are centred in Western Pennsylvania. Its growth has been as wonderful as its history is marvelous. Fifty years ago it was known, but to-day it is one of the foremost industries of the United States. Some of its rich fields are those of Indiana county, which are being developed by Mr. Elkin and other public-spirited men of this section. John P. Elkin is of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. He has a high standing at the bar, wields great influence in the political field, and has been, throughout the few short years of his public life, a thorough business man of earnest will and vast industry. He is pre-eminently the architect of his own fortune, as he inherited nothing save a strong body and good mind, and his remarkable success is an evidence of what those imperial qualities—energy and decision—can accomplish for their fortunate possessor.

FRANK T. EMPFIELD, a courteous and pleasant gentleman and the present clerk of the board of commissioners of Indiana county, is a son of Isaac and Clarissa (Churchill) Empfield, and was born at Greenville, Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1860. Among the many reliable German settlers of eastern Pennsylvania were the Empfields, and one of their descendants, who settled in Indiana county during the early years of the present century, was Peter Empfield, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He followed farming, reared a very respectable family of children and died in 1870, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. His son, Isaac Empfield (father), was born in Brush Valley township, November 20, 1818, and died July 5, 1872, when in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was an extensive farmer of his native township and owned about six hundred acres of land. He became a resident of Greenville when a young man and was prominent and influential in the affairs of that place as long as he lived. In addition to the management and supervision of his farms he kept a first-class hotel and livery stable at Greenville, and dealt largely in stock. As a republican and a presbyterian he was active in religious and political matters in his section of the county. His wife was Clarissa Churchill, who still resides at Greenville and has been for over twenty years a member of the Presbyterian church.

Frank T. Empfield was reared to manhood at the pleasant village of Greenville. He received his education in the public schools and the academy of that place. Leaving Greenville academy he engaged in farming which he followed for two years and then (1884) embarked in the drug business at Greenville, in which he continued successfully until 1888. In December of that year he was offered, and upon signifying his willingness to accept, was elected to his present position of clerk of the board of commissioners of Indiana county. Since then he has given his time and attention to the many and various duties of his office, in which he has acquitted himself very creditably.

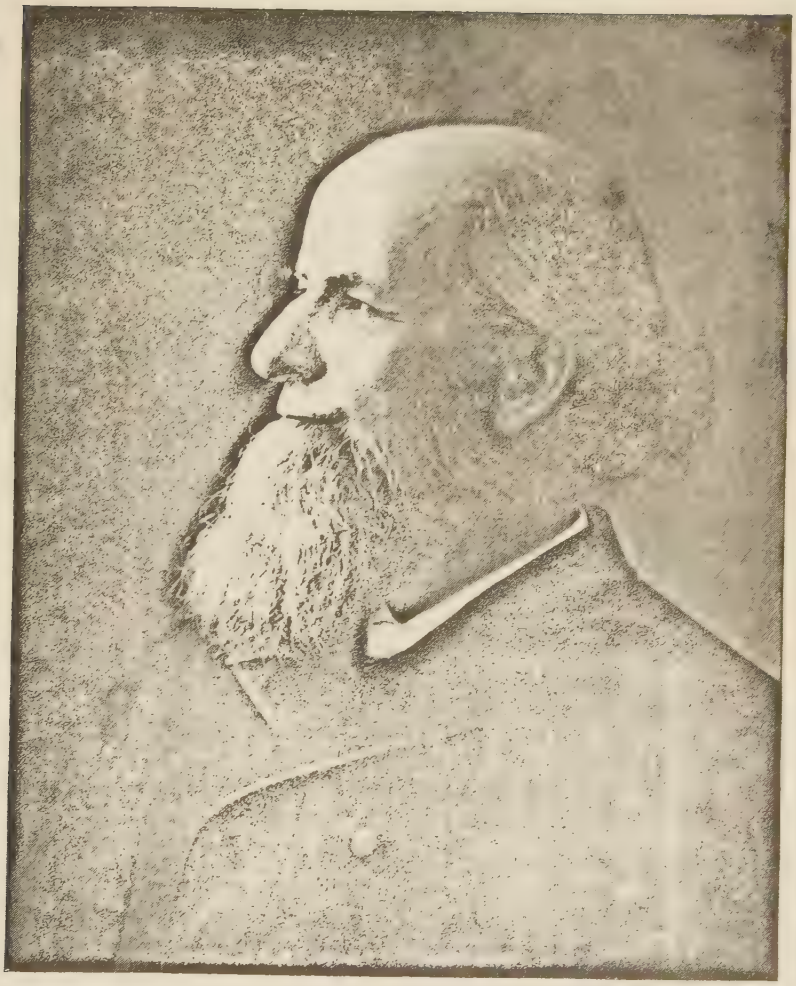
June 18, 1890, he united in marriage with

Ruth Porter, daughter of the late Colonel Daniel S. Porter, who was, during his lifetime a well-known citizen and attorney of Indiana.

Frank T. Empfield is a member of the Cosmopolitan, the leading club of Indiana, and various other social organizations. He is a decided republican in his political opinions and his work so far in the commissioner's office has been satisfactory to the public.

DAVID HALL, D.D. It is the privilege of few men who are engaged in the work of the Christian ministry in this State to be so highly respected as the Rev. David Hall, D.D., the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Indiana since 1874. Of him it is recorded in the standard historical work of the Presbyterian church of the United States, that "his ministry in Indiana has been largely blessed" and that "he is greatly beloved and admired by his people." David Hall, D.D., is a son of David and Margaret (Hindman) Hall and was born at Slate Lick, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1828. Of the numerous Hall families in the United States, which have produced eminent divines of the Presbyterian church, one is the Hall family of Indiana county, which was founded by Capt. David Hall, who was a native of England and came with his parents to Westmoreland county when quite young. He became an early settler of Armstrong county, served as a captain in the war of 1812 and participated in several Indian expeditions into the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he afterwards took up several large tracts of land. He married Jane Jackson and died March 27, 1836, at the age of 74 years. His son, David Hall, was born October 27th, 1792, and died at Slate Lick, May 18th, 1884, when rapidly nearing his ninety-second mile-stone on the pathway of life. His first business was manufacturing salt in the Kiskiminetas Valley, which he soon abandoned to engage in farming. He was an old-time democrat, an extensive farmer, an upright, truthful man and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. He was remarkable for strength of purpose, Christian charity and moral firmness. He married Margaret Hindman, who was a daughter of James and Mary (McClellan) Hindman, and a member of the Presbyterian church. She was born June 25, 1793, in Armstrong county, where she died March 15, 1864.

Rev. David Hall was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age. He received his elementary education in the subscription schools, attended Kittanning academy and at sixteen years of age entered Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Pa., from which institution he was graduated with honors on March 30, 1850. Leaving college, he served for eighteen months as assistant principal of the Witherspoon institute, a presbyterian academy at Butler, Pa. At the end of this time he resolved to devote his life to the cause of Christianity and entered the Western Theological seminary, of Allegheny, Pa., to prepare for the work of the ministry. After three years of hard and profitable study, he was graduated May, 1854, with high standing in his class. In the mean time, June 20, 1854, he was licensed by the presbytery of Allegheny, Pa., but wishing to be thoroughly prepared for his work, he went, after his graduation at Allegheny, to Princeton Theological seminary, where he spent one year as a resident graduate and took the post-graduate course of that thorough and efficient institution. Returning from Princeton, he was called as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Columbus, Ohio, serving with Rev. Dr. James Hoge. He remained there about one year, then accepted a call from his native county and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Allegheny on November 5, 1856,



G. Hall

as pastor of Union and Brady's Bend churches, of Armstrong county. His pastorate of these two churches was a very pleasant and successful one and extended over a period of eleven years. It terminated in 1867, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian church of Mansfield, Ohio, where he labored with acceptance and good results until 1874. On June 30th of that year he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Indiana, which he has served acceptably ever since. When he assumed his present charge the membership was three hundred and fifty, but now the church-roll bears the names of five hundred and twenty members. In 1858 Jefferson college conferred the degree of D.D. upon him for his ability, learning and valuable services in the ministry. In 1857 he was elected at Jefferson college as professor of Latin and Literature, and in 1858 he served as a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in New Orleans. In political matters Dr. Hall is a democrat from principle.

December 2, 1856, he married Elizabeth Walker, daughter of David Walker, of Butler, Pa. Their children are: Edward Payson, Henry Walker, Laura Baudelle, Mary Campbell and Caroline Rowland. The eldest son, Edward Payson Hall, is an attorney of the pension bureau, in Washington City, and the second son, Henry Walker Hall, is a successful artist of New York city, who spent three years in art studies in Paris, France, and is now engaged in illustrating.

Dr. Hall is of fine physique and dignified bearing. He is an impressive and earnest speaker, whose style is characterized by clearness, simplicity and strength. As a minister of God and an ambassador for Christ, no one has ever mistaken his character or his purpose. While gentle to all men, yet he is never pliant, and his every word, tone and gesture bears the unmistakable impress of sincerity. Rather timid in disposition, with no desire to preach on set occasions, yet he is bold as a lion in the pulpit, in rebuking vice, folly and injustice.

In the biography of Dr. Hall in the Encyclopedia of the Presbyterian church in the United States, Rev. Alfred Nevin, LL.D., says: "He (Dr. Hall) is a man of fine scholarship and much culture, and his motto seems to be, 'Do all the good you can and say nothing about it.' In his preaching he emphasizes Christian morality, honor, manliness, integrity, truth, chivalry, charity and helpfulness, as in the sight of God and in the love of Christ. He teaches that salvation is largely character and exalts Christ's offices of Prophet (or Teacher) and King, as well as his office of Priest. He abounds in illustrations from nature. He makes an impression on the community by his efforts to tone up public morals."

J. CLEMENT HASINGER. Although one of the younger business men of Indiana, J. Clement Hasinger is noted for the industry and frugality which so much tend to make business a success, and when we add to this the simple encomium that means so much. He is an honest man, we have noted his whole character. He is a son of Clement and Susannah (Rising) Hasinger, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1862. His father, Clement Hasinger, was a native of Bavaria, and in 1853 came to Indiana, where he engaged in the grocery business for some twenty-five years, when he retired from active business life, leaving to his sons, as a result of his untiring energy, a well-established business. He was a member of the Catholic church and a democrat. He died December 8, 1888, aged sixty-three years. His wife was a daughter of Martin Rising, who came to this country with her parents in 1839, landing at Baltimore. They settled in Cherry Hill township, where Martin Rising bought a

farm on which he still lives, being now eighty-five years of age. He is a member of the Catholic church, as is also his daughter, Mrs. Hasinger, who lives in Indiana with her sons, and is now in the fifty-third year of her age.

J. Clement Hasinger received his education in the public schools of Indiana. Leaving school, he assisted his father in the grocery store until the latter gave up the business, in 1888, to him and his brother, John E., who have since done business under the firm-name of Hasinger Bros. John E. also runs a cigar factory at Indiana, while J. Clement owns a bread and cake bakery.

On October 5, 1880, he was married to Mary, youngest daughter of Conrad Bergman, of Indiana. They have two children, a daughter, named Florence, and a son, William Ralph.

J. Clement Hasinger is a democrat in political opinion, and a member of the Catholic Knights of St. George. The Hasingers—father and sons—are an example of what industry and frugality, the noted German characteristics, will accomplish.

JOHN S. HASTINGS. One of the most useful and important industries of any town or city is the lumber business. A representative lumber manufacturer and dealer of Indiana county is John S. Hastings, a soldier of the late war and the proprietor of the Hastings planing-mill. He was born near Dayton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1848, and is a son of Enoch and Eliza (Sutor) Hastings. He is a descendant of the old Hastings family of England. His grandfather, John Hastings, resided near Bellefonte, Centre county, this State, where he died. His son, Enoch Hastings, was born in 1781, removed to Armstrong county, near Dayton, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith and was engaged for many years in farming and operating a flouring-mill. He soon became a leading citizen in the community in which he resided. He was a member and deacon of the Baptist church and served as a justice of the peace and in local offices for many years. He died on his farm near Dayton in 1855, in his seventy-fourth year. He married Eliza Sutor, daughter of John Sutor, who was a native of Scotland and after coming to this State located in Washington county, but subsequently removed near Marion, this county, where he followed farming till 1875, when he passed away in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Mrs. Eliza Hastings was born in Washington county and was brought at seven years of age to this county, where she was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, with which she united in early life, but subsequently joined the Baptist church. She died in 1883, aged about 72 years, and her remains were interred at Marion, while her husband's, body was entombed in the Glade Run church-yard in Armstrong county.

John S. Hastings was reared on a farm until he was 16 years of age, and received his education in the common schools and Dayton academy. On February 23, 1864—just shortly after his sixteenth birthday—he enlisted in the United States Signal Corps and served till he was honorably discharged at San Antonio, Texas, April 20, 1866. During the last named year he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked at the trade of carpenter with William Dick, and in the fall of 1867 came to Indiana. There he finished his trade with his uncle, John Sutor, for whom and with whom he worked until 1872. He then purchased his uncle's half-interest in a planing-mill and became a member of the firm of Lowry, Hastings & Co. In 1877 he purchased Lowry's interest, and the firm was Hastings & Leach until June, 1879, when Mr. Leach sold his share to Col. D. S. Porter and the business was carried on in the name of John S. Hastings.

The Hastings planing-mill is a two-story frame, 50x113 in dimensions, and is run by a forty-five horse-power engine and supplied with all late and improved machinery. The central portion of the mill was erected in 1866; next the southern addition was built and later the eastern addition was erected. Mr. Hastings keeps constantly on hand a large stock of rough and dressed pine, oak, hemlock and all other kinds of lumber and manufactures doors, sash, blinds, frames, scroll work, stair rails, lath and shingles in large quantities to supply the wants of his many patrons. He is also a contractor and has built a great many buildings. The Indiana county jail, First Presbyterian church of Kittanning and Jackson street Baptist church of Scranton, Pa., being among the number.

He was married, February 28, 1884, to Virginia Coleman, a resident of Indiana, but a native of Wheeling, W. Va. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Ralph Wendell Hastings.

John S. Hastings is a republican in politics and supports his party whenever it is necessary, but is no politician. For twenty years he has been identified with the material interests and prosperity of Indiana. Every movement for the advancement of the borough has met with his approval, enlisted his attention and secured his support. His business has built up with the town in its steady and substantial growth and development of the last two decades. His business has expanded slowly from year to year until it has attained very respectable proportions and extends over considerable area of territory. Mr. Hastings is a notable example of a wide-awake and self-made man.

THOMAS E. HILDEBRAND. Prominent among the leading representatives of the drug business in this section is Thomas E. Hildebrand, the proprietor of the oldest drug house in Indiana county and one of the young and progressive business men of Indiana borough. He is a son of William B. and Sarah (McClaran) Hildebrand, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1860. His ancestors were early settlers in this State. The Hildebrand family is one of the old families of Adams county. His paternal grandfather, William Hildebrand, was a son of John Hildebrand, of German origin, and married Elizabeth Swigart. One of their sons was William B. Hildebrand (father), who was born in Adams county in 1825 and removed in 1853 to Indiana borough, where he embarked in the drug business, which he followed until his death, which occurred in 1886, when in the sixty-first year of his age. He was an experienced and enterprising business man who had established a wide reputation for honorable dealing and was highly esteemed by the many who knew him. On account of his business ability and experience, in 1876 he was elected secretary of the Indiana State Normal school of Pennsylvania. His services were so satisfactory in this position that he was annually re-elected till his death, in 1886. He was a member of the Indiana Presbyterian church, in which he had served ten years as a trustee. In politics he was a republican, but aside from a general interest in political matters he devoted his time chiefly to the management of his business undertakings. In 1859 he married Sarah McClaran, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters: Thomas E., Gertrude, Frank, Walter, Willie M. and Mary (deceased). Mrs. Sarah Hildebrand was born at Blairsville, this county, in 1826, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. She is a daughter of Hon. William McClaran, who was of Scotch-Irish descent.

He was born in Indiana county, where he always lived. He was an old line whig, a strict Presbyterian and a man who commanded respect by the integrity of his actions

and the uprightness of his life. He represented his native county twice in the State legislature and served two terms as register and recorder of Indiana county, being elected to the latter position in 1842 and re-elected in 1845.

Thomas E. Hildebrand was reared at Indiana, where he received his education in the public schools and the State Normal school of that place. His first employment was in the drug business with his father, whom he assisted till the death of the latter, when he purchased and assumed entire charge of the drug store and has continued successfully to conduct it ever since. In 1889 he tore down the old building and erected on its site his present large and beautiful three-story brick drug house, 21 x 75 feet in dimensions. His establishment is on Philadelphia street, and is one of the best furnished drug houses in the western part of the State. His stock is large and varied in order to meet the numerous demands of his constantly increasing patronage. He is a skillful and accomplished druggist and an agreeable gentleman of excellent business qualifications.

In 1884 Thomas E. Hildebrand was made teller of the Indiana County Deposit bank, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Cosmopolitan club, which is composed of the young business men of Indiana. Mr. Hildebrand is a republican in political opinion, has served three terms as auditor of his borough and takes considerable interest in political affairs. He is also well informed upon the important events of this wonderful age, and has acquired quite a fund of general information.

JOHN H. HILL, one of the Hancock and English democratic presidential electors of Pennsylvania in 1880, a well-known member of the Indiana bar since 1874 and a soldier of the Army of the Potomac during 1864 and 1865, was born at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1848, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza A. (Trimble) Hill. On both his paternal and maternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Daniel Hill, Sr., was a native and resident of some county in the eastern part of the State until he attained his majority, when he joined the hardy pioneers who were venturing into the forest regions west of the Allegheny mountains at the risk of their lives. He settled in what is now Westmoreland county, where he died. His son, Daniel Hill, was born in 1817, learned the trade of millwright, and removed to Armstrong county, where he remained until 1855. He then came to Indiana county and embarked in the lumber business on the Susquehanna river, which he followed up to 1880, when he removed to White township and has been engaged in farming ever since. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, a democrat in political faith and has served in various township offices. He married Eliza A. Trimble, who was born in 1811 and died in 1866. She was a daughter of Thomas Trimble, a life-long resident and well-to-do farmer of Westmoreland county, who died in 1850.

John H. Hill was reared principally at Cherry Tree, this county. He attended the common schools, Pine Flat academy and Cherry Tree college, a chartered institution which has since gone down. In 1870 he entered Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., and became a student in the law department of that institution, from which he was graduated in the law class of 1873. One year later he was admitted to the Indiana county bar, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the courts of this and adjoining counties. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, 88th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (from Philadelphia), participated in all the principal battles of his regiment, and was honorably discharged under general orders at Washington City in 1865. He is a member of Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R.

In 1873 he married Mollie I. Kingports, daughter of David R. Kingports. They have one child, named Don James Hill.

John H. Hill is considerably interested in manufacturing, and is the senior member of the firm of J. H. & W. B. Hill, proprietors of the Hill flouring mill and Hill woolen factory, of White township, which are in operation. In addition to his investments with his brother in milling and woolen manufacturing, he owns a grain and stock farm of considerable size. He is a stanch democrat, one of the democratic leaders of the county, and has served as school director for six years and as a member of Indiana borough council for the same length of time. He was chairman of the Democratic county committee for three years. He was nominated by his party for prothonotary, and again for district attorney, and, although polling the full democratic strength and receiving complimentary votes from the opposition party, yet was bound to be defeated in a county largely republican. Mr. Hill is an active and energetic worker in his profession and enjoys a good practice.

HON. GEORGE W. HOOD. Among the prominent citizens and public men of Indiana county who are held in high esteem for integrity, good judgment and business and professional ability is Ex-State Senator George W. Hood. He is a son of James and Margaret (Trimble) Hood, and was born in White township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1846. The historic north of Ireland, which contributed so largely to the worthy pioneer stock of early settlers in Indiana county, was the birth-place of his paternal grandparents, Thomas and Jane (Henderson) Hood. They left the home of their childhood and early associations in life and settled in 1799 in what is now Indiana county, where Thomas Hood died in 1861, aged 83 years. Of the family which they reared in their new found home one son is James Hood (father), who was born in 1810. Upon arriving at manhood he engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1880, when he retired from active business life. He resides at Indiana, is well preserved for his four-score years and is a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in politics, has always been active in support of his party and served creditably as treasurer of Indiana county from 1851 to 1853. He married Margaret Trimble, who died January 1, 1888, and reared a family of six sons and three daughters.

George W. Hood was reared on the home farm in White township. He attended Dayton academy in Armstrong county and Tuscarora academy of Juniata county, and then entered Westminster college, Lawrence county, from which well-known institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1870. After graduating he read law with Hon. A. W. Taylor and was admitted to the Indiana county bar in December, 1872. The summer of the ensuing year he spent in traveling through Europe for the purpose of gaining general information of the habits and customs of its people and the laws and institutions of its leading nations. During the latter part of 1873 he opened a law office at Indiana, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession. In 1882 he made a trip to Europe on professional business and spent some time in Ireland, England and France. In 1884, in recognition of his many valuable political services and on account of his fitness for the position, he was nominated for State senator by the Republican party of Indiana county. He was elected in November, 1884, and for four years creditably represented the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District of Pennsylvania. He served on the committees on federal relations, judiciary (both general and special) and congressional appointment. His legal ability and profes-

sional ability and political experience well fitted him for the efficient service which he rendered on those four important committees. During the session of 1885, Senator Hood with Senator Biddis, of Pike, and Ex-speaker Faunce, of Philadelphia, Robinson of Delaware and Sponsler of Perry, were the committee appointed on the Senate and the House for the purpose of inquiring into the fitness of district Judge Kirkpatrick of Allegheny county. He had refused to resign after a petition had been sent into legislature for his removal on account of his physical disability to fill the office. The committee removed. His entire course in the State senate was such as to gain him many warm friends in the ranks of the opposition as well as among his own colleagues on the republican side of the senate. While ever alive to the interests of his own district, yet he never slighted the actual needs or just requirements of any other section of the State. In 1890 he was appointed and served as supervisor of the Eighth Census District of Pennsylvania. His patriotism was shown in the late war, when, at the age of seventeen years, he entered Co. F, 2d Battalion (six months) Pa. Vols., and yielded most willing service in the armies of the imperiled Republic in her ever-memorable struggle against dismemberment and dissolution. His interest still continues unabated in his companions in arms of the Great Rebellion, and is manifested by his membership in, and services for Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1878 he married Sarah E. Ehrenfield, daughter of Rev. A. C. Ehrenfield, of Indiana. Mrs. Hood died November 12, 1879 and left one child, a son named Augustus. On December 22, 1888, Mr. Hood united in marriage with Adalene M. Quigg, a handsome and talented lady of Oswego, New York.

Senator Hood is a large and fine-looking man of good address and affable manners. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, has a large law practice and is a very pleasing speaker. In 1887 he was largely instrumental in the organization of the Indiana Water company, of which he was and is its president. Their water works are on the artesian well system and carry fifty pounds pressure in their pipes, which can be increased to one hundred and thirty pounds in case of fire. He owns land in Idaho, is interested in the irrigating system of that State and has twice visited the Pacific coast states. Senator Hood devotes his energies to the practice of his profession and to such financial and business duties as naturally come to a man in his position. He is a popular republican leader, has been very successful in the political arena and stands well with the masses, whose true interests he has alway advocated and defended.

SUMMERS M. JACK. One of the prominent names which go to make up the strength and give importance to the Indiana county bar is that of Summers M. Jack, the late efficient district attorney and one of the rising lawyers of western Pennsylvania. He was born at Summersville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1852, and is a son of Lowry and Cornelia (Baldwin) Jack. As the name would indicate, the Jack family is of Scotch origin. Jacob Jack, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Scotland, which he left when a young man to come to this State, where he settled in Centre county at an early day in its history. He married Sarah Collin, of that county, and afterwards removed with his family to Clarion county, where he died in 1831. His son, Lowry Jack, was born in Clarion county, Pa., July 18, 1830. He is a carpenter and painter by trade, but is chiefly engaged in the lumber business, and resides at Summersville, Jefferson county, this State. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a republican in politics, has served as a school director, and held other township offices. His wife is a na-

tive of Summersville, which was named for her uncle, Summers Baldwin. Her father, Alonzo Baldwin, owned at that time the large tract of land which included the site of that town. Alonzo and Eliza (Carrier) Baldwin (maternal grandparents) were natives of Connecticut, and came from that State to Pennsylvania early in life, where they were married. Alonzo Baldwin died in 1858, when in the sixty-second year of his age, and his wife passed away two years later, at the age of sixty years.

Summers M. Jack was reared at Summersville, where he received his early education in the public and private schools of that place. He completed his education at the State Normal school at Indiana, then was engaged in teaching for two years in the common schools of Jefferson county, and came to Indiana borough, where he was vice-principal of the high school. He filled this position satisfactorily for four years, when he relinquished teaching, although it offered him some very remunerative positions, and commenced reading law with the Hon. Silas M. Clark. After two years of diligent and assiduous reading, he was admitted in 1879 to the Indiana county bar. The same year he opened an office and entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he has followed successfully ever since at Indiana. In the fall of 1883 he was elected by the Republican party as district attorney of Indiana county, and his course of action during his term was so highly satisfactory that in 1886 he was re-nominated and re-elected as district attorney for a second term, which expired January 1, 1890, when he retired from the office, after six continuous years of hard and faithful services in the interests of the county. Since returning to his individual practice as a lawyer, he has continually increased his influence and extended his practice.

He is well read, thorough and practical, and prosecutes his cases with all possible care and attention. He is a clear thinker, an earnest and effective speaker, and a diligent and persistent worker.

On November 8th, 1881, he united in marriage with Margaret F. Mitchell, daughter of W. J. and Sarah E. (Adair) Mitchell, of West Indiana. They have two children, both sons: William J. and James L.

In politics he is a strong republican, and has always worked for the success of the principles of his party. He has held various borough offices, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. In 1886 Mr. Jack was appointed by Gov. Pattison to represent the State as a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal school at Indiana, and at the expiration of his term of service he was re-appointed by Gov. Beaver for a second term, which will expire in 1892. Summers M. Jack has won respect, confidence and esteem by his honesty, his ability and his energy. As a lawyer, he is true to his client; as a business man, he is exact, prompt and accurate; as a citizen, he is honorable and just, and as a friend, he is kind and faithful.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON, a successful business man of twenty years' experience and one of the leading merchants of Indiana, was born in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1847, and is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Mahan) Johnston. His paternal grandfather, John Johnston, was a native of and followed farming in Plum Creek township, where he died June 19, 1843, while his wife, Jane (McCreight) Johnston, lived till September 16, 1862, when she passed away in the eighty-fourth year of her age. His maternal grandfather, William Mahan, was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country about 1819. Andrew Johnston (father) was born January 23, 1811, and reared in Plum Creek township, where he has always resided, being successfully engaged in farming. He died

Sept. 9, 1890, when in the eightieth year of his age, but the hand of Time had dealt gently with him and he was well preserved for an octogenarian. He was a democrat, a prosperous farmer and a member of the United Presbyterian church. His wife, Rebecca (Mahan) Johnston, was born in Ireland, November 13, 1816, and was brought to this country by her parents when only three years of age. She is a member of the same church as her husband.

John A. Johnston was reared on a farm and attended the common schools until 1864, when he went to the oil region of this State. Five years later he entered upon his successful mercantile career by engaging as a clerk with J. W. Marshall & Co., of Atwood, Armstrong county, Pa. In October, 1870, he and Thomas Martin bought out Marshall & Co., and ran for ten months under the firm name of Johnston & Martin. They then admitted John Stewart as a partner, and continued business under the name of Johnson, Martin & Stewart until May, 1873, when Mr. Johnston sold out to his partners. On Christmas, 1873, he formed a partnership with W. G. L. Black, of Ambrose, and spent two years there in the mercantile business. He then retired from the firm and was engaged in the produce business until the fall of 1879, when he purchased the store of J. P. Leach, on Church street, Indiana. In 1882 he admitted A. T. Lowery as a partner, and in December, 1887, disposed of his entire interest to Mr. Lowery. In January, 1888, he bought one-half interest in Fred. Wegley's store, on the corner of First and Philadelphia streets, in West Indiana. In June, 1889, Mr. Wegley was killed in a flouring-mill, and Mr. Johnston purchased his interest of his heirs. In April, 1890, he sold a half interest to D. C. Mack, the present sheriff of Indiana county, and the present successful and prosperous mercantile firm of Johnston & Mack was inaugurated. Their establishment is known by the popular name of "The Farmers' Headquarters," and they carry a full and complete stock of general merchandise, deal in agricultural implements and purchase all kinds of country produce. They command a large share of trade and patronage.

John A. Johnston was married on December 20, 1870, to Margaretta Black, daughter of Samuel Black, of Armstrong county. To their union have been born five children: Ida E., Olive R., Rebecca A., Wellington B. and Martha B.

In politics Mr. Johnston is a republican. He is a member of the Merchants' and Salesmen's association of Philadelphia, Pa., and a member and elder of the United Presbyterian church. Much of his good fortune and mercantile success is due to his business ability, venture, activity and enterprise, yet a considerable part of his prosperity is attributable to his reliability, promptness and fair dealing.

FRANK KEENER, one of the young and promising members of the Indiana county bar and secretary of the Republican county committee, is a son of Johnston and Lena A. (Armstrong) Keener, and was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1862. The grandparents of Frank Keener on his paternal side were of German descent and became residents of this county, in which they afterwards died. The grandfather, Isaac Keener, was a native of Armstrong county, this State. He was a republican and a hard-working farmer, and died in 1877, aged seventy-five years. His son, Johnston Keener, was born in Armstrong township, where he was reared to manhood, after which he removed to White township, and engaged in his present occupation of farming. He is a republican, a member of the Indiana United Presbyterian church and a reliable citizen. He has served in nearly all of his township's local offices and is in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He mar-

ried Lena A. Armstrong, who was born in 1836, and is a member of the same church as her husband. She is a daughter of John Armstrong, who is a native of Armstrong township. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in 1804 and belongs to the U. P. church. He is a republican in politics.

Frank Keener was reared on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. His early education was received in the common schools of his native township. He then took a three years' college preparatory course at the Indiana Normal school and entered the University of Wooster, Ohio, from which institution of learning he was graduated in June, 1887. During the winter of 1887–88 he was principal of Van Buren High school, Hancock county, Ohio, and also superintendent of the schools of the township adjoining Van Buren. In the spring of 1888 he commenced reading law with the legal firm of Watson & Telford and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county in November, 1889. After his admission to practice in the courts of the county he engaged in his profession at Indiana, where he has his office with Watson & Telford, with whom he read. He has secured a practice which is steadily increasing and is regarded as a safe counselor and careful pleader. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, an active republican and has been serving since June, 1889, as secretary of the Republican county committee. As a high school principal and superintendent he was very successful, and in the practice of law he bids fair to make his mark at a day not far distant in the future.

JAMES M. KELLY was a native of Indiana county, son of James Kelly and one of the early settlers of the county. At an early day the attention of George Armstrong, a lawyer of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, who attended the courts at Indiana, was arrested by the sprightliness of young Kelly and his skill as a performer on the violin. Armstrong, who was without children, induced young Kelly to go to Greensburg and become a member of his family, where he assisted him in obtaining an education and in the study of the law. Upon being admitted to the bar, he returned to Indiana and engaged in the practice of the law, where he had a brilliant, but brief career.

He was tall, slender, graceful, and most winning in his ways. He was bright and took the hearts of the people by storm. Although a member of the minority party, a federalist, he was irresistible as a candidate, and was triumphantly elected to the State Legislature, in a strong democratic district. In 1820 he visited Cuba, in company with Dr. Robert Mitchell, for the benefit of his health, but consumption had marked him for her own, and soon after his return home, in the same year, he breathed his last, aged thirty-five years.

SAMUEL S. LANDIS, M.D., assistant surgeon of the 2d Pa. regiment of Volunteers during the Mexican war, was a physician whose early and unexpected death in 1853 was much deplored in the northern part of Westmoreland and the southern part of Indiana county. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1820, and was a son of Henry Landis.

Samuel S. Landis was reared in York county, where he read medicine and practiced his profession in his native county, until he removed to Westmoreland county where he soon built up a good practice at New Alexandria. When war was declared with Mexico, he volunteered as a private in Co. B., 2d regiment, Pa. Volunteers, but was soon made assistant surgeon of the regiment and participated in its many battles in the Mexican republic until near the close of the war. Hardship, toil and death terribly thinned the ranks of the regiment, and Dr. Landis was one of those who, in the last few months of the

contest, was stricken down by disease, so prevalent under the burning rays of Mexico's unchanging summer sun. He returned to Westmoreland county, where, after recruiting his badly-shattered health, he resumed the practice of medicine. He opened an office at New Salem, but soon removed to Livermore, where he secured an extensive practice, which extended into Indiana county and which was rapidly increasing at the time of his death, in 1853. On April 13, 1852, he married Margaret Todd, who survives him. Mrs. Landis is a daughter of Hon. James Todd and resides in her comfortable and well-appointed home at Indiana, where she owns some very valuable and desirable property. She is an amiable and intelligent woman and has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

Dr. Samuel S. Landis was stricken down in his home at Livermore, by the hand of death, on September 20, 1853, when only in the thirty-third year of his age and in the midst of a highly successful career as a physician.

JONATHAN N. LANGHAM, a young and rising member of the Indiana bar, is a son of Jonathan and Eliza (Barr) Langham, and was born in Grant township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1861. The Langham family can be traced back for several centuries in England. Several members of it came to America and from one of them was descended Joseph Langham (grandfather), who was born in Bedford county, Pa., and followed farming for many years previous to his death, which occurred in August, 1864. Of his sons who lived to arrive to the years of manhood, one was Jonathan Langham, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Bedford county, this State, and is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age. When ten years of age he removed to Indiana county, where he located permanently and has continued to farm ever since. In connection with farming, he has also been engaged to some considerable extent in the lumber business. He married Eliza Barr, who was born in Indiana county. Her father, Robert Barr, of Irish descent, was born in this county, in 1796, learned the trade of cooper, which he followed for many years and died in 1871, aged seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Langham are the parents of twelve children. Two of their sons, Samuel S. and Joseph L., served as soldiers in the late war.

Jonathan N. Langham was reared on his father's farm. He attended the common schools and Purchase Line academy and completed his educational course at the State Normal school of Indiana, where he graduated in the class of 1882. Leaving school, he was engaged in teaching for several years. In June, 1887, he commenced the study of law with John N. Banks, of Indiana, being admitted to practice on December 6, 1888.

CHARLES T. LEMMON, stenographer of the courts of Indiana county, is a self-made man in the true sense of that term. He was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1861, and is a son of John H. and Rosanna (Taylor) Lemmon. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Lemmon, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He served as a soldier in the Revolution. The following romantic story concerning him has been handed down in the family from generation to generation: While on his way to join the Continental army, he was very thirsty one day and asked for a drink of water from a handsome young lady who was present. Seeing his worn-out condition, she hastened to bring him a glass of milk. Touched by her womanly sympathy and thoughtfulness, he told her, half in jest, half in earnest, that when the war closed he would return and marry her; which promise he afterward ful-

filled. Their son, Col. Daniel Lemmon (grandfather), in early life moved to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where, for many years, he was engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. He served in the Black Hawk war, with the rank of colonel. He died in 1857, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His son, John H. Lemmon (father), was born at Kittanning. He is a blacksmith by trade, and is now in his seventy-third year. During the Rebellion he served in Co. K, 78th reg., Pa. Vols. for one year, and was discharged on account of his eyesight failing. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and since the late war has been a stanch republican. He has filled the office of coroner of Armstrong county for several terms. He married Rosanna Taylor, who was born in Valley township, in 1819, and died in 1888, aged sixty-nine years. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. She was a daughter of Thomas Taylor, whose father, a Presbyterian minister of the same name, was chaplain in the Continental army and was killed in the battle of Brandywine. Thomas Taylor was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and removed to Armstrong county when a young man, where he was engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. He died in 1853, aged about eighty-two years.

Charles T. Lemmon was reared at Kittanning. While attending the public schools, he laid out a course of study for himself, which he followed diligently in spite of all obstacles. After becoming proficient in phonography, he assisted the late G. S. Crosby in his law office at Kittanning, as well as in the publication of the "*Union Free Press*," of which Mr. Crosby owned a one-half interest. He remained in Mr. Crosby's employ until June, 1885, when he removed to Indiana borough, having been appointed stenographer of the courts of the county, which position he still holds. He was married, in February, 1889, to Laura E. Shankel, daughter of Samuel S. Shankel, of Kittanning.

In politics, Mr. Lemmon is a republican, and like his forefathers is a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church. He is one of the solid men of the borough, taking an active part in the business interests of the county as well as in the public welfare of Indiana. He is financially interested in several business enterprises of prominence in Indiana and Armstrong counties.

HON. JAMES A. LOGAN was president judge of the courts of Indiana county from 1871 to 1875.

"He was a native of Westmoreland county, born in the limits of Burrell township. He received his education at Elder's Ridge academy, a preparatory school in Indiana county, and studied law with William A. Stokes, Esq., and with the Hon. H. P. Laird, and on motion of W. H. Markle, Esq., was admitted to practice on the 16th of May, 1863. After his admission to the bar he entered into partnership with Mr. Markle, and remained with him until the senior member of the firm was appointed collector of the United States revenue of this congressional district. He was, shortly after his admission, appointed solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad, and after the Southwest railway was incorporated was selected to manage the legal affairs of the road, of which he was also a director.

"He applied himself with diligence to the study of the law, and soon evidenced legal talents of more than ordinary degree. He acquired a good practice, and was prominent as a rising politician in the Republican party, and was mentioned as a candidate for Congress a year or two prior to his appointment as judge.

"Judge Logan, presiding with satisfaction in each of the three counties of his district under this appointment, was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for election, and was elected, his party having a majority in the district. He presided after his election over all

the courts of the district until Westmoreland was made a separate judicial district by the Constitution of 1874, when he was retained as judge of that county alone. He resigned in 1879 to accept the position of assistant general solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad, a position in the legal department of that corporation which he was the first to occupy."

HORACE M. LOWRY. In the advance of modern journalism the newspapers of Indiana county have not been behind. To-day better home newspapers are nowhere to be found in the State than are those of this county; nor do we know of the press of any county of equal population and wealth anywhere which surpasses them in the full and complete chronicling of local as well as general news. Foremost among the influential papers of the county-seat is the *Indiana Times*, edited by Horace M. Lowry, one of the progressive editors of Indiana. He was born at Clarksburg, in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1856, and is a son of Hon. John and Nancy (McCartney) Lowry. The Lowreys were among the pioneer settlers of what is now South Bend township, in Armstrong county, where, in 1773, Joseph Lowry (grandfather) came from eastern Pennsylvania and settled on a tract of one hundred and seven acres, which was one of the original thirty-five tracts of land first taken up in the township. He served as justice of the peace for many years and married more couples than any other squire in the county. Hon. John Lowry (father) was born near the village of South Bend, January 25, 1832, and died April 23, 1886, aged fifty-six years. He was educated in the common schools and by private tutors; he read law in the office of Hon. William M. Stewart, and Hon. Silas M. Clark, judge of the supreme court. He was admitted to the Indiana county bar in 1860, and soon became a prominent man in Indiana county, served as district attorney from 1862 to 1865, was elected as prothonotary in 1866 and held that office until 1873. In 1882 he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and was re-elected in 1884. During both of his terms he served his constituents faithfully and was chairman of the committee on constitutional reform. His journalistic career commenced when, in connection with J. C. Rairigh, he founded the *Indiana Times*, whose initial number they issued on September 4, 1878. On the 13th of November following, he purchased his partner's interest and was sole proprietor until his death, in 1886. He was an earnest republican who rendered valuable service to his party. In 1855 he married Nancy McCartney, daughter of John Y. McCartney, who was born in 1808, on what is now the State experimental farm near Indiana; married Sarah Coleman and was a merchant for forty years at Clarksburg. He was a son of Samuel McCartney, who came from eastern Pennsylvania, married Nancy Young, a native of Maryland, and died in 1815, of black fever, of which his wife also died in the same year.

Horace M. Lowry was reared at Indiana, where he received his education in the public schools of that place. He assisted his father in the publication of the *Indiana Times* until the death of the latter, in 1886, when he succeeded him as editor and publisher of the paper. Mr. Lowry has successfully kept the *Times* up to the demands of what a county paper should be, has always yielded the full and proper measure of support to his party and has never allowed any department of news, local or general, to be slighted in its presentation to the public through the *Times*. As a citizen Mr. Lowry takes a deep interest and just pride in the advance of his native county, and as an editor he is zealous in advocating and supporting all movements for the benefit of the borough and the county.

CAPT. DAVIS A. LUCKHART, a wounded veteran of the grand old Army of the Potomac, and the present trustworthy and efficient treasurer of Indiana county, is a son of Jacob and Lena (Davis) Luckhart, and was born in West Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1841. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of Blair county, this State, from which his grandfather, Conrad Luckhart, removed to South Mahoning township, where he purchased a large tract of land, and was engaged in farming for many years. He was of German extraction, stood high as a man and a citizen in the community in which he resided, and died May 6, 1861, aged seventy-seven years, seven months and three days. Of his sons, one was Jacob Luckhart (father), who was born in Blair county in 1810, and died in West Mahoning township in 1863. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics and a strict member of the Baptist church, in which he had frequently served as deacon. He married Lena Davis, who was also a member of the Baptist church, and died in 1887, when in the seventy-first year of her age. She was a daughter of Abraham Davis, of Wales, who came to this county, where he was engaged in farming for many years previous to his death, on September 18, 1869, at eighty-three years of age.

Davis A. Luckhart was reared on a farm and attended the common schools of his native township. Leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed till the breaking out of the last war. On August 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 61st regiment, Pa. Vols., and was discharged with the rank of captain, and in command of the company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 28, 1865. He participated in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, and for meritorious conduct and soldierly bearing was successively promoted until he was commissioned captain of his company. He was wounded four times while in the Union service. His first wound was received when he was a private, at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, where a musket-ball fractured one of the bones of his left arm, which in the last few years has become paralyzed from the effects of that injury. He was next slightly wounded in the side, at Fredericksburg, by a shell, while serving as a corporal in the color guard of the regiment. He passed safely through several battles until the dreadful wilderness fights came, in which, on the 24th of May, he had one of his little fingers split open by a minie ball. His fourth and last wound was received at Winchester, where, on the 19th of September, 1864, he was struck on the left leg by a piece of shell while serving as first lieutenant. He was never in the hospital but twice, had several hair-breadth escapes and his life was once saved by a frying-pan in his knapsack intercepting a bullet that otherwise would have reached his heart.

After the close of the war Capt. Luckhart returned home; but in October, 1865, he removed to Missouri, where he resided in Morgan county till 1876. While in Missouri he was engaged in teaching school, milling and farming. In the Centennial year he returned to his native county, where he worked at his trade for several years. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster at Smicksburg, in West Mahoning township, which office he filled until October, 1885. The succeeding year he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office till the fall of 1887, when he resigned to accept the county treasurership, to which he had been elected by the Republican party. He entered upon the duties of the latter office January 2, 1888, and so far has ably and honorably discharged the same. The duties of his office are many and various, but to their discharge he has brought such good judgment, keen insight, great energy and executive ability that he thoroughly understands and satisfactorily manages

the manifold complications of the business brought under his control. To the mastery of the more important business of his office, Capt. Luckhart has added close attention to every detail of the minor affairs, and has been enabled to secure favorable results in the interests of the county and its tax-payers.

March 28, 1865, he united in marriage with Catharine Stear, daughter of John Stear, of Smicksburg, this county.

Capt. Luckhart is an active and leading republican, a member of the Lutheran church, and at present lieutenant-colonel of Encampment No. 11, Union Veteran Legion.

DAVID C. MACK, a prominent and leading citizen, and the present efficient and popular sheriff of Indiana county, was born in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McRorey) Mack. His paternal grandfather, Robert Mack, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and came about 1798 to Pennsylvania, where he located in what is now West Wheatfield township, this county, and was engaged for many years in farming. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, was a large landholder and influential citizen, and died in 1844 at the age of 88 years. John McRorey (maternal grandfather) was born in county Antrim, Ireland, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. He came to this county about 1800, was an elder in one of the first United Presbyterian churches organized in Indiana county, and died in 1865, when in the 78th year of his age. Joseph Mack (father) was born in West Wheatfield township, where he has always resided, and is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He is a prominent member and useful elder of the United Presbyterian church, a leading republican who has held various of his township's offices. He is a practical and accurate business man. He married Elizabeth McRorey, and has reared a family of six sons and two daughters. Although in his seventy-third year, he is yet able to conduct his farm and manage all of his business. His wife is one year his junior in age, and has been for many years a member of the United Presbyterian church.

David C. Mack was reared on the home farm till he was thirteen years of age. His education was received in the common schools and Elder's Ridge academy. Leaving school he followed teaching for seven or eight years, at the end of which time he purchased a farm in West Wheatfield township, and was engaged in the stock business for twelve years. In 1883 he built house and store-room at New Washington, on the old Frankstown road, in the eastern part of the township, where he embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed for four years. In 1887 he was elected on the republican ticket as sheriff of Indiana county, and moved to Indiana, where he now resides, and is the first sheriff to occupy the new jail. He is a republican from principle, has always been active in politics and is well acquainted with all the political issues of the day. In 1890 Sheriff Mack formed a partnership with J. A. Johnson, under the firm-name of Johnson & Mack, and engaged in the general mercantile business at the old stand of Wegley & Johnson, on the corner of First and Philadelphia streets. Their mercantile establishment is known as the "Farmers' Headquarters," and is well filled with a large, varied and complete stock of general merchandise. They deal extensively in country produce, and are exclusive agents for improved harrows and plows and other useful farm machinery. By close attention to business and the requirements of their patrons they are building up a very prosperous trade.

On July 18, 1872, he married Emma K. Wilson, of New Wilmington, Mercer county, Pa. They have five children, four sons and

one daughter: Joseph P., James W., Edgar McRorey, Olive E. and Paul W.

Sheriff Mack owns a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres of well improved land in West Wheatfield township. He is a man of good judgment, of fine business ability and extended business experience. His manner of discharging the duties of the sheriff's office has made him very popular with the masses of the people throughout the county, irrespective of party. He is courteous, prompt and accurate in the discharge of either public or private business, and has many warm and faithful friends.

JOHN McGAUGHEY, the oldest real estate agent now doing business at Indiana, and a battle-scarred veteran of one of Pennsylvania's most famous fighting regiments of the late war, is a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Lowry) McGaughey, and was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1842. The McGaughey family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was early settled in southeastern Pennsylvania. Alexander McGaughey, Sr. (great-grandfather) came from York to Westmoreland county prior to the war of 1812, but soon thereafter removed to Conemaugh township, where he was a farmer. He married Sally Marshall, and one of their sons was Alexander McGaughey (grandfather), who married Jane Coleman, and followed farming in Conemaugh township until his death. His son, Nicholas McGaughey, was born October 6, 1806, and died in June, 1872, aged sixty-six years. He removed in 1834 to Armstrong township, where he purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land, which was in the woods, and cleared it out, and made of it one of the best improved farms of this day. His wife was Sarah Lowry, who died in 1855, at forty-seven years of age. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, and their remains are buried in Crete church Cemetery. Mrs. McGaughey was a daughter of Robert Lowry, who was a native of Ireland and a well-to-do farmer and good millwright of Armstrong township, where he died about 1850, when in the ninety-second year of his age.

John McGaughey was reared on the farm and attended the common schools of his native township until he was nineteen years of age, when he enlisted on September 25, 1861, as a private in Co. K, 105th regiment Pa. Vols. and was promoted to corporal in 1863, and to color-sergeant January 1, 1865. He participated in the Peninsular campaign, fought in all of the hard battles of Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, and was honorably discharged on July 11, 1865. At the battle of Fair Oaks a musket-ball went through his right arm, at Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, a piece of a shell wounded him in his right side and hand, and in the Wilderness fight, of May 5th, a rifle-ball struck him in the right leg. After the close of the war he was engaged in farming until 1875, when he removed to Indiana and dealt in farming implements for three years. He then embarked in his present real estate and general agency business. He buys, sells and exchanges real estate. He is a member of Indiana M. E. church, Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W. Improved Order of Heptasophs, Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R., and commander of Encampment No. 11 of the Union Veteran Legion. He is a republican from principle and a member of the borough council, in which he has frequently served within the last ten years. He is prompt and attentive to the interests of his patrons, has secured an extensive business and is active and energetic in all of his various enterprises. He is honorable and fair-dealing in all of his business transactions.

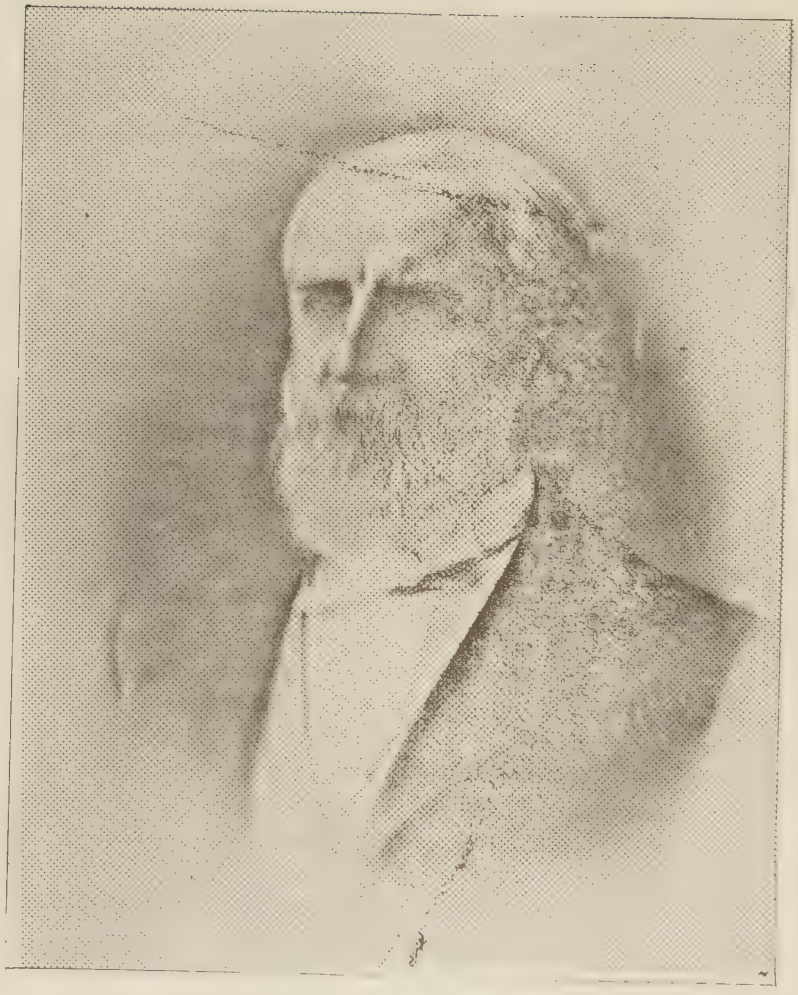
On March 22, 1866, he united in marriage with Susan Lowman, daughter of Michael and Nancy Lowman, of Armstrong township. Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey are the parents of two children, Mary L. and Charles McGaughey.

JAMES McGREGOR. One who has inherited the careful foresight, the prudent thrift and the strict morality of his Scottish ancestors is James McGregor, the present register and recorder of Indiana county. He was born in Potter township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1840, and is a son of Mahlon and Margaret (Chambers) McGregor. During the latter half of the eighteenth century, one of the sturdy Scotchmen who left his native county and came to Pennsylvania was Alexander McGregor. He was a mill-wright by trade and located near Bedford, in Bedford county, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated until his death. His son, Daniel McGregor (grandfather), was born in Bedford county, learned the trade of carpenter, came to Washington township, this county, where he remained four years and then removed to Porter township, Jefferson county, in which he resided until his death in April, 1880, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was a farmer and a member of the Baptist church. Of his sons one was Mahlon McGregor (father), who was born in Bedford county in 1810, and died in Armstrong county, July 12, 1873. In his twenty-first year he removed to Jefferson county, where he located in Porter township. He then followed farming and stock-raising until 1869, when he went to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and continued in the same line of business until his death. He was an active business man, a member of the Presbyterian church and a stanch republican, but was never an aspirant for any office. He married Margaret Chambers, a daughter of James Chambers, an extensive farmer of Jefferson and Indiana counties, as well as being engaged in the general mercantile business. Mrs. Margaret McGregor was a native of Perry township, Jefferson county, a member of the Presbyterion church and died February 4, 1845, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. She was baptized, married and had her funeral sermon preached by the same minister, Rev. John Carothers.

James McGregor was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools. At thirteen years of age he went to work in a brick-yard, where he remained one year. Three years later he engaged in teaching, which he followed for one year and then accepted a position as clerk in a store. After seven years' experience as a clerk he engaged in the mercantile and live-stock business for himself at Marion, this county. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Indiana county and served in that capacity from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1888. In 1889 he was nominated by the republicans and elected register and recorder. On the first Monday of January, 1890, he took charge of that office and his term of service will expire on the first Monday of January, 1893.

James McGregor was married on September 20, 1860, to Catherine, a daughter of John Pounds, of East Mahoning township, who died March 11, 1880, leaving eight children: Daniel E., William H., James C., May O., Clara L., Alice C., Anna D., and Harvey M. On the 14th of March, 1883, Mr. McGregor married for his second wife, Mrs. Agnes A. (Duncan) Sutton. By his last marriage he has three children living, two sons and one daughter: John, Frank and Ola A.

In religious belief he is a methodist, of which church he has been a member for twenty-one years. He was president of the board of trustees of Marion M. E. church, and a member of the building committee which erected the present M. E. church at that place. After removing to Indiana in 1884, he was elected to the same position he had held at Marion and was one of the committee who built the handsome M. E. Parsonage in 1888 at Indiana. In politics he is an ardent and enthusiastic republican. He served for a long period as school director in Marion borough



W. J. Mitchell

and also as justice of the peace for five years. As sheriff he gave good satisfaction and has so far filled the office of register and recorder in a manner creditable to himself and acceptable to the public. Mr. McGregor is always firm and decided in doing that which he believes to be right, and allows no influence to swerve him from any duty. In business he is liberal, honest and straightforward and those who have to do with him will find him an affable and courteous gentleman.

WILLIAM J. MITCHELL. Among the older business men of Indiana who are highly respected by all who know them, is William J. Mitchell, the accommodating and efficient cashier of the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa. He was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1837, and is a son of James and Sarah (Johnston) Mitchell. Among the many pioneer settlers who came from Cumberland county and the grand old Cumberland Valley into western Pennsylvania, was James Mitchell (paternal grandfather), who selected, purchased, cleared out and improved a tract of land in Armstrong county, on which he resided until his death in 1845, at seventy years of age. His wife, who was Agnes (Sharp) Mitchell, was the first white child born west of Crooked creek, in this county. Of their sons, one was James Mitchell (father), who was born in Armstrong county in 1811, and died at Black Lick, aged about sixty-four years. He came to Indiana when a young man, was engaged in the mercantile business for many years, and traded in live-stock. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a republican, and was a prominent and energetic business man of the borough. His wife was Sarah Johnston, a daughter of John Johnston, who came from Ireland to Armstrong county, Pa., where he engaged in farming near Elderton, and died in 1843 at the age of about sixty-four years. He and A. C. Boyle built and operated a very fine flouring-mill at Indiana, which burned down a few years ago. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell was a United Presbyterian in religious faith and church membership, and passed away in 1864, when in the fifty-first year of her age.

William J. Mitchell was reared principally at Indiana, having come with his father to that place in 1845, when but seven years of age. He received his education in the common schools when they were not so far advanced as they are now. From 1861 to 1870 he was employed as a clerk for J. P. Carter, who was in the grain business. The nature and extent of Mr. Carter's trade made the position of clerk a very difficult one to fill, while in connection with it was some very hard labor. In 1870 he was given the position of teller in the Indiana County Deposit Bank, which he held for one year, when he accepted the position of teller in the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa. In 1878 he was made cashier and has acted in that capacity ever since. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and a republican in politics. He has served as school director of Indiana for nine years, also trustee of the Indiana State Normal school for the last six years, besides holding other borough offices, and is now a member of the town council of West Indiana, where he resides, and has a nice house and beautiful grounds.

On May 4, 1858, he married Sarah E. Adair, daughter of Joseph H. and Eliza (Todd) Adair, of White township, this county. They are the parents of two children: Maggie F. and Della L. Maggie F. is married to S. M. Jack, a prominent lawyer of Indiana, and Della L. is the wife of James R. Daugherty, Jr., who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa.

Although denied the educational advantages of the present day, William J. Mitchell added much to the limited education which he received

by reading, observation and meditation. By his energy and faithfulness and business ability, he has always gained the confidence of those by whom he has been employed. By his willingness to work and close application to whatever labor has been given him he has been able to hold any position in which he has been placed, for as long a time as he has desired. His business career in life has been chiefly confined within the limits of the county, yet has been eminently successful in all that truly goes to make a career successful, which is integrity, honesty, liberality and the practice of the Golden Rule. Mr. Mitchell has never sought for political preferment, and is a good citizen as well as a successful business man. In his business investments he has been fortunate, and has secured for himself a beautiful and comfortable home.

FERGUS MOORHEAD, one of the pioneers of Indiana county, was a man of honor, honesty and great courage.

"In the month of May, 1772, Fergus Moorhead, his wife and three children, his two brothers, Samuel and Joseph, James Kelly, James Thompson and a few others bid farewell to their friends and relatives in Franklin county, and set out on their journey to the 'Indian country' west of the Allegheny. Though the prospects of acquiring extensive possessions and wealth for themselves and posterity might buoy up the adventurous spirits of the three brothers, it may well be imagined that Mrs. Moorhead left home and all its endearments with a heavy heart. But, being a woman possessing great energy of character, as is shown in the sequel, and touched, perhaps, with that romantic spirit peculiar to that period of which we are writing, she pressed forward with a firm step and a resolute heart, determined to share with her devoted husband the dangers and trials of the wilderness.

"At length, at the end of four weeks from the time they had left Franklin county, the party reached the point of their destination. Where the town of Indiana is now built was the spot that had been selected for a settlement by Fergus Moorhead, who had made an excursion into this section in 1770. For reasons which to them were obvious, the party changed their determination, and located a few miles further west. Though they were now relieved from the fatigue incident to their journey, our pioneers were far from living at their ease.

"The land now owned by Isaac A. Moorhead was that which they selected for their future residence."

In July, 1776, he took command of the frontier fort at Kittanning, while his brother Samuel, the commandant, was recovering from an attack of small-pox. Upon Samuel's recovery, Fergus started for home, accompanied by a soldier named Simpson; and when they arrived at "Blanket Hill," on the Kittanning path, they were waylaid by Indians, who shot both their horses and killed Simpson. Moorhead was taken prisoner, dressed in Indian costume, and, after arriving at his captors' camp, was compelled to run the gauntlet. He was then taken to Quebec, and sold to the British, who kept him in close confinement and on miserable food for eleven months. At the end of this time he was exchanged and sent to New York, from which he set out on foot for his former home in Franklin county, which he reached after enduring great hardships. He there found his wife and three children, who had given him up for dead and returned to that county. In 1781 he and his family returned to their border home, and in a few years became comfortably situated. Mr. Moorhead lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, and has left a numerous and respectable progeny, many of whom are yet residents of the county. Of his sons one was William Moorhead, and another was Fergus Moorhead, Jr., who was the first white child born in Indiana county.

CAPTAIN JAMES S. NESBIT. One who has passed through the perils incident to early western mining camps, and shed his blood and risked his life on southern battle-fields, is Captain James S. Nesbit, ex-associate judge of Indiana county, and a prominent merchant of Indiana borough. He is a son of James and Margaret (Smith) Nesbit, and was born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1833. The Nesbit family, of which Captain Nesbit is a member, was founded in Conemaugh township in 1805 by his paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Nesbit, who came in that year from Ireland and settled in the above-mentioned township. Of his sons, James Nesbit (father) was born in 1807, and died May, 1852. He was a prosperous farmer, a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and married Margaret Smith, who was a native of "Elder's Ridge," and united at an early age with the U. P. Church. She was born in 1812 and passed away in 1843, when in the early prime of life.

James S. Nesbit was reared on a farm, and received his education in the early common schools of Conemaugh township and Elder's Ridge academy. Leaving school, he was engaged for some time as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and in 1854 made the then perilous trip across the "Plains" to the gold fields of California, where he was engaged for six years in mining. In 1860 he returned to this county, and on September 19, 1861, enlisted in Co. F, 55th regiment Pa. Vols. He was elected captain and commanded the company in South Carolina and in the armies of the James and Potomac. They fought bravely in some very hard battles. On June 3, 1864, Capt. Nesbit succeeded to the command of the regiment at the battle of Cold Harbor. During that terrific struggle he carried a line of Confederate breastworks, and, in daringly exposing himself to the enemy's fire, he was struck in the left thigh by a musket-ball. He was borne from the field and taken to the hospital at Washington City, from which he was sent home. After a short stay he reported on crutches to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was discharged October 8, 1864, on account of his wound. In January, 1865, he engaged in the drug business at Indiana, which he followed until 1873, when he went to Virginia and bought a farm in the Roanoke Valley. After two years of experience in farming there he returned to Indiana, where he engaged in general mercantile business, in which he continued for five years. At the end of that time he again embarked in the drug business and followed it successfully until 1887, when he removed to Walworth county, South Dakota. He there turned his attention to farming, but at the end of two years returned to Indiana. In November, 1889, he opened his present general mercantile establishment on Philadelphia street. His stock is large and well selected, and his patronage is good and rapidly increasing.

November 20, 1860, he married Margaret Houston, daughter of William Houston, of Indiana. They have nine children: Robert, James, William, Frank, Annie, Joseph, Charles, Samuel and Maggie. The four oldest sons are now in South Dakota.

Capt. James S. Nesbit is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R., and Encampment No. 11, U. V. L. He is a stanch republican and was elected associate judge of Indiana county in 1870, but resigned two years later upon removing to Virginia. He has served as burgess and school director. His life has been one of activity and event, of adventure and travel, and of patriotism and usefulness. He is one of Indiana county's honored sons and useful business men.

EDWARD NIXON, the second male child born at Indiana and a prominent merchant and influential citizen of that progressive

borough for over half a century, was a son of Robert and Mary (Sutton) Nixon, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1807. His paternal grandfather, Edward Nixon, was a life-long resident of Ireland, where he married a Miss Bracken and reared a family. One of his sons, Robert Nixon (father), was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1780. He came to the vicinity of Carlisle, Pa., in 1794, but removed the next year to Washington county, and then in 1798 came to Newport, on Black Lick creek, this county, where he was engaged as a clerk in a store for several years with his second cousin, Robert Nixon. In 1803 he purchased some of the first lots sold at Indiana, and erected a story and a half hewed log house on the corner of Philadelphia street and Carpenter's alley. In the upper part of his house he opened a store which was reached by a pair of outside stairs. In 1812 he removed his store to a larger room, and in 1832 he opened the celebrated Nixon hotel, of which he was proprietor for several years. He died in 1850, aged seventy years. He married Mrs. Mary Ayers, who was a daughter of Peter Sutton, Jr., and died in 1851, at seventy years of age. Their children were: Edward, George, Mary, wife of Rev. Robert White; James and Robert.

Edward Nixon was reared at Indiana, where he obtained his education in the public schools of that place. He was an excellent mathematician and one of the finest penmen in the State. At an early age he engaged with his father in the mercantile business and afterwards was associated with him in conducting the Nixon hotel. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Indiana for over half a century, excepting four years, during which he operated Sharp's mill and conducted a store in connection with it. His health became impaired in 1861, and he was more or less of an invalid until his death, in 1889. He was a relative of Col. John Nixon, who first read the Declaration of Independence to the people of Philadelphia on July 8, 1776. He was a Democrat in politics and a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. At the end of a long, honorable and highly useful life, he passed away on June 2, 1889, and his remains were interred in Oakland cemetery.

On July 3, 1843, he married Phebe Birg Keely, who is a daughter of Henry Keely, and was born at Mifflin, Mifflin Co., 1818. They were the parents of five children: Robert, now a clerk in the post-office, who married Lizzie Hawes, was a clerk for the Cambria Iron company and lost his wife and three children in the Johnstown flood; Fannie W.; Emma T., who died May 31, 1890; Mary B., wife of Frank T. McAvoy, of Duke's Centre, Pa.; and Virginia B., married to John McCune, of Johnstown, Pa.

Fannie W. Nixon received her education in the public and select schools of Indiana. She was a clerk in Judge Clark's law office for eight years, and in December, 1888, was commissioned, for four years, by President Cleveland, as postmaster of Indiana. She is an intelligent woman of unusual business ability, and under her excellent management the Indiana post-office has won its justly merited reputation of being one of the best managed and most systematically conducted offices in the State of Pennsylvania. Miss Nixon is courteous, amiable and obliging, yet insists upon everything in the post-office being done according to correct business principles, and has given good satisfaction to all interested in postal matters at Indiana.

EDWIN G. ORR, one of the successful merchants and popular young business men of Indiana, was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1862, and is a son of Andrew and Martha J. (Lowman) Orr. The Orr family has been

resident of Ireland for several centuries. James Orr (grandfather) was born in the year 1801 in that country, and was brought to Indiana county when but seven years of age. He was an extensive farmer of Armstrong township, where he owned a large tract of land. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, reared a family of eight sons and six daughters, lived a quiet but useful life and died in 1881, when he had reached his four-score years. His son, Andrew Orr (father), was born in 1830, in this county, where he resides in Armstrong township, and is chiefly engaged in farming and dealing in horses, cattle and hogs. He makes the State of Indiana the field of his extensive stock purchases. He is a democrat, a member of the Lutheran church and married Martha J. Lowman, who is of the same religious faith and church membership as her husband. She is a daughter of Abraham Lowman, who was a strict presbyterian, a farmer of East Mahoning township and lived to be eighty-three years of age. Andrew and Martha Orr have ten children: Jas. L., Mary A., Lizzie C., Agnes L., Maggie Olive, Bertha A., Carrie C., Paul Lafayette, Grace Amber and Edwin G.

Edwin G. Orr was reared on the home farm, attended common and select schools and commenced life for himself as a teacher in the district schools. In two years he quit teaching and embarked (1885) with his brother, James L. Orr, in the lumber business near Indiana, which they still pursue and in which they employ nearly fifty men. In October, 1889, he and his brother purchased the store of J. M. Guthrie and engaged in their present general mercantile business. Into merchandising Mr. Orr threw his whole energy, and his success has been commensurate to his well-directed efforts. He has continually added to his stock of goods in quantity, quality and variety, has branched out in the lines of articles which he handles and is constantly adding to the number of his patrons. This firm deals in dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps, and boots and shoes, handles hardware, groceries and flour and makes a specialty of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Their establishment, popularly known as the "Farmers' Exchange," is on the corner of Church and St. Clair streets. It is complete throughout its many departments, neat and tasty in all of its arrangements and has ample floor space for the large stock of goods which is constantly kept on hand to supply the many wants of numerous purchasers.

Edwin G. Orr has always believed in improving present opportunities and in never being idle. In whatever he does he works with a will and for a purpose, and as a natural consequence success has crowned his efforts. With but little capital to commence the battle of life, he has by good judgment, quick perception, honest dealing and earnest and persistent labor won success and become prominent among the business men of the county. He is a republican in politics. He is a member of William Penn Council, No. 305, Royal Arcanum; Improved order of Heptasophs Lodge, No. 280; Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Evangelical Lutheran church. Live, active and energetic, the possibilities of the future open to him a wide field for a successful business career.

REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS, D.D., a popular and eloquent divine and the efficient general superintendent of the Home Missions of the United Presbyterian church of the United States, is a son of Robert and Sarah (Steele) Owens, and was born in county Down, Ireland, July 25, 1842. His parents were both natives of county Down and members of the Presbyterian church. They came to this State in 1844. The father, Robert Owens, died in Allegheny, in the fall of 1848, when only in the twenty-eighth year of his age. His wife

survived him but nine years, passing away in 1857, aged thirty-eight years. Both were members of what is now the First United Presbyterian church of Allegheny. They were the parents of four children, of whom two were: Rev. William S. and Elizabeth, now the wife of W. K. Hamilton.

William S. Owens was brought by his parents to Allegheny city, where the death of his father and mother left him, although but a child, to make his own way in the world. He received his early education in the public schools and from the age of twelve to that of nineteen years he was engaged in making his own living at such work as a boy could procure at that time. He obtained his academic education in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg and in 1861 entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa., from which institution of learning he was graduated in June, 1866. He then prepared for the work of the ministry by taking the full course of the Allegheny Theological seminary of the United Presbyterian church, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1869. Immediately after graduation he was called and settled as minister of the North United Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He served that church until August, 1871, when he resigned to become pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Indiana. After laboring there six years, he removed (in July, 1877) to Steubenville, Ohio, and assumed charge of the United Presbyterian church of that place. His pastorate in that field of labor lasted for ten years and was pleasant and useful. His standing as a minister and as a public-spirited citizen was very high in that community. In June, 1886, he was elected by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church as the general secretary of its Board of Home Missions. One year later he was requested to resign his pastoral charge and devote his entire time to superintending the home mission work. In order to discharge the duties of this wide and important field of labor which was placed under his charge, he resigned the pastorate of the Steubenville United Presbyterian church and returned to his former home at Indiana, in the spring of 1887. Since then he has been actively engaged in traveling in various parts of the United States in the interests of home mission work and in the developement of the church with which he is connected. In 1888, Dr. Owens was elected chairman of the constitutional amendment county committee, and so well organized and directed the campaign that Indiana rolled up out of a total poll of seven thousand votes the surprising majority of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine in favor of the prohibitory amendment to the State constitution.

During the late war he was not lacking in devotion to the cause of the Union, and in August, 1862, enlisted as a soldier in Co. E, 123d regiment, Pa. Vols. He was true to every duty of a soldier and was present at the hard-fought battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his nine months' term of service, he was employed as a clerk in the office of the paymaster-general at Washington City, where he remained until near the close of the war.

August 26, 1869, he married Elmira McCaughey, who was a classmate of his at Westminster college and is a daughter of Thomas McCaughey, of Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters: Sarah, Robert E., Elizabeth, Charles Truesdale, Margaretta, William Brownlee and Helen.

Rev. W. S. Owens, D.D., possesses that rare but happy faculty which so many men of genius and ability lack—that of throwing his whole soul and energy into his work. His has been a life of activity and usefulness in every field in which he has been called to labor, and they have not been few in number nor easy in the work they presented. He is probably the most widely

known minister of his church in the United States in consequence of his extended mission travels, his many able sermons and numerous eloquent addresses. While pleasing and popular as a speaker, yet he is not lacking in earnestness or logic. Genial, courteous and self-possessed upon all occasions, yet sufficiently dignified and decidedly stern enough when necessity requires to rebuke severely and with effect, vice or folly in whatever place appearing or in whatever guise presented. He is a republican in politics and has a fine residence with beautiful surroundings at Indiana. In personal appearance he is rather below medium height with an intelligent face and winning manners. In the matured prime of life he is but in the midst of a career of usefulness and distinction.

JOHN L. PAUL. Among the business men of Indiana, none is better known than John Lochry Paul, who is prominent in the fire insurance business of that place. He is well-informed, courteous and obliging. He is a son of Robert A. and Mary (Cochran) Paul, and was born at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1865. The Paul family came from county Antrim, Ireland, and located in Franklin county about 1750, but soon removed to Westmoreland county. Samuel Paul (great-grandfather) was a native of Westmoreland county, was for many years justice of the peace in Washington township, that county, and lived to a good old age. His son, John Paul (grandfather), was born in 1803. He has been all his life a prosperous farmer of Bell and Washington townships, in Westmoreland county, and has always commanded the respect of his neighbors. He was one of the commissioners appointed to take the vote of the soldiers during the rebellion. He retired from active life some twenty-five years ago and has since resided at Paulton (a town named after him), opposite Apollo. He is now in his eighty-eighth year and quite active. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, whose maiden name was Thompson, died January, 1890, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Her mother was a daughter of Col. Archibald Lochry, a famous Indian fighter. In July, 1781, Col. Lochry, then county lieutenant of Westmoreland county, commanded an expedition against the Indians, with a force of one hundred and twenty-five men. He was surprised by the Indians some nine miles below the Muskingum river, Ohio, at the mouth of a small stream which has since borne the name of Lochry's creek. Col. Lochry and forty-two of his men were killed while the remainder of the force was captured and carried to Canada. Robert A. Paul (father) was born in Westmoreland county, and is Postmaster at Saltsburg, of which borough he has been a citizen for twenty-one years. He is engaged in mercantile pursuits and has lived in the Kiskiminetas Valley most of his life. He is one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church, is a prominent republican and has been sent as a delegate several times to the republican State convention. He married Mary Cochran, daughter of Judge M. Cochran, who was born in Armstrong county, in 1831, and is also a member of the Presbyterian church.

John L. Paul removed with his parents to Saltsburg, in 1869, and attended the public schools there, and afterward the Saltsburg academy. From 1880 to 1883 he acted as salesman for his father, who was dealing in farming implements, then opened a fire insurance office at Saltsburg, but removed to Indiana in February, 1884, as the prospects of success there seemed brighter. He and his father have a neat office at the corner of Sixth and Philadelphia streets, doing business under the firm name of R. A. Paul & Son. They have a large patronage, and represent the Fire association, the American Fire and the Franklin Fire

insurance companies of Philadelphia; the Liberty of New York; the Artisan of Pittsburgh; the National and Teutonia of Allegheny City and the Commercial, Union and Lancashire fire insurance companies of England.

In 1888 he married Jean Reynolds, daughter of C. C. McLain (deceased), of Indiana. They have one child, a son, Charles Robert.

He is a republican and a charter member of Indiana Council, No. 260, Jr. O. U. A. M., and William Penn Council, No. 305, Royal Arcanum. He attends and contributes to the Presbyterian church, and is one of the straightforward reliable men of Indiana.

EDWARD A. PENNINGTON. Among the business men of Indiana, none are more highly respected by the public than Edward A. Pennington. An honest, reliable man is the general verdict of those who know him. He was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1855. He is a son of Allison Campbell and Martha (Faull) Pennington. Allison C. Pennington was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., December 19, 1827. When eighteen years old he went to Brownsville, where he learned the trade of jeweler, and followed that business all his life. In 1868 he moved from Brownsville to Rice's Landing, Pa., and in 1870 he removed to Greensboro', Greene county, where during the latter years of his life he held the office of justice of the peace. Soon after the beginning of the rebellion he enlisted (October 30, 1862) in Co. D, 168th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served 9 months. He was an ardent member of the Democratic party, a prominent member of the Baptist church, and a strong temperance man. He married Martha Faull, who was born in Norfolk, Va., August 15, 1830. She is a member of a Baptist church of Allegheny city, in which she has made her home since the death of her husband, on September 6, 1881.

Edward A. Pennington lived the first eight years of his life in Brownsville, then went with his parents to Rice's Landing, Jefferson township, Greene county, where they remained two years, and removed to Greensboro', on the Monongahela river, when Edward was fifteen years of age. He attended the public schools, but the river proved too attractive, and at an early age he shipped as cabin boy on one of the steamers plying up and down the Monongahela. He retained this position some two years, when he went to learn the tailoring trade at Greensboro', with H. C. Horner, and afterward, in 1872, finished his trade with Samuel Harbough, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county. In May, 1875, he went into partnership with T. P. Moffett, of Waynesburg, Greene county, in the merchant tailoring business at Elizabeth and at West Elizabeth, under the firm name of Moffett & Pennington, Mr. Pennington taking charge of the former house. On June 30, 1877, they dissolved partnership and Mr. Pennington established himself at Elizabeth, following his trade there until November, 1878, when he removed to Indiana, where he has since carried on his present business of merchant tailoring most successfully. He has fully illustrated the old adage that what you want well done you must do yourself. He is his own cutter, and has so personally managed all the minutiæ of his business that it has grown to be one of the most solid in that section of Pennsylvania.

On October 7, 1879, he married Louisa B. Kline, daughter of George B. Kline, of Indiana. To their union have been born four children: Fay Edward, Effie Louis, Earnest Bertolette and Clarence Allison.

He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian church, and William Penn Council, No. 305, Royal Arcanum. He is also one of the managers of library hall. By dint of quiet, steady energy and perseverance, he has raised himself from a poor cabin

boy to the position in which he now stands—an honored, respected merchant.

JOHN H. PIERCE, a member of the Indiana county bar, was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1855, and is a son of James and Sarah A. (Harrold) Pierce. The Pierce family is of Scotch descent and was planted in this country at an early day in its Colonial history. One of its numerous descendants was William Pierce, the grandfather of John H. Pierce. He removed to Armstrong county, this State. His son, James Pierce (father), received a good education, and became a successful teacher of his native county. He died in 1864, at Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pa., where he had gone on a business trip. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was Sarah A. Harrold, who still survives him. She is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, from which her parents removed when she was small, and settled first near Elderton, Pa., but in a few years located in Jefferson county, near Punxsutawney, where they resided as long as they lived. After her husband's death Mrs. Pierce moved to near Elderton, Armstrong county, where she now resides. She is in the sixty-third year of her age, and has been a member of the M. E. church for many years.

John H. Pierce is the eldest of a family of five children, was reared principally near Elderton and received his early education in the common schools. He graduated at the Indiana State Normal school of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1881. He taught in the common schools from 1875 until the winter of 1883. He commenced the study of law with Hon. Silas M. Clark, who was shortly afterwards elected to the Supreme Bench of the State. He next prosecuted his legal studies with Col. Daniel S. Porter, until the death of the latter, when he completed the prescribed course of reading with the law-firm of Jack & Taylor, of Indiana, and was admitted to the Indiana county bar in the fall of 1885. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Indiana. He is a republican in politics, has been serving for several years as secretary of the Indiana County Agricultural society and is a safe and prudent lawyer.

On September 5th, 1883, John H. Pierce united in marriage with Josie Moore, daughter of John and Eliza Moore, of Whitesburg, Armstrong county, Pa. Their union has been blessed with two children, both sons: John M. and William E.

JONATHAN ROW, who ably edited at different times during his lifetime three English and two German newspapers in Westmoreland, Somerset and Indiana counties, this State, was one of the founders of the Republican party in western Pennsylvania. His distinguished career as an editor and his valuable services as the earliest historian of Indiana county, require that space be allotted on these pages for his life-record. Jonathan Row was born four miles north of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1802, and was the fifth of six sons born unto Andrew and Elizabeth (Heintzelman) Row. The Rows are of German extraction and were among the early settlers in the vicinity of New York city. One of their descendants was Andrew Row (father), who was born in Northumberland and afterwards removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died. He was thrice married and his second wife was Elizabeth Heintzelman, a daughter of George Heintzelman, who was a native of Germany and settled in Northampton county, Pa., where he reared a family of four sons and two daughters, and one of these sons was the grandfather of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman. Andrew and Elizabeth

(Heintzelman) Row were the parents of ten children: six sons and four daughters. Jonathan Row was reared in a day of limited educational advantages and received only one term of three months in a subscription school in which he learned to read. He learned the trade of bricklayer, which he followed for several years, was then engaged in the mercantile business at Adamsburg, in his native county, and in 1836 was appointed register and recorder of Westmoreland county, Pa. He was reappointed in 1839 and served a second term. In 1838 he entered upon his great life-work of journalism in western Pennsylvania, by establishing a German paper in Greensburg, Pa., which was known as the *Republikaner*, and then became the *Sentinel*. In 1842 he disposed of the latter paper and purchased the *Herald* (English) and *Republican* (German) newspapers of Somerset county, Pa., which he edited until 1850. In 1847 he was elected treasurer of Somerset county, and three years later a stroke of paralysis prevented his appointment, by President Taylor, as consul to Hamburg, Germany. Four years later, having recovered from his paralytic stroke (1852) he purchased the *Indiana Register*, entered into the whig cause with his old time vigor, and after the defeat of Winfield Scott had sounded the death-knell of the whig party, Jonathan Row continued earnest and zealous in that opposition to democracy that eventually crystallized into republicanism. In the formation, growth and progress of the Republican party in Indiana county, he was a potent factor and an indefatigable worker. A second stroke of paralysis in 1858 finally incapacitated him from work, and the next year he retired from business and left the control of his paper to his sons, George, Amos and Augustus Row. While prominent and conspicuous in political affairs, yet in another field he deserves great credit for the large amount of historical matter, covering a wide range of adventure and experience by the early settlers of western Pennsylvania, and the formation and development of Indiana county, which he secured and saved from oblivion by publication in his several newspapers. In 1831, and again some years later, he was afflicted with cataract of both eyes and had two operations performed for the relief of that trouble.

He was married in 1821 to Maria C. Miniam, who is a member of the Lutheran church and was born in 1801. They reared to manhood and womanhood a family of eleven children: Samuel J.; Martha, relict of Rev. W. S. Emery, late of Frenchtown, N. J., deceased; E. Elizabeth, who was intermarried with J. H. Benford, late of Johnstown, Pa., deceased (Mrs. Benford was the proprietress of the ill-fated "Hulbert House" of Johnstown, which was swept away by the terrible flood of May 31, 1889, and she and one son and two daughters perished in the wreck); Catherine, relict of H. B. Woods, a lawyer late of Reading, Pa., deceased; Simon B.; Jane Mary, wife of Dr. W. H. McCormick, of Cumberland, Md.; George; Amos; Augustus; Herman, who died in 1880; and Charles Henry. One other, J. Franklin, died in infancy in 1838. Mrs. Row is a daughter of John George Miniam, who was born on what was then the French side of the Rhine River. He was a tailor by trade, came to Westmoreland county, where he followed farming, and died in 1856, aged eighty-nine years.

Jonathan Row was a member of the Lutheran church and died February 22, 1866, when in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

One well acquainted with him in life has written of him after death:

"In looking over the files of papers issued from his press, the reader will observe, everywhere, the evidences of originality, intelligence, thought, prudence and uprightness as conspicuous characteristics of the editorial management. When the great southern rebellion burst upon the land, the old man's enthusiasm burned with intense ardor for the salvation of his

country, and at all times and under all circumstances, his voice was for maintaining the unity of the states, and upholding the supremacy of the national authority."

GEORGE ROW, ex-editor of the *Indiana Register*, a prominent and one of the oldest justices of the peace in this county, and the senior member of the real-estate firm of Row & Books, was the well-known editor of the *Kingwood Chronicle*, which was one of the few Union papers of western Virginia in 1861. He was born near Adamsburg, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1832, and is a son of Jonathan and Maria C. (Miniam) Row. [For ancestral history, see sketch of Jonathan Row.]

George Row was reared in Westmoreland county, where he received his education in the common schools. He served a four years' apprenticeship to the tanning business, which he did not follow very long. In 1852 he removed to Indiana, where he assisted his father in the printing business for eight years. Upon solicitation of prominent parties in Virginia (now W. Va.), he and his brother, Amos Row, in February, 1861, went to the beautiful and pleasant town of Kingwood, the county-seat of Preston county, Va. (now W. Va.), and started the *Kingwood Chronicle*. They were ardent and radical Unionists, naturally encountered all the hostility of the Secession element of that section, and were repeatedly threatened with personal violence and the destruction of their press. In May, 1861, it was rumored that the press would be destroyed, and the Row brothers, with other prominent citizens, would be hanged. This elicited the following in the issue of the *Chronicle* for June 8th: "We have endeavored to pursue a fair and frank course throughout, both as publishers and as citizens, and, feeling thus, we have no fears for our persons or property through or by process of law; and as for mobs, we hate and despise them." The *Chronicle* was a folio of seven columns to the page, and while ardently advocating the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the Great Rebellion, was not lacking in literary merit or deficient in county news. Copies of the paper, still preserved at Kingwood, bear evidence to the patriotism and editorial ability of its "Yankee" editors, as they were termed by the Secessionists. The governor of Virginia, in January, 1861, convened the Legislature of that State in extra session. *The Kingwood Chronicle*, soon thereafter, pointed out the fallacy of the non-coercive policy demanded by the Virginia legislature. Referring to the persistent efforts of leading secessionists to intimidate the Union settlement, on April 6th the *Chronicle* fearlessly condemned the fanaticism of secession as vitiating the moral sense of society in all classes; and further reviewing the violent measures threatened from Richmond, the *Chronicle* assumed that the people of West Virginia would not suffer themselves, by any means whatever, to be coerced out of the Union, or be compelled to fight the battles of those who were seeking to oppress her, without a struggle. Herein was foreshadowed the formation of a public sentiment which bore its legitimate fruits a little farther on in time, in the division of the old State of Virginia. George Row again argued that in the Secession action of the State government was the hope of West Virginia; that western Virginia being the only loyal part of the State, upon her devolved all the responsibility of the government and the election of officers by the sovereign people in convention assembled, and supported his position by a lengthy and able argument. On June 29, 1861, George Row strictly advanced and advocated the importance of a division of the State. He said: "The question is an important one, and the dissimilarity of interests in the eastern and western sections demand for it very grave considerations." . . . "For a long while the basis

of representation and the discrimination in the rates of taxation in favor of property in slaves which are in favor of east Virginia have been just causes of complaint on the part of the people of western Virginia. The east, having the power, lost no opportunity of securing her own aggrandizement by liberal appropriations, while the interests of the west have suffered detriment from neglect." . . . "The State debt has accumulated, and the legislature has attempted to force a new and weightier wrong upon us: we are ordered to aid with our lives and our fortunes to destroy the government of our fathers, by setting up treason and rebellion in our midst. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and the people of the west, not willing to be made tools in this new infamy, are urging a division of the State."

The editors of *The Kingwood Chronicle* actively bore their part, and by their independent course and decided utterance, exercised a wide and positive influence in keeping the western counties of western Virginia in the Union line, and establishing the new State of West Virginia. The perils of the times, the unsettled condition of business and threatened Confederate raids into Preston county were fatal to all newspaper enterprises there during the first two years of the late war, and in 1862 the Row Brothers were compelled to stop the publication of their paper for the want of pecuniary support. While at Kingwood, George Row was instrumental in securing for the Unionists of Preston county a large stock of arms and ammunition, which had been stored in the courthouse at Kingwood by order of Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, soon after the John Brown raid. George Row first suggested the seizure of these arms to the Union men of Kingwood, and none too soon; for, as was afterwards learned, a Confederate force had been sent on the preceding Friday from Phillippi, with wagons to carry away these military stores. Their instructions were to be at Kingwood on Sunday night, May 12, 1861. But heavy rains and storm impeded their progress, so that they did not arrive on time (intending, however, to fulfill their mission on the succeeding night), and thus failed to secure the much coveted and highly valuable prize. Upon learning the facts, Gov. Letcher, as commander-in-chief of the Virginia military, issued an order for the arrest of George and Amos Row, and some half-dozen others who had participated in taking the arms; but the order was never executed.

In 1862 Mr. Row returned to Indiana, where he assumed charge of the *Register*, which had lost prestige and influence with the republicans on account of criticising some of the influential leaders of that party. He soon won the entire confidence and full support of the Indiana republicans, and successfully conducted the paper until 1870. Three years later he was elected justice of the peace, and has served as such ever since. In 1888 he formed a partnership with John W. Books in the real estate and collection business, under the firm-name of Row & Books. They occupy rooms in the Stadtmiller building, and buy, sell and lease real estate, besides giving prompt attention to the collection of rents and accounts.

On April 20, 1865, George Row was united in marriage with Phebe E. Brooks, daughter of John J. Brooks, of New York, and sister to the distinguished and courteous Edward Brooks, A.M., author of Brooks' arithmetics, algebras, geometry and mental science. Mrs. Row passed away January 30, 1878, and left one child,—Rose Miniam, who married F. J. Neeson, of Williamsport, Pa., and died December 20, 1889, leaving two children,—Phebe A. and Thomas F. Neeson.

He is a republican, but is liberal in his political views. As an editor, he followed in the footsteps of his father, and was unswerving in his fealty to the principles and interests of the Republican party. As a magistrate, his efficiency has been endorsed by his successive re-

elections, and as a business man, his success is attested by his large patronage.

FRANKLIN SANSOM. A vigorous and enterprising weekly journal of Indiana is the *Indiana Democrat*, whose motto is, "The Union and equality of States." It is the only democratic paper published in Indiana county, and its energetic editor, Franklin Sansom, has labored faithfully in making it a first-class newspaper of power and influence. He was born at McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1852, and is a son of James B. and Sarah (Leander) Sansom, both natives of Bedford county, this State. His paternal great-grandfather, William Sansom, was born in England, and came to Pennsylvania prior to the commencement of the present century. Two of his sons were Rev. James G. and John Philip Sansom, the grandfather of Franklin Sansom. Rev. James G. Sansom, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the founders of Methodism in Indiana county, organized the first M. E. class at Indiana, in 1831, was a popular and highly respected minister throughout the county, and served for many years as presiding elder of the Indiana circuit, which embraced a large area of territory. John Sansom (grandfather) was reared in eastern Pennsylvania and died in Bedford county in 1859. He married Elizabeth Pizel, daughter of Philip Pizel, who came from Germany, and after residing some time in Bedford county removed to York, Pa., where he died. Mrs. Elizabeth (Pizel) Sansom was born in Bedford county, April 17, 1800, and although now in the ninety-first year of her age is in good health, with all her faculties unimpaired. She is the mother of ten children, of whom five are living: Andrew, Philip, Joseph, Amanda and Martha, the wife of W. S. Daugherty. James B. Sansom (father) was born in 1825 and died September 1, 1885, when in the sixtieth year of his age. In 1852 he founded the *Fulton County Democrat*, and four years later was appointed postmaster at McConnellsburg, by President Buchanan. He was elected treasurer of Fulton county; afterwards served as sergeant-at-arms of the Pennsylvania legislature, and was, during his entire life, an influential and unswerving democrat. He was a prominent Free Mason and Odd Fellow. In 1862 he came to Indiana, where, on the 4th of May of that year, he issued the first number of the present *Indiana Democrat.* The first press and type used in the office came from the *Mountain Echo* office, of Johnstown, Pa. On May 1, 1871, he associated with him his son, Franklin, and the firm of J. B. Sansom & Son continued until Mr. Sansom's death, since which time the paper has been owned by his widow and son, who is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sansom at his death left a widow, five sons and one daughter. His widow is a daughter of William Leander, who was a prosperous German farmer of Bedford county.

Franklin Sansom was chiefly reared at Indiana, and received his education in the public schools of that place and Indiana academy. Leaving school, he became a partner with his father in the newspaper business, and since the death of the latter, in 1885, he has been editor and publisher of the *Indiana Democrat.*

On July 2, 1876, he married Catharine Metz, who was a daughter of Peter A. Metz, of Indiana, and died July 14, 1879, leaving two children: James B. and Mary Edna.

The *Indiana Democrat* has been very successful under Mr. Sansom's charge; has nearly thirteen hundred subscribers and circulates over a wide area of territory. It is a folio in form, with eight columns to the page, and filled with brief but forcible editorials, current news, both local and general, and carefully selected miscellany. It is published every Thursday on Church street near the railroad depot, and its subscription price is one dollar and fifty cents per year. The *Indiana Democrat* is continu-

ally increasing in influence and power, both in and outside of the Democratic party, whose principles it always earnestly advocates, and ever resolutely defends.

JOHN A. SCOTT. The bar of Indiana has many successful young lawyers who are destined to make the future legal reputation of the place equal to its present well-earned fame in the field of the law, and one of these promising young attorneys is John A. Scott, the present well-known and able prothonotary of Indiana county. He is a son of Thomas J. and Sarah A. (Anderson) Scott, and was born at Clarksburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1858. The Scotts are of Scotch-Irish descent. John Scott (paternal grandfather) was a native of Huntingdon county, Pa., from which he removed about 1830 to Burrell township, where he followed farming for many years and died in 1859, aged sixty-five years. Of his children, one was Thomas J. Scott (father), who was born and reared in Burrell township. He was in the general mercantile business for many years at Clarksburg and is now engaged as a clerk in the prothonotary's office. He married Sarah A. Anderson, who was born and reared in Young township. They are both members of the Presbyterian church. She is a daughter of Thomas Anderson, who was a native of Mercer county, this State, and came to Young township about 1824. He ran a pottery in connection with his farm. After some years' residence in this county he purchased a grist-mill at Clarksburg, which he operated sucessfully for many years. He was a strong presbyterian, a pronounced republican and died in 1879, aged eighty years. The Andersons are of Scotch-Irish descent.

John A. Scott was reared principally at Clarksburg, in Conemaugh township. His rudimentary education was received in the common schools. He fitted for college at Elder's Ridge academy and entered Washington and Jefferson college, from which well-known educational institution he was graduated July 1, 1879. After graduating he taught for one year at Elder's Ridge academy, then became a teacher in the Johnstown grammar school, and after serving for one year in that capacity he was elected principal of the Johnstown high school, which position he left in one year in order to give his undivided attention to the study of law. He commenced reading with Hon. Silas M. Clark and upon the election of the latter to the Supreme Bench of the State he completed the required course with Hon. George W. Hood and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county, December 19, 1884. For three years after his admission he practiced his profession at Indiana. He was then elected prothonotary and clerk of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, took charge of that office on January 2, 1888, and has faithfully discharged all of its duties ever since. In 1890 he was renominated by the republicans of Indiana county for prothonotary, which is equivalent to election, as the county is republican, and Mr. Scott has conducted the business of his office in a very satisfactory and commendable manner to the public.

In politics John A. Scott has always been a republican and one who ever worked vigorously in behalf of the political principles which he advocated. In 1886 he served as chairman of the county republican committee and did his work so well that his party rewarded his many efficient services with an election as prothonotary. He is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and takes an interest in whatever tends to the advancement of Indiana borough and county.

DAVID W. SIMPSON, the present favorably known deputy sheriff of Indiana county and a man of considerable business experience,

was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylania, November 24, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Gray) Simpson. His grandfather, Rev. John Simpson, came in 1829 from England to Armstrong county, where he purchased a farm and was for many years an active minister of the M. E. church. Thomas Simpson (father) was born in England, and when twelve years of age (1830) came with his brother William (but fourteen years of age) to New York. He soon went to reside with an uncle in the interior of the State. He learned the trade of butchering and in a few years removed to Armstrong county, this State, where he followed farming until 1873. In that year he came to White township where he purchased a farm, which he tilled until 1884, when he retired from active life. He then removed to Indiana, where he has resided ever since. He is a republican, a member of the M. E. church and a man who enjoys the respect and good-will of his neighbors. He was born in 1818, and in 1843 married Ann Gray, who was a daughter of William Gray, of Armstrong county, and died April 12, 1865, when in the fortieth year of her age.

D. W. Simpson was reared on his father's farm in Armstrong county until he was fourteen years of age. He then came with his father to this county. He received his education in the common schools and was continuously engaged in farming until 1880, when he left the farm to accept the position of a clerk in the Indiana county co-operative store. He remained with that company for one year and then embarked in the general mercantile business which he followed with good success for four years. He then disposed of his store and was employed for six months as a clerk in a hardware store at Kittanning, Armstrong county. For the next two years he was engaged in various lines of business. At the end of that time (fall of 1887) he became deputy sheriff of Indiana county under James McGregor, who was then sheriff, and served as such until January 1, 1888, when David C. Mack assumed charge of the sheriff's office. He then qualified as deputy sheriff under Mr. Mack and has continued to serve in that capacity ever since. He is active, attentive and diligent in the discharge of his duties as deputy sheriff and allows nothing at any time to draw his attention from his business. During the past three years his position has been one in which a man would have required prudence, judgment and no small amount of patience to be as successful as Mr. Simpson has been. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Palladium Lodge, No. 346, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 28, Knights of Honor, and Indiana Council, No 260, Jr. Order of United American Mechanics. Although an active and energetic republican, yet he is not an obtrusive politician.

November 10, 1882, he united in marriage with Zenia Kinghorn, daughter of Alexander Kinghorn, of White township. They have two children: Viola H. and Jennet G.

HON. HANNIBAL K. SLOAN. An eminent American author justly observes that "it is the peculiar felicity of our republican institutions that they throw no impediment in the career of merit but the competition of rival abilities." Among the many men of note in Indiana county, who illustrate the truth of this sentiment, is State Senator Hannibal K. Sloan, an able lawyer and a man of fine military record and extended political influence. He is a son of James M. and Margaret (Kelly) Sloan, and was born in the borough of Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1838. The Sloans in the United States trace their ancestry to England, when Charles I. sat upon the throne of Great Britain. After the execution of that unhappy monarch, and some time during the period that Oliver Cromwell held within his grasp the supreme power of Europe's mighty island-empire, several mem-

bers of the Sloan family sought for a home in Ireland. In the course of time two of their descendants—brothers—came to the new world, and one settled in the royal province of New Jersey, while the other, the great-great-grandfather of Hannibal K. Sloan, located in the land of Penn. From these two brothers, whose names live not in history nor survive in tradition, have descended the numerous and thrifty Sloan families of the United States. The grandson of the founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the Sloan family was Lieutenant Walter Sloan (grandfather), who was born in Cumberland county, this State, in 1780. He came, in 1794, to Armstrong county, where he enlisted, in 1812, in Capt. James Alexander's company of infantry as first lieutenant. After the war of 1812 he kept a hotel at Kittanning for some length of time, and then engaged extensively, for that day, in farming and in operating a flouring and saw-mill. After a long life of activity, purpose and usefulness, he died July 1, 1867, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In 1811 he married Margaret Mateer, who was born in Cumberland county, and passed away October 3, 1820. They had four children, one of whom was James M. Sloan (father). He was born at Kittanning, in 1813, and in 1835 he came to Indiana, where he kept a hotel, operated a flouring-mill and managed a large farm. He died May 25, 1878, when he was in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, an unswerving democrat, and filled nearly all of the borough offices of Indiana. He was a useful and well-informed man, and possessed many virtues which were worthy of emulation. On August 31, 1837, he married Margaret Kelly, who was born in White township, in 1815, and died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Margaret Sloan was a daughter of Major Meek Kelly (born in Franklin county, in 1770), a son of James Kelly, a pioneer settler of this county and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Major Meek Kelly died in 1843, aged sixty years. He was a very prominent and influential man during his day, held many public offices, and served as a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate from 1834 to 1838. His wife was Jane Moorhead, daughter of Fergus Moorhead, the well-known old pioneer of Indian fame, who settled on the site of Indiana, in 1772.

Hannibal K. Sloan received his education in the public schools of Indiana and Indiana academy. He learned the trade of machinist, which he followed until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced the study of law with Hon. H. W. Wier, who was chief justice of Idaho under Cleveland's administration. In 1861 he left his legal studies and enlisted as a private in a company which afterwards became Co. B, of the famous 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was made second lieutenant, then promoted to first lieutenant, and commissioned captain on December 13, 1862. He commanded the company from that date until it was discharged at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 13, 1864. Captain Sloan participated and led his company in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Gaines' Mill to the Wilderness battles. Returning home, he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the Indiana bar in September, 1867. He opened an office and has continued in the successful practice of his profession ever since. In 1870 he was elected, as a democrat, to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from the republican county of Indiana. In 1888 his ability to overcome party lines and rally voters of all shades of political opinion to his support, was again demonstrated by his election to the State Senate from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, which is composed of the counties of Indiana and Jefferson, and is strongly republican. He has held all of the offices of his borough, to which he has always been elected independent of political consideration. He is a member of Indiana Lodge, No.

313, F. and A. M., Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R., Encampment No. 11, U. V. L., and the I. O. H. In 1869, he married Loretta F. Bonner, daughter of Manassas Bonner, of Westmoreland county, this State. They have six children: Bert, Maggie R., Kate, James B., Geneva and Hope I.

Hannibal K. Sloan is a man of fine personal appearance, over six feet in height, straight as an arrow and martial-looking. He is prominent in Grand Army circles and is recognized as one of the strong land lawyers of the State, and a power in the politics of western Pennsylvania. A prominent paper of southwestern Pennsylvania thus records the expressed opinion of him in that section as follows: "Senator Sloan is a gentleman of solid sense, broad intelligence and much experience in parliamentary bodies. Both his public and private life are without stain, and he is recognized as one of the truest friends of the agricultural and laboring classes. He is affable and unassuming, and meets men of high degree or humble station with equal cordiality and respect. No other name than his could be placed on the democratic standard of the State from western Pennsylvania that would draw to it a stronger independent republican and soldier support."

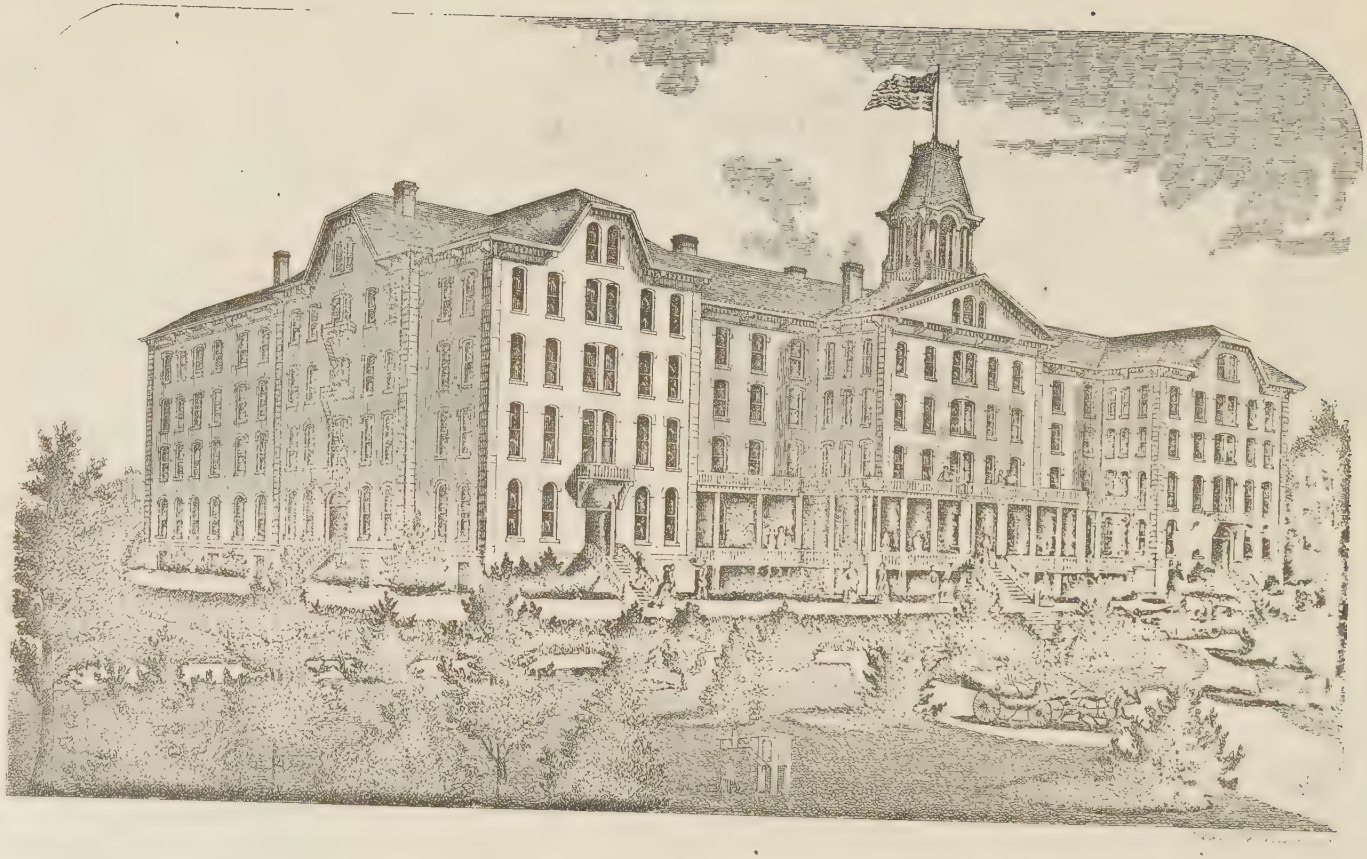
ROBERT M. SMITH, a skilled photographer and one of the enterprising citizens of Indiana, is a son of Samuel T. and Mary (McGough) Smith, and was born in Young township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1858. His great-grandfather, Judge James Smith, was a native of Ireland and came to this country with his wife and children in 1772. He settled in what is now Armstrong township, at a time when wolves and bears still abounded in that section. Here Judge Smith engaged in farming until 1806, when he was elected one of the first two associate judges of the county. Judge Smith was also a member of the first board of trustees of Indiana academy when it was incorporated. He died in 1849, aged ninety-three years. His son, William Smith (grandfather), was born in Pennsylvania and followed farming in Armstrong township. He filled the office of county commissioner during 1840 and 1841. He was an old-line whig and married Mary Miller, by whom he had eight children. William Smith was a leading elder in the West Union United Presbyterian church. His son, Samuel T. Smith (father), was a native of Young township, Indiana county, and was an enterprising farmer. He was an elder in the West Union United Presbyterian church. He was an energetic man, and much respected in the township. He died in 1879, in the fifty-first year of his age. He married Mary McGough, who was born at Indiana, in 1836, and is a member of the U. P. church. She is a daughter of Thomas McGough, a native of Scotland, who taught school for many years at Saltsburg, where he died.

Robert M. Smith was born on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools and the State Normal school at Indiana. Leaving school, he learned the art of photography with T. B. Clark and in 1888 opened his present gallery on the corner of First and Philadelphia streets. Strictly honorable in all his business dealings and desirous of pleasing his customers, he has met with good success. He deals in picture frames, albums, easels and many other needed articles. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and stands well with all who know him.

Z. X. SNYDER, M.S., PH.D. Of the leading educators of this State, none have secured, so speedily and so universally, such esteemed recognition in the wide field of their profession as Dr. Z. X. Snyder. He is a sound, practical

and advanced educator of to-day and president of Indiana State Normal school, at Indiana, Pennsylvania. He was born at Reagantown, East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pa., August 31, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Reagan) Snyder. His paternal great-grandfather, Snyder, was a native of Prussia, who settled in New Jersey and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Some time after the Independence of the thirteen colonies had been acknowledged by Great Britain, he removed to Westmoreland county, where he purchased a flouring mill which stood on the site of the present borough of Scottdale. His children were: John, Nicholas, Peter, Gasper and Elizabeth. Peter Snyder (grandfather) was born in 1792, married Catherine Bothers and removed to Franklin township, Fayette county, where he died December 25, 1857. Eight sons and two daughters were born to Peter and Catherine Snyder, and the fifth son, Daniel Snyder (father), was born in September, 1824. In 1848 Daniel Snyder removed to East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, where he purchased a farm and has been engaged in farming ever since. He married Catherine Reagan, daughter of Alexander Reagan, whose father was Philip Reagan (name originally written MacReagan), a native of Westmoreland county, who lived to be one hundred and six years of age. Philip Reagan (maternal great-grandfather) was a man of prominence and great courage. He was a conspicuous character in the Whiskey Insurrection—the first rebellion against the government of the United States. In June, 1794, he was appointed as a revenue collector and was threatened with violence by the "Whiskey Boys." He converted his house into a block-house and withstood several night attacks. Finally one hundred and fifty insurgents attacked his house and he was compelled, after a gallant defence, to surrender, but made his escape from them during the ensuing night.

Z. X. Snyder was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered Mt. Pleasant institute, where he spent two years in fitting for college. In 1872 he entered Waynesburg college, from which institution of learning he was graduated with the honors of his class in July, 1876. In a few months after graduation he became principal of the Wicomisco graded school in Dauphin county. At the end of five years' faithful and successful labor there he was called to the chair of higher mathematics and natural history in his *alma mater*. After one year of pleasant and profitable labor in Waynesburg college, Prof. Snyder resigned in order to go to Scottdale, Pa., where his interests in a hardware establishment demanded his personal attention, and while a citizen of that place he was elected and served as a member of the borough school board. In 1883 he was elected principal of the Greensburg public schools. For four years he labored earnestly and arduously in building up the Greensburg schools, and left them when in a very prosperous condition, in 1887, to accept the superintendency of the schools of the city of Reading. He there succeeded the celebrated Dr. Thomas Balliett. He instituted valuable reforms in the Reading schools, which made him known all over the country and introduced into them those methods of culture and instruction which have made his name prominent in connection with graded school work in every State of the Union. In 1889 he resigned as superintendent of the Reading schools to accept the presidency of the Indiana State Normal school, and entered upon the duties of that important and responsible position on September 1, 1889. Under his administration the school has gained both in prestige and numerical strength. The school now requires a corps of seventeen teachers in winter and nineteen in summer, while the enrollment of students last year ran up to seven hundred and fifty-six. Calm, deliberate and methodical, Dr. Snyder has brought to the management of the Indiana Normal school



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, INDIANA, PENNA.

governing qualities of a high order and a quiet firmness that is felt in every department; whilst his close personal supervision is keeping it true to both the letter and the spirit of Normal education. Besides educational work, he has devoted much time to the sciences: 1, a collection of the birds of Pennsylvania; 2, a collection of the insects, plants, minerals and many mammals, etc.

"To fitly describe this model institution as we see it and as its history has been given us would far exceed the limits of this article, and therefore but the merest outline must suffice. The school building is one of the most striking and attractive features of the town. It is situated close to the town on a beautiful elevation which commands a most extensive and picturesque view. The building is constructed of brick, is four stories high above the basement, which is of stone, is 250 feet front and 180 feet back in three sections. The campus, or surrounding grounds, comprise twelve acres and contain a beautiful natural grove of stately oaks, maples and elms, while the ornamental trees and shrubbery are scattered over the lands in profusion, and flowers of every hue and tint, of countless varieties, arranged in the most tasteful and artistic manner, adorn the terrace on which the building stands. The interior of the building is peculiarly adapted to its requirements. From the laboratory and highest class-room down to the kitchen everything is perfect. The various departments are all supplied with everything necessary to comfort or to the intellectual, moral and physical development of the students—at least, everything that such an institution can possibly supply. The rooms are all high, spacious and well lighted, the walls and ceilings frescoed, the furniture new and elegant, the dormitories neat and clean, and their floors carpeted; baths, lavatories and closets are located on all the floors and on both sides of the building, the class-rooms and laboratory supplied with every known accessory to the teacher's profession, and the whole is subjected to the most careful arrangement and supervision. As might be expected from the location of the building, its sunny exposures, pure air and perfect sanitary arrangements, the health record of the school is remarkable. But every facility and inducement to ample physical exercise is afforded; indeed, the rules of the school require it. The building is furnished with a fine gymnasium and several ball alleys, while out under the trees and on the open lawns there are four or five lawn tennis courts, several croquet, foot-ball and base-ball grounds, with other forms of amusement and recreation.

"The school was first opened on the 17th day of May, 1875, and from that time to this has steadily increased in numbers and influence until it stands to-day in the very front rank of the normal schools of the State. Every year of the fifteen of its existence has witnessed a larger enrollment of students than the one preceding it. The last annual catalogue shows an enrollment of 756. The total attendance during the history of the school was 7,327, of whom 461 took the full course and graduated. Of these, 137 were male and 324 female students. Of these graduates, all but twenty-five became teachers, many of them for several years, while a majority of them are still so engaged. Sixteen of them became professors in normal schools and colleges, sixty-one principals of graded and high schools and three of them county superintendents. In other professions seven became ministers, eight went out as missionaries, five entered editorial sanctums, eleven studied medicine and thirty-two became lawyers. Several of the last are among the rising young attorneys of Pittsburgh.

"That Indiana is becoming a centre of educational influence and normal-school training is not an accident. From its very inception and through all sacrifices the best citizens of the town and county have freely devoted their time and money to the institution. Among its best friends were John Sutton and Joseph R. Smith,

widely-known and public-spirited men, who were part of its board of trustees from its first organization until their deaths. Hon. Silas M. Clark, of the Supreme Bench of the State, was also an original trustee, and is now president of the board."

In 1874, Dr. Snyder united in marriage with Maggie Estella Smith, daughter of James B. Smith, of Westmoreland county. To their union have been born three children: Laura Calloway, Tyndal E., and Clay D., who died January 8, 1890, aged fifteen years.

Dr. Snyder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has ever well performed every duty of good citizenship. His present field of labor is one for which he is eminently fitted. It is a field adapted to his genius, his varied learning, his skill as an educator and his long experience as a successful disciplinarian; but it is also a field of labor which leaves but little repose for his well-prepared and vigorous mind. His ideal of education is lofty but not impracticable; he would impart to a school the character of a family and would educate so as to fit pupils for intelligent citizenship and usefulness in life as well as for business and professional success. He has studied closely the principles which underlie all true processes of education and has made all his educational methods follow the order of nature. He believes in the natural, progressive and symmetrical development of all the powers and the faculties of the pupil, and bends all his energies to the accomplishment of that result. His success has been highly gratifying, and while a leader in the new education, the object of which is to give culture and develop the power of thought, yet he is never carried away by enthusiasm to the introduction or use of any new method that has not been carefully tested and found to be promotive of true development. Dr. Snyder as a teacher in the common schools, as a college professor, as a principal of graded schools, as superintendent of city schools and as president for the last year of one of the largest and most advanced Normal schools in the United States, has had wide and successful experience in studying the needs of our common school system and especially the lack of properly qualified teachers. By correct normal training of teachers, he would seek to inaugurate the reforms so much needed in so many of the public schools. While seeking for reforms in the common schools he is also active in introducing needed and valuable improvements in normal school work. He is a close student, a clear thinker and a forcible writer and highly appreciated are his labors in behalf of the normal school system, which is a powerful agent in the upbuilding of our national life.

"DANIEL STANARD was the first resident lawyer who located permanently at Indiana. He was a native of Vermont, and came here, a young lawyer, in 1807. He was over six feet in height, erect and of commanding presence. His fine appearance would arrest attention anywhere. Although his early education was limited, by study and application he became a man of more than ordinary intelligence on most subjects.

"He was a successful practitioner of the law up till 1836, when he retired from active practice, and died March 4, 1867, at the age of eighty-five years."

HON. THOMAS ST. CLAIR, M.D. Among the many sons of Indiana county whose talents, opinions and public services have made them eminent in civil affairs, none are better or more favorably known for ability and integrity than Ex-Senator Thomas St. Clair, one of the public men and leading physicians of western Pennsylvania. He is a son of James and Jennie (Slemmons) St. Clair, and was born in what is now White township, In-

Thos. H. Clair

diana county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1824. Senator St. Clair is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is a descendant of the St. Clair family of Scotland, which was founded in the middle ages by Sir Walderne de St. Clair, a Norman knight, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. Their second son, William, settled in Scotland, and one of his descendants, William St. Clair, became prince of the Orkneys, under the King of Norway, and High Chancellor of Scotland under the Royal house of Bruce. In 1741 the St. Clairs exchanged their lofty title and island domains for the earldom of Caithness, which they still hold under the Anglicized name of Sinclair. Two of the descendants of one of these earls, through a younger son, were Gen. Arthur St. Clair, president of the Continental Congress in 1787, and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States in 1791, and his cousin, James St. Clair, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier and grandfather of Ex-Senator Thomas St. Clair. James St. Clair, Sr., whose parents were natives of the north of Ireland, was born in 1741, in eastern Pennsylvania, where he owned a valuable farm and mill, nine miles from York. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, married a Miss Miller and died in York county in 1806, at the age of sixty-five years. One of his sons was James St. Clair (father), who was born in York (now Adams) county, May 1, 1774, and died in Centre township, this county, April 8, 1855, aged eighty-one years. He came to Brush Valley township in 1809, and subsequently removed to what is now the northern part of White township, where he followed farming for many years. He was an old-line whig in politics, and married Jennie Slemmons, of Irish descent. They were the parents of ten children. Mrs. Jennie St. Clair was born in Lancaster, but reared in Washington county, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and passed away October 15, 1855, at seventy-one years of age. She was a daughter of William Slemmons (maternal grandfather), who removed, in 1790, from Lancaster to Washington county, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1820, when he was in the sixtieth year of his age. He had received appointments from the governor of justice of the peace continuing for thirty years. His wife was a Miss Boggs, by whom he had several children. He was noted for his great generosity, open-handed liberality, scrupulous honesty and warm-hearted hospitality.

Thomas St. Clair was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age. He received his literary education in the common schools and Indiana academy. In 1843, at nineteen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. John W. Jenks, of Punxsutawney, but at the expiration of one year removed to Indiana, where he completed the required course of reading with Dr. James M. Stewart. In 1845 he entered Jefferson Medical college, and was graduated from that well-known institution in 1847. He then returned to Indiana, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Stewart, which lasted for two years. At the end of that time (1849) he opened an office for himself, and has practiced there as a physician and surgeon continuously and successfully ever since. He was the first surgeon west of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylvania, who ever successfully removed an ovarian tumor. The first tumor of this kind which he removed weighed forty pounds, and since then he has performed this operation fourteen times, and in every case successfully. He has been a member and steward of the M. E. church for the last five years. He has served his borough as a member of its council, and was president of the Indiana County Agricultural society for three years. His political career commenced in 1864, when he was elected by the Republican party as State Senator from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Indiana and Arm-

strong. In 1876 he was re-elected from the Thirty-seventh district, then composed of the counties of Indiana and Jefferson, and again served as a member of the State Senate from 1877 to 1880. During his entire service in that distinguished body he carefully guarded and faithfully advocated the interests of his constituents of all parties, and upon questions of State and national character always favored a conservative but yet firm and honorable course of action.

Senator St. Clair was married on February 24, 1848, to Charlotte D. Patton, who was a daughter of John Patton, and who died in June, 1868. On March 30, 1869, he married for his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Moses Walker, of Washington county. By his first marriage he had seven children: John P., who married Martha Daugherty, and is proprietor of a flouring-mill, at Homer City; James H., of Indiana; Dr. Charles M., who graduated at Jefferson Medical college in 1878, practiced with his father for ten years, married Sarah D., daughter of Dr. James. M. Taylor, and is now extensively engaged in the flouring-mill business, at Latrobe, Pa.; Charlotte D., married to J. Leslie Hazlett; Jennie S., who died when young, in 1862; Mary L., wife of Griffith Ellis; and Josephine.

During the war he was connected with the surgeon-general's volunteer surgical corps, and attended the wounded after the Seven Days' fight and the battle of Gettysburg. He is a reform republican in politics, and, with the proverbial independence of his Scotch-Irish blood, always has the courage of his convictions in voting for or against the nominees of the Republican party. In the gubernatorial contest of 1890 he believed that the true interests of Pennsylvania demanded the defeat of the "ring rule" and "bossism" of the Republican party, and took the stump in favor of "Pattison and Reform," the same as he did so successfully in 1882. As the sworn and unrelenting enemy of all "cliques" and "rings," whose unscrupulous methods so often defeat the will of the people, Senator St. Clair commands a large political following in all parties, and wields a great influence over the agricultural and industrial classes. As a public speaker he is logical, earnest, eloquent and truthful. Thomas St. Clair has lived a conscientious and blameless life, and is lacking in none of those generous and nobler traits which bind man to man by the golden ties of esteem and friendship.

JAMES ST. CLAIR, one of the progressive men of Indiana, who by his assiduity, honesty and frugality has gained a good reputation in mercantile circles, is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Miller) St. Clair, and was born in White township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1844. He is of Scotch descent, and is the great-grandson of the old Revolutionary soldier, James St. Clair, Sr. James St. Clair (grandfather) was born in what is now Adams (then York) county, May 4, 1774, and died in the spring of 1855. He was a hale, hearty man, and full of energy when he moved, in 1816, into White township, where he took up a quarter section of government land. His wife was Jennie Slemmons, a native of Lancaster county. She died in the same year as her husband and when in the seventy-second year of her age. They left nine children. Their son, Isaac St. Clair (father), was born in "Little York," York county, in 1816, and came with his father into Indiana county when a child. He was a farmer in White township, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a life-long republican, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. W. H. Harrison and his last vote for Benjamin Harrison. He married Sarah Miller, a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country by her parents while an infant. She lives in Indiana, is a member of

the Presbyterian church and is in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

James St. Clair, named in memory of his grandfather, was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. He remained on the farm until the oil fever of 1870, when he went out as an oil prospector. He returned in one year and served as a clerk for the Adams Express company for three years. He has been a dealer in agricultural implements ever since 1875, and has prospered in that line of business. His well-stocked establishment is situated in a business part of the town.

He married Amanda Jane, daughter of John and Eliza Anthony, of Indiana, in 1872, and has three children: Vernie, Helen and James E.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a republican in politics. The St. Clairs are a long-lived race and the descendants of those who emigrated from Scotland to this country have all evinced their Scotch origin by their industry and thrift.

WILLIAM M. STEWART, formerly a leading member of the Indiana county bar and now a well-known citizen and prominent business man of Philadelphia, is a son of Dr. James M. and Matilda E. (Elliott) Stewart, and was born at Frankstown, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1817. Dr. James M. Stewart was born in Huntingdon, where he was well educated and read medicine with Dr. Henderson. He attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated. He came, in 1814, to Indiana, where he practiced medicine and surgery for one year, when his house and library burned and he returned to his native county. After one year's practice in Huntingdon county, he came back to Indiana, where he was professionally engaged until his death, which occurred March 27, 1869, when he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His practice extended into all the surrounding counties of Indiana and he was a man who utterly despised every form of irregular practice that had any tendency to imposition. He represented this county in the Legislature in 1831, but refused a re-election in order to give his entire time and attention to his profession. In 1849, Gov. Johnston appointed him associate judge of Indiana county, which position he held for five years. Dr. Stewart was appointed, by Gov. Curtin, during the late war, as one of the board of surgeons for examining surgeons, and set with his associates, Dr. Trail Green, of Easton, Pa., and Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, for that purpose. He was highly complimented by his medical brethren for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties. He was in favor of only passing young men who were fully competent. It is said that his examinations were the most exhaustive and caused great trepidation among the applicants for positions. His services were demanded by eminent persons at a great distance, one of whom was Judge Jeremiah Black. Dr. James M. Stewart was a son of Judge David Stewart, of Huntingdon county. Dr. Stewart was a republican in politics and married Matilda Elliott, daughter of Judge Benjamin Elliott, a prominent citizen of Huntingdon county. Mrs. Stewart passed away in 1862.

William M. Stewart was reared at Indiana and received his education at Jefferson college, from which he was graduated in September, 1837. After graduation, he read law with Judge Reed, of Carlisle, Pa., who was the principal of a law school in that place, was examined by Judges Gallagher and Watts and Charles B. Penrose and was admitted to the Indiana county bar in 1839. He then opened an office, was very careful and successful in the management of his cases and soon rose to the front rank in his profession. In 1854, Judge Clark entered his office as a law student and

four years later became a member of the firm of Stewart & Clark, which continued in existence until 1875. In 1873, Mr. Stewart removed to Philadelphia where he had engaged, in 1869, in the banking business with B. K. Jamison, succeeding partner of P. F. Kelly & Co., under the firm-name of Jamison & Co. It is a private bank and is located on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

On July 13, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Clopper, daughter of Edward Clopper, of Greensburg, and a very kind and estimable woman and granddaughter of Hon. John Young, president judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania (see his sketch). They have four sons, of whom William M., Jr., the youngest, is an active member of the Philadelphia bar. The eldest, James M., is civil engineer for the Oregon Pacific railroad, Oregon.

During his legal career of over thirty years at the Indiana bar Mr. Stewart had a more extensive practice than any other lawyer in the county. He is a republican in politics, was a candidate in 1862 for Congress against John L. Dawson, of Fayette county, and was defeated by a very small majority in his district, then democratic by a large majority. In that contest Indiana county honored him with the largest majority which she ever gave a republican candidate for any office. Mr. Stewart was a member of the whig convention which nominated Henry Clay in 1844 and was one of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Chicago National republican convention of 1860, who voted for Abraham Lincoln when Cameron's name was withdrawn. He now gives his attention mainly to financial matters. He was for a number of years president of the First National bank of Indiana, and is now president of Saltsburg bank, besides being a member of the banking firm of Jamison & Co., of Philadelphia. He resides at No. 2008 Walnut street, and he and his wife are consistent members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, of Philadelphia, of which he has been a vestryman for ten years. He is a man of good judgment, enterprising, although conservative and cautious, and his counsels in financial matters, when fully followed, always lead to a successful and honorable disposition of any problem under consideration.

JOHN T. STUCHUL, an active, progressive and successful member of the Indiana county bar, is a son of Robert H. and Hannah D. (Thompson) Stuchul, and was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1855. The Stuchul family is of German extraction and the American branch is descended from ancestors who emigrated from Holland to this country in an early day. John T. Stuchul's paternal great-grandfather was Christopher Stuchul (the name is written Stuch*ul*, *al* and *ell* by different families of the name). He was a farmer in Washington township, where he settled when it was principally a wilderness. He was a son of John Stuchul, who came to what is now White township about 1785. Christopher Stuchul was a farmer. One of his sons was John Stuchul (grandfather), who was born in Washington township in 1796 and died in 1852. He was a farmer, a member of the Associate Presbyterian or Seceder church and married Rebecca Mahan, who bore him seven sons and one daughter. Three of these sons—John, Christopher and William—served during the late war, in which Christopher died. Another son, Robert H. Stuchul (father), was born August 28, 1826, in Washington township, and moved with his father to Mahoning township when about six years of age. He is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of South Mahoning township. He is a hard-working and thorough-going man, an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church and a republican who has always worked faithfully in the interest of his party. He married Hannah D.

Thompson, who was born in South Mahoning township, August 7, 1835, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Her father, James Thompson, married to Eliza Wilson, was a native of this county and died in 1842. He was a farmer by occupation and was a son of Robert Thompson, married to Hannah Simpson, who was a son of James Thompson, Sr., married to Mary Parks, who was of Scotch descent. They were all members of the Seceder church. James Thompson was a native of eastern Pennsylvania and in company with the Moorheads and other early settlers came into this county, where they located near the present county-seat.

John T. Stuchul was reared on his father's farm in South Mahoning towuship, where he received his early education in the common schools. He pursued his academic studies in Dayton academy and Plumville select school, and studied the languages under Rev. D. H. Blair, a private tutor who was a classical scholar and a successful teacher. At eighteen years of age he commenced life for himself by engaging in school work, which he followed for seven years. He then (1880) left the profession of teaching, entered the office of Hon. A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, as a law student, and after completing the required course of reading was admitted, in June, 1882, to the Indiana county bar. Immediately after admission he opened a law-office and has been steadily engaged since in building up the present lucrative practice which he enjoys.

October 28, 1886, he united in marriage with May Tucker, daughter of George Tucker, of South Mahoning township. To their union has been born one child, a daughter, named Martha Thompson Stuchul, born Nov. 30, 1887.

In politics Mr. Stuchul is a republican. He has always been interested in the material advancement of the county as well as the prosperity of his borough and served for five years as secretary of the Indiana county Agricultural society, which was organized January 3, 1855. He is a member and elder of the United Presbyterian church and gives his attention principally to the practice of his profession. He is diligent and unceasing in working up his cases, careful in their presentation and leaves nothing undone to carry them to a successful issue.

THOMAS SUTTON. Although young in years and unassuming in manner, Thomas Sutton has attained to honorable standing and successful practice at the Indiana bar and is identified with several of the most important business enterprises of the county. He is a son of John and Mary Agnes (Walker) Sutton and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1854. One hundred years ago Peter and Phebe Sutton, the great-grandparents of Thomas Sutton, left the strong Presbyterian settlement of Baskin Ridge, New Jersey, and came to the vicinity of Newport on Black-Lick, this county. Some time between 1790 and 1806 Peter Sutton became one of the pioneer settlers of Indiana borough, and in the latter named year had a log hotel on the site of Wilson's mercantile house, on Philadelphia street. His son, Thomas Sutton (grandfather), married Rebecca Loughry and was engaged for many years in the mercantile business at Indiana. He was a prominent man in the early history of the county. He was twice appointed as sheriff and served as such from 1809 to 1812 and from 1815 to 1818. He died in 1833, aged forty-nine. One of his sons was John Sutton (father), who was born May 20, 1814, at Indiana, where he died June 9, 1877, aged sixty-three years. In 1847 he married Mary Agnes Walker, a native of Cannonsburg, Pa. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, resides at Indiana and is now in the sixty-fourth year of her age. John Sutton was one of the most prominent and successful business men and earnest and faithful

Christian workers that ever lived in Indiana county. For over forty years he was successfully engaged in the general mercantile business and in dealing in real estate. He was president, for several years before his death, of the First National Bank and was a partner in the firm of McCartney & Sutton, which operated the strawboard-mill during his life-time. He and Judge Harry White were prominent among the founders of the State Normal school at Indiana, as well as being the largest contributors towards its establishment and support. He was also president of the board of trustees of that school from its organization until his death. He was a democrat in politics, but during the war he voted the National republican ticket and the State democratic ticket. He was a member and elder of the Indiana Presbyterian church, in which he was an active and zealous worker. For over a quarter of a century he was the esteemed and honored superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, in whose interests he labored faithfully. The part of his life most satisfactory to himself was that which was passed in the service of the church and the Sunday-school. He was a man of unbounded charity, and his memory will be long held in grateful remembrance by the many poor whom he kindly and cheerfully assisted. His neighbors knew him to be a man who lived to serve the cause of religion, advance the educational interests of his town and to be useful to his fellow-men. In his life he demonstrated how a man may grow in business and yet keep his heart pure and his life unspotted from the world.

Thomas Sutton was reared at Indiana, where he received his early education in the public schools of that place. In 1870 he entered Princeton college, took the full three years' course and was graduated from that well-known institution of learning in the class of 1873. After graduation he returned home, read law with Judge John P. Blair and was admitted to the Indiana county bar at the spring term of 1876. In the fall of the centennial year he entered Columbia Law school, of New York city, to pursue a special course of studies, but after remaining one year was called home on account of his father's last sickness. Shortly after his father's death he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has followed ever since. He makes a specialty of land titles, collections and settling estates, in which line of practice he has been very successful. He takes a deep interest in the material development and progress of the county. In 1878 he became a member of the Chill Car Wheel Manufacturing company, which changed its firm-name in 1885 to the present one of Sutton Bros. & Bell (see sketch of Hugh M. Bell). He and his brother, John W., own the strawboard-mill under the firm-name of John W. Sutton & Bro. In addition to his manufacturing interests he is owner of one of the most beautiful residences of Indiana, has a large, well-improved farm in White township and possesses some very valuable property which is centrally located in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a member and secretary of the Indiana Chemical company, organized in 1887. Their works are on the Indiana Branch R. R., where they employ fifteen men and manufacture wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal in large quantities. He is a stock-holder in the First National bank, of which he was president from 1886 to 1887, director from 1881 to 1887, and served as attorney from 1884 to 1888. He is a republican in politics, has served as a member of the town council and was borough auditor.

On October 22, 1878, he united in marriage with Ella P. Hildebrand, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Edward P. Hildebrand, of Indiana. Their union has been blest with two children: Edward H. and John S.

In religious matters Thomas Sutton follows in the footsteps of his father and is a member and active worker of the Presbyterian church and Sunday-school. He served as ruling elder in the church from 1879 to 1890. From 1878

to 1882 he was treasurer of the Indiana Normal school, and since then has served as secretary of its board of trustees. He is a warm supporter of that institution and labors earnestly for its advancement. He is a well-read and successful lawyer. As a speaker he is concise and clear, and is distinguished for precision in statement and close connection in argument.

REV. DANIEL W. SWIGART, the faithful pastor of the Indiana Baptist church, has served efficiently for twenty years in the ministry, and during that time has had charge of nine churches in his different fields of labor. He was born three miles west of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1838, and is a son of John and Sarah (Bowser) Swigart. His paternal grandfather was of German extraction and a native of eastern Pennsylvania. He afterwards became a well-to-do farmer of Bedford county, in which he died. His son, John Swigart (father), removed in 1812 to near Kittanning, where he followed his trade of stone mason and brick-layer and helped to build the Eagle hotel and other of the first brick houses at Kittanning. He afterwards engaged in farming. He was a member of the Dunkard church and a life-long democrat, having voted the Democratic ticket for fifty-four years. He died in 1878, aged seventy-six years. He married Sarah Bowser, who was born in 1800 and died in 1877. She was also a member of the Dunkard church and sleeps beside her husband in a cemetery five miles northwest of Kittanning.

Daniel W. Swigart received his education in the common schools of Armstrong county and Reidsburg academy of Clarion county, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1872. Subsequent to his graduation and also after his ordination, he took a three years' course in theology with a well qualified private tutor, the venerable Rev. William Shadrach, D.D., who made his home with him for three years. In 1870 he was ordained pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church in Clarion county, Pa., of which he had been a licentiate for one year previous to his ordination. He remained as pastor of that church for seven years, also had charge of the Strattonville church and organized, in 1876, the Clarion church, of which he was pastor for two years. In 1879 he went to Greenville, Mercer county, this State, where he assumed charge of the West Salem church, which he served acceptably for two years. At the end of that time he removed to Saltsburg, Indiana county, and served Saltsburg, Loyalhanna and Kelley's station Baptist churches for four years. In 1885 he came to Indiana, where he became pastor of the Indiana church and retained charge of Loyalhanna and Kelley's station churches until 1886, when he assumed charge of the Blairsville church, which he had organized in that year (1886). During 1887 and 1888 he was assisted in his ministerial labors by Rev. Wm. Shadrach, D.D. By this valuable assistance they conjointly gave one-half time to the three churches: Indiana, Blairsville and Saltsburg. Under his pastoral care the membership of the Indiana church has increased to one hundred and thirty-five, and Blairsville, with only twelve members in 1886, now numbers fifty-five.

On July 4, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 62d regiment Pa. Vols., was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, participated in twenty battles and skirmishes and was honorably discharged July 13th, 1864. He is a member and chaplain of both Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R., and encampment No. 11, U. V. L.

In 1860 he married Margaret J. Starr, who was a daughter of Jacob Starr, of Armstrong county, and died in 1868, leaving five children: Ella J., John J., Emma M., Frank H. and Maggie I. On April 7th, 1870, Rev. Swigart united in marriage with Emily Stoughton,

daughter of Rev. Samuel Stoughton, of Butler county, this State. To this second union have been born five children: Eva M., Samuel S., Elvira, Emerson O., and an unnamed son which died in infancy.

He is an earnest, able and fearless minister in denouncing what is wrong both in public and private life, and in his circular-letter, written for the Indiana Baptist Association, in 1889, on the church and her relation to the world, he eloquently summed up his views on that subject in the following beautiful peroration:

"We must have more of the Christ-like spirit in our homes, and true friendship in the common walks of life. As the church continues to rise upon the plain of spiritual development and moral purity, in the same ratio the world will become Christianized and the sanctified knowledge of God will run to and fro and cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

DAVID BLAIR TAYLOR, one of the prominent, able and progressive members of the Indiana bar, and a man who commands the confidence of the people and the respect of the legal fraternity, is a son of Dr. James M. and Margaret (Blair) Taylor, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1853. The Taylors are of Scotch-Irish descent and the American branch of the family was founded by John Taylor, whose ancestors emigrated from England to Scotland during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. John Taylor came from Scotland to near Philadelphia, where he lived to see his hundredth birthday. He was a strict presbyterian, and his son, Alexander Taylor (great-grandfather), was born in 1756 and removed to Bedford county, Pa., where he remained some time and then (prior to 1790) purchased a farm four miles south of Indiana, on which he died March 8, 1815. He served in the Revolutionary war, in which struggle one of his brothers was killed at the massacre of Paoli, and another, Lieut. Matthew Taylor, fell in the battle of Long Island. He was married twice. His first wife was Mary McKesson and the second Margaret McFadden. He had five children: Robt., Hon. John, William, Alexander, Jr., who founded the first democratic paper in the county, and Hon. James, who was sheriff of the county and served as a member of the General Assembly. Hon. John Taylor (grandfather) was born in Indiana county in 1790 and died in October, 1846, aged fifty-six years. He was a man of fine personal appearance. He served as county treasurer, deputy-surveyor, prothonotary, member of the legislature, associate judge and surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was a democrat until the formation of the Anti-masonic party, when he united with the whigs. He was a man of ability and great usefulness. In 1813 he married Mary Wilson, by whom he had four children: Hon. A. Wilson, who was born March 22, 1815, graduated at Jefferson college, became a republican, served in the legislature in 1859 and 1860 and in 1872 represented Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties in the forty-third Congress; Caroline (deceased); Dr. James M. and Washington (dead). Dr. James Madison Taylor (father) was born and reared at Indiana. Leaving school, he read medicine and attended Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which celebrated institution he was graduated. After graduation he returned to Indiana, where he practiced for several years and then removed to Kittanning, Armstrong county, this State, where he was in active and successful practice for about eighteen years. He returned to Indiana in 1875, has retired from active practice and is now in the seventy-second year of his age. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, a republican in politics and has served his borough as school director. Prominent as a physician and useful as a citizen, he commands the respect

of all who know him. He married Margaret Blair, who is a member of the U. P. church.

David Blair Taylor was reared for several years at Indiana. He attended Washington and Jefferson college, from which institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1875. He then read law with his uncle, Hon. A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, was admitted to the bar of Indiana county in 1878 and ever since then, excepting two years, has been in the active practice of his profession. In the spring of 1890 he formed a law partnership with S. M. Jack, under the firm-name of Jack & Taylor. This firm is rapidly becoming one of the leading and best known in the county and is making a successful record in the civil and criminal courts.

D. B. Taylor married Annie M., daughter of ex-Sheriff J. Daugherty. She died on December 16, 1882, leaving one child, a son, named James. In 1887, Mr. Taylor united in marriage with Annie McFadden, daughter of Dr. James McFadden, who was formerly of Allegheny county, Pa. To this second union has been born one child, which is a son and named Blair.

In politics David Blair Taylor is a republican and at present is serving his borough as school director. From 1882 till 1884 he was a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was assistant attorney of the C., St. P. & M. & O. R. R., whose chief attorney was John C. Spooner, now United States Senator from Wisconsin. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Taylor has conducted the practice of the law with assiduity, faithfulness and constantly increasing success. In the study of his cases he examines closely every fact that can possibly affect his client either favorably or unfavorably, and before a jury he carefully lays down the law and the evidence upon which he makes his plea. In addition to being an excellent criminal lawyer he is well-known as an able and safe counselor.

STEPHEN J. TELFORD, a member of the well-known and prominent law firm of Watson & Telford and an able lawyer in successful practice for the last ten years at the Indiana county bar, was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1853, and is a son of Rev. John C. and Martha (Oram) Telford. Rev. John C. Telford, D.D., was born at East Greenwich, Washington county, New York, August 7, 1821, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Cree) Telford. He was graduated from Cambridge academy, in his native county, in 1843, and then entered the junior class of Jefferson college at Cannonsburg, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1844. He then pursued his ministerial studies at the Associate Theological school of Cannonsburg, from which he was graduated in 1848. He came to South Mahoning township in 1846, was licensed to preach on June 20, 1848, and was ordained as minister of Mahoning United Presbyterian church January 1, 1850. In the same year he was installed as pastor of Beracha and Lumber City churches, the former at Plumville and the latter forty miles distant in Clearfield county, which in a few years he resigned. From 1850 to 1867 he remained in charge of Mahoning and Beracha churches. In 1867 he removed to West Lebanon and his charge embraced Olivet and West Union churches, which he served for ten years. Since then he has devoted his entire time to West Union church. For forty years he has been one of the most effective ministers as well as hardest workers in the U. P. church and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him in 1888 for valued services, by Westminster college. In 1850 he married Martha Oram, who is a native of Cannonsburg, and was born in 1828. They reared a family of two sons and three daughters. Doctor Telford is one of the prominent and foremost divines of his church in this State, which contains many men eminent for piety, learning and ability.

Stephen J. Telford was reared in his native township, where he received his early education in the common schools. He completed his education at Westminster college and then spent one year at Allegheny Theological seminary. Leaving school, he engaged in teaching, which he followed for three years in the common schools and then was principal for two years of Purchase Line academy. From the field of teaching he turned his attention to the science of jurisprudence. He passed the preliminary examination in 1878, pursued his legal studies with Hon. George W. Hood and was admitted to the Indiana county bar on March 15, 1880. He then located at Blairsville, where he practiced law until 1885. In that year he removed to Indiana and formed a law partnership with M. C. Watson (see his sketch), under the present firm-name of Watson & Telford. This firm is one of the leading and influential ones at the Indiana bar. In 1882, Mr. Telford united in marriage with Mabel White, daughter of Col. Richard White, of Indiana.

Stephen J. Telford is a republican in politics and a member of the Indiana United Presbyterian church. As a lawyer he acquaints himself with every detail of his case and makes due preparation to defend its weak points as well as to advance its strong ones. He is faithful to every interest intrusted to his care, is straightforward in business and true to all of his engagements.

SYLVESTER C. THOMPSON, ex-deputy revenue collector of the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania and a member of the reliable and successful firm of McGaughey & Thompson, real estate brokers of Indiana, is a son of Robert and Mary (Leasure) Thompson and was born in Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 14, 1840. One hundred years ago his paternal grandfather, Hugh Thompson, left county Londonderry, Ireland, and came to Westmoreland county, but subsequently removed in 1793 to Rayne township, where he followed farming till his death, in 1829, at sixty-five years of age. His wife was Martha Thomson, of Scotch descent. Of his sons, one was Robert Thompson (father), who was born on the homestead farm December 13, 1801, and departed this life on the same farm, January 10, 1879. He was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, a stirring and energetic man and a member and elder of Gilgal church, which is the oldest Presbyterian church in the county. He was an old time Democrat, filled several township offices and married Mary Leasure, who was born February 29, 1804, and passed away January 23, 1870, at sixty-six years of age. She was a Presbyterian and a daughter of John Leasure, who was a son of John Leasure, Sr., an early settler of Sewickly township, Westmoreland county, Pa. John Leasure was an Indian scout along Crooked run to protect the white settlers, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1796 he married Jane Culbertson, came to Armstrong township and in 1809 removed to East Mahoning township, where he purchased several farms with the proceeds of wolf scalps, for which he received as high as twenty-four dollars each. He was a great hunter, made his own traps and was known as the "Old Wolf Trapper." His wife died in 1838, at sixty-five years of age, and he followed to the tomb in 1844, when in the eighty-second year of his age. A part of his pine lands are selling to-day at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per acre.

Sylvester C. Thompson received his education in the common schools and graduated from the Quaker City commercial school in 1866. After the late war broke out he left the farm, and in August, 1862, enlisted for nine months in Co. I, 135th regiment. Pa. Vols. At the expiration of his time he returned home and in February, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Union Army. He became a member of Co. E, 4th Pa. Cavalry, partici-

pated in all the battles of his regiment, and was honorably discharged at Lynchburg, Va., August 1, 1865. While in the service he was promoted to second sergeant. From 1865 to 1885 he was engaged in farming, except six winters which he spent in teaching school. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him as surveyor of Western Pennsylvania and revenue collector for the Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler and Indiana, which positions he held until November 1, 1889. In February, 1890, he became a real estate broker. His office is in the Cunningham building, and he is among the leading real estate dealers of the county. He possesses good advantages and can offer the best inducements to investors in town or country property. In addition to the flourishing business which he is engaged in at Indiana, he has to give a portion of his time to the personal management and supervision of the Thompson homestead farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres of choice land in Rayne township, which he owns. Some fifty acres of this land is heavily timbered. He is a pronounced democrat, was census enumerator of Rayne township in 1880, and as deputy revenue collector was highly spoken of for both business ability and efficiency. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic and the Patrons of Husbandry.

October 14, 1867, he married Mrs. Eva G. Allison, daughter of Abner Griffith, of East Mahoning township. They are the parents of two children: Guy C. and Ruecetta. Mrs. Thompson edits the *Indiana News*. She is a graduate of Steubenville seminary. In 1880 she filled the position of assistant county superintendent of common schools and as a teacher was highly spoken of for both ability and efficiency, and is the leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her county.

"ROBERT THOMPSON. Amongst the early settlers in the northern part of Indiana county was Robert Thompson, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1737, and came to America in 1778, with his wife, Mary, *née* Cannon, and six children: Hugh, Martha, James, John, Margaretta and Elizabeth. After a few years' residence in the vicinity of 'Old Salem' Presbyterian church, Westmoreland county, Pa., they, in 1795, removed to what is now Rayne township, Indiana county, on Thompson's run, nearly two miles above where Kellysburg now is. Their son Hugh and his young wife, Martha, *née* Thompson, had attempted to settle there alone in 1793, but Indian hostilities compelled them to return to their former abode south of the Conemaugh river. Their permanent settlement in 1795 was made comparatively safe after General Wayne's defeat of the Indians in August, 1794. Robert Thompson was known as a man of noble character and sterling worth, and his wife as a most estimable woman. We learn from an interesting book entitled, 'History of the Presbytery of Kittanning,' that they, with their son Hugh, and son-in-law, Hugh Cannon, were amongst the founders of Gilgal Presbyterian Congregation, about four miles from their home. We quote from page 196 of that book as follows:

"'Gilgal, a mother of churches, traces her origin to an improvement in 1797 by Robert Thompson, Hugh Thompson and Hugh Cannon, from Westmoreland county, who were soon followed by other Presbyterians, etc.'

"To Mrs. Thompson belongs the honor of giving to that organization its name, Gilgal. In physical, mental and moral qualities, and by their wholesome influence, these people were of those living at that early period, who builded *well* and better than they knew in the great structures of state, church and social life that we now enjoy nearly one hundred years later. It is related of this old patriarch, Robert

Thompson, and his family, that on the evening of the day in which they arrived upon their land in Rayne township, he, without even a cabin for shelter, conducted family worship, seated with older members of the family upon fallen timber in the woods, and the younger children in their arms. His farm was selected from the northern portion of this tract of land, and after his death, Oct. 13, 1809, and the death of his wife, Jan. 25, 1815, it was occupied by his son, James, and his daughter, Margaretta, neither of whom ever married. James died Feb. 13, 1849, and Margaretta was burned to death Feb. 23, 1864. Of his other children, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, who married Henry Van Horn in 1815, resided in East Mahoning township, where she died Feb. 13, 1858. Her children were Mary C., Dorcas L., James T., Tabitha L., Robert T., Isaiah V. and Harry A. JOHN, the youngest son, who married Mary McCluskey in 1810, settled and lived upon a farm west of his father until his death, Mar. 27, 1859. His family were Mary Jane, Matilda, Eliza A., Robert and Margaretta. Martha, the eldest daughter, resided with her husband, Hugh Cannon, upon a farm which was the southern portion of the original tract settled upon in 1795. She died Sept. 5, 1848, and was the mother of seven sons and one daughter: William, Robert, John, Fergus, James, Joseph, Hugh M. and Mary T. Hugh, the eldest son, continued his residence on the middle portion of the same tract (where he permanently settled in 1795), until his death, June 13, 1829. ROBERT THOMPSON, his wife and above-named six sons and daughters, lived beyond 'three-score and ten,' except Hugh, who died in his 63d year, and their last resting-place is in the cemetery near Gilgal church, where they all worshiped. Hugh Thompson was an intelligent, large-hearted citizen, whose life was that of exemplary manhood. His wife was of Scotch descent, although born in Ireland—the fifth child of James and Mary Thomson, who, in 1793, emigrated from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Nicholas county, Kentucky. She was a 'born lady,' gentle, wise and practical; in personal bearing attractive and impressive.

"The family of Hugh and Martha Thompson were two daughters and seven sons: Mary, born Oct. 10, 1792, married John Fenton, died Oct. 5, 1829; Jane C., born July 26, 1794, married John B. Henderson, and died May 1, 1837; Joseph, born Jan. 12, 1797, married Euphemia Moorhead, was at one time associate judge of this county, and died Oct. 27, 1882; James, born July 24, 1799, married Ann Ayers, died May 9, 1837, whilst in Philadelphia buying a stock of merchandise; Robert, born Dec. 13, 1801, married Mary Leasure, died Jan. 10, 1879; John, born June 1, 1804, married Ellen J. Patton, was a well-known and prominent citizen of Ebensburg, Pa., where he died Dec. 5, 1879; William C., born April 2, 1807, married Harriet Furgeson, near Mansfield, Ohio, and afterwards moved to Steuben county, Indiana, where he died May 31, 1890; Hugh A., born April 1, 1810, married Elizabeth Munholland, was for two terms prothonotary of Clarion county, Pa., afterwards clerk in State department under ex-Governor Curtin, more recently cashier of First National bank, Indiana, Pa., and died April 23, 1886; Samuel H., born March 5, 1814, married Flora A. Stewart, April 12, 1838.

"MAJOR SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, the youngest in the above family, began business life as a merchant, but on account of the great financial crisis of that period he afterwards engaged in farming. The farm on which he first lived nearly twenty-four years was bought by Johnston Lightcap in 1861, and in 1862 he moved upon a larger farm above Kellysburg, on Thompson's run, which he had purchased from Daniel Stanard, Esq. His death occurred there August 15, 1865, and the death of his wife May 11, 1869. His sons, T. St. Clair and

Wm. Laird, now own and occupy the southern portion of this farm. Major Thompson was a man of clear conception, strong moral courage, sound judgment and generous disposition. Socially, he was agreeable, humorous and witty; firm in his opinions, yet tolerant and liberal; always found on the moral and progressive side of public issues, as well as fearless and consistent in the expression and practice of his convictions. These characteristics, with his mental ability and readiness, enabled him to be equal to any occasion in the discussion of all public questions, in which he was always well and thoroughly informed. In determining upon public men and measures he 'hewed close to the line,' and when quite a young man became an intense hater of the institution of human chattel slavery, despised the position of the North as errand-boy and lick-spittle for the South in that agitation, cut loose from the political associations of family and friends and took a forward part in the Anti-Slavery movement of that period, when the principal arguments used against such men by the dominant political parties were social ostracism, epithets, slander, rotten eggs, mob law, the destruction of their printing-presses and the occasional killing of an editor to make proceedings more effective. He was secretary of about the first Indiana county anti-slavery organization; afterward its nominee for prothonotary when their strength was less than one hundred votes in the county, and was also connected with the underground railroad system. To use one of his own expressions on the subject, he 'denied the right of any man to own, hold in bondage or dispose of human beings as chattels unless a bill of sale was first produced from Almighty God, properly executed and signed.' His son, Hugh S., remembers that when quite a small lad a squad of escaping slaves, two of them mothers with babes in their arms, called at his father's one morning for food and directions about the roads; some days later two grim-looking strangers on horseback, with large whips in their hands, passed where he was at play on the road-side and inquired 'if any black people had gone along there lately.' Not understanding the matter, and not knowing that the men were slave hunters, he very innocently told them all about it, right along. But it was the only and last 'pointer' he ever gave men and women-stealers, for upon telling his father of the affair at dinner that day he received some instructive reproof and an explanatory admonition that enlightened him considerably.

"The subject of this part of our sketch was also quite active in educational affairs, serving as director when the school system had its early trials, and was one of the original board of managers of the Marion select school, which has been a successful institution during the last one-third of a century. At the time of his death he was one of this county's auditors, elected on the republican ticket. He will be remembered, too, as one of the founders of Smyrna United Presbyterian Congregation, near Georgeville, and one of its ruling elders for over twenty years. His family were eight sons and one daughter: Hugh S., J. Stewart, Archie S., J. Wilson, F. St. Clair, Reynolds E., Robt. Alexander, Elizabeth H., now living with her husband, Dr. G. W. Simpson in Santa Barbara, Cal., and Wm. Laird Reynolds died March 29, 1877. Four of these sons—all of the family old enough and physically able—were volunteer soldiers during the late war, Stewart, Archie, Wilson and St. Clair, the last-named being one of the youngest from this county, and with his regiment amongst the first to enter Richmond. ARCHIE and WILSON were in important and perilous positions in U. S. Signal Service, where they occasionally met with Gen. Grant and other army officers; and after being discharged in August, 1865, they arrived home only a few hours before their father's death, when the dying patriot was only able to give utterance to one of his last expressions,

in clear accents of thankfulness, 'My country has been saved. My boys are home.'

"His wife was the daughter of John Stewart, an old time merchant. Many are yet living who remember this excellent woman's wisdom and kindness, the richness of her womanly worth, her remarkable correctness in judgment of human nature and the practical affairs of life, and the unsurpassed degree of her faith in God and His promises. She, with her husband and son Reynolds, lie in Oakland cemetery, Indiana, Pennsylvania."

HON. JAMES TODD. Every county depends for much of its progress, as well as prosperity, upon its intelligent, patriotic and energetic business men. Indiana county, ever since its organization in 1803, has had able and experienced business men to fill her offices of trust and responsibility. Among those of this class who was faithful to every trust reposed in him was Hon. James Todd, an honored citizen of Indiana and a prominent man in the political history of Indiana county. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1788, and died at Indiana, this county, in 1872, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. In 1789 he came to this country with his parents, and they made their home in Chambersburg, Franklin county, for some years. They afterwards removed to Westmoreland county, where he was reared on a farm, endured all the privations of frontier life and received the limited education of that day.

In 1815 James Todd removed to this county, and was engaged in farming until 1844, when he came to Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully as long as he lived. He was a whig and afterwards a republican, and took an active part in political matters. He served as county commissioner in 1828, and as county treasurer in 1833 and in 1834. In 1837 he was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional convention of 1838, and served very creditably in that distinguished body.

He married Elizabeth Mahaffey, 1808, who died in 1842, aged fifty-five years, and two years later he married for his second wife Mrs. Lavina (Woodward) Johnson, who died in 1857, aged fifty-one years. He had ten children, four sons and six daughters, nine of whom grew to man and womanhood, and their descendants are widely scattered over different parts of the country.

Hon. James Todd was a self-made man. He was kind to the poor and liberal to the churches and all worthy objects. He was a member and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, as were both of his wives, and he now sleeps by their side in Oakland cemetery. One of his children is Mrs. M. T. Landis, widow of Dr. S. S. Landis, and now resident of Indiana.

D. HARRISON TOMB, one of the young and successful members of the Indiana bar, and one of the present auditors of the county, is a son of David and Angeline (Killen) Tomb, and was born in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., May 23, 1857. The Tomb family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the founder of the American branch of the family was David Tomb, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared in county Antrim, Ireland, which he left in 1792 to settle on Black Lick creek, where he and his brother John patented a tract of over two thousand acres of land. He was a farmer and resided near Armagh, the oldest town now in the county, and which was named for Armagh in Ireland. Indians were still plenty at that time, and one of their grave-yards was on Mr. Tomb's farm. He was an exemplary member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in 1837, aged seventy-four years. One of his sons was David Tomb (father), who was

born in East Wheatfield township, in 1809, and died October 24, 1889. He was an extensive farmer and live-stock dealer, was a stanch democrat, and served as justice of the peace for four terms. He had held various other of his township offices, was an acknowledged leader of his party and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He was a good scholar, a man of sound judgment and well informed on the current events of his day. At the time of his death he owned four hundred acres of land, of which two hundred was well-improved and the other half well-timbered and heavily underlaid with coal. He married Angeline Killen, a native of East Wheatfield township, and a daughter of James Killen, of Scotch-Irish descent, and whose parents came, about 1790, from the north of Ireland. Mrs. Tomb was born in 1825, is a member of the Presbyterian church and resides on the home-farm with her son, D. V.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomb were born three sons and one daughter.

D. H. Tomb was the eldest son and was reared on the home farm. He received his elementary and academic education in the common schools and the State Normal school at Indiana, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1878. He then entered the sophomore class of Washington and Jefferson college and attended that well-known educational institution for two years. Leaving college, he engaged in teaching, and was principal for some time of the Woodvale public schools, of Johnstown, Pa. In 1885 he commenced reading law with W. L. Stewart, Esq., was admitted to the Indiana county bar in October, 1887, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1888 he was elected, on the democratic ticket, an auditor of Indiana county, which gave a large republican majority at that election. In 1889 he ran for district attorney; but, while leading his ticket, was unable to overcome the increased republican majority of that year.

November 5, 1888, Mr. Tomb united in marriage with Maggie B. Rankin, daughter of William and Nancy Rankin, of Montgomery township. Mr. and Mrs. Tomb have one child, a son—David Rankin.

D. H. Tomb has always labored earnestly and effectively in the interests of the democratic party. He is a member of the Indiana Presbyterian church. Mr. Tomb is a courteous and honorable gentleman, well-read in his profession and active in its practice. He always gives the closest attention to the business of his clients and is meeting with good success.

REV. ADAM F. TONER, a polished, courteous and cultured gentleman of fine education and good taste, and the present earnest, progressive and successful pastor of St. Bernard's Catholic church of Indiana, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1856, and is a son of Clement and Barbara (Orth) Toner. His parents were natives of Prussia, where they were reared in the faith of the Catholic church, with which they united at an early age. In 1845 they came to the United States and located in Pittsburgh, this State, where they resided for many years. Clement Toner is a roller by trade, and after some years of economical and honest labor in Pittsburgh secured means sufficient to purchase the well-improved farm which he owns in Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was one of the originators of St. Mary's Catholic church at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, of which he was an influential and liberally contributing member for many years. He is now in the seventieth year of his age, and has retired from the pursuits of active life. For the last two years he has resided with his son, the subject of this sketch. His wife, Barbara (Orth) Toner, passed away from this earth on August 31, 1888, when in the sixty-sixth year of her age, and her remains

are entombed in the cemetery of St. Mary's Catholic church, of which she was an active and devout member for many years.

Adam F. Toner was reared in Pittsburgh, where he received his elementary and academic education. In 1873 he went to St. Vincent's abbey and college, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, where he took a seven years' classical course. He then took a full philosophical and theological course at St. Vincent's and the Grand seminary of Montreal, Canada. On August 21, 1885, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, D.D., being the first to be ordained by the newly consecrated bishop, at St. Vincent's abbey, and was appointed as assistant pastor of St. Peter's church at McKeesport, Allegheny county. After two years' faithful and successful service there he was assigned to his present field of labor at Indiana. On August 31, 1887, he assumed charge of St. Bernard's Catholic church of Indiana and has remained its pastor ever since. The first Catholic families at Indiana came about 1814, and in 1845 the first Catholic church of that place was erected. It was a frame structure, costing about six hundred dollars and the congregation was served by priests from St. Vincent's, in Westmoreland county. Among the ministers who acted as missionary laborers to Indiana, was the sainted Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, the founder of St. Vincent's abbey and the order of St. Benedict in North America. The present brick church of St. Bernard's was begun in 1869, and was dedicated on May 26, 1871. It is of the order of Gothic architecture and is in the form of a cross. It is 57x94 feet in dimensions, will seat six hundred people and cost twenty-two thousand dollars. When Rev. Toner came to the charge it included about sixty families, but under his labors it has increased to eighty-five families.

The church was badly out of repair, but with his characteristic energy and perseverance he began a series of much-needed and valuable improvements which has placed St. Bernard's among the most beautiful, attractive and finely-furnished churches of western Pennsylvania. He has heated the church, the parsonage and all other buildings on the premises with steam, and secured natural gas for fuel in the heating boilers of the buildings; he has had water put in every room of each building, and has had water-plugs placed at all necessary points. He has drained the grounds, put in sewerage and contributed in many other ways to the healthfulness, the beauty and conveniences of St. Bernard's. All these improvements have been paid for and the charge is in a flourishing condition. He has been largely instrumental in organizing a literary society and in founding an extensive library, which has a reading-room attached for the young folks. A room is also provided where they can indulge in healthful and innocent games. A very fine orchestra has been organized from the congregation, and is known as St. Bernard's orchestra.

Rev. Toner is laboring earnestly and successfully for the intellectual education and culture, the moral growth and the spiritual welfare of his people, and commands the respect of all who know him.

JAMES M. TORRENCE, M.D., a veteran soldier of the 105th Pa. Vols. and a physician in active practice at Indiana, was born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1845, and is a son of Judge James and Mary (Caldwell) Torrence. Hugh Torrence (paternal grandfather) was a native of Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came from Ireland to Pennsylvania and was one of the early settlers near Manor Station, Westmoreland county, where he resided until his death. He was a presbyterian in religious belief. William Caldwell (maternal grandfather) was of Irish descent and resided at Indiana, where he reared a large family and where he

died. Judge James Torrence (father) was born in Westmoreland county, learned the trade of tanning in Allegheny city, and followed that business for twenty years. He came to Punxsutawney when a young man, and successfully operated a large tannery in the centre of the town until 1866, when he retired from active business except dealing in real estate. In 1859 he was elected associate judge of that county, on the republican ticket and served for three years. He began life without any capital, and by close attention to business is now worth sixty or seventy thousand dollars, besides owning some real estate in his town. He is an active republican and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Mary Caldwell, who was a native of Indiana and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. She died in 1858, aged thirty-nine years.

James M. Torrence was reared principally in his native town until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the *Messenger* printing-office at Indiana and served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years. Before he was sixteen years of age he enlisted in Co. K, 105th reg., Pa. Vols., served as a company clerk for eight months and then entered the ranks. In 1863 he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He was in all the battles of his regiment, was present at Lee's surrender and was wounded at Chancellorsville in the left hand and in the side of the head (June 17, 1864) in front of Petersburg. After the war he attended the Iron City Business college and fitted for college at Glade Run and Dayton academies. He entered Mt. Union college, which he left (1869), when in the senior class, to read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. W. Hughes, of Blairsville. Completing his course of reading, he entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873. In the same year he located at Indiana, where he has continued in the successful practice of his profession ever since.

In 1880 he married Ida, daughter of E. P. Hildebrand, a native of Berlin, Pa., and a man of high standing, who was twice prothonotary of the county and died while serving as justice of the peace, July 29, 1889, aged sixty-seven years. Dr. and Mrs. Torrence have three children: Helen, James Monroe and Arthur Hildebrand.

In politics Dr. Torrence is a republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and the Indiana County Medical society, and well sustains the reputation which he has earned as a courteous gentleman and a skillful physician.

EDWARD G. VOGEL. In modern progress the trade of the tailor has advanced to the plane of a fine art. Among the leading merchant tailors in this section of the State is Edward G. Vogel, who is a graduated fashionable and artistic cutter and a member of the firm of Vogel Bros., which was established in 1839. He is a son of Paul and Helen (Laurent) Vogel, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1863. Paul Vogel is a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, now a powerful State of the great German empire. He came in 1847 to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained for two years and then removed to Indiana, which he has made his home ever since. He learned the trade of tailor in the "Fatherland," and was engaged in the merchant tailoring business until within the last two years. He was born in 1827 and is a son of John and Maria Vogel, of Bavaria. In 1849 he founded the present merchant tailoring establishment of Vogel Brothers. His partners were his brothers George and Wolfgang. George Vogel died February 8, 1876, and Wolfgang Vogel retired from the firm in 1884. Their places in the firm were occupied by his sons. Paul Vogel is a strict Catholic, a stanch democrat and married Helen Laurent, daughter of Joseph and Barbara

Laurent, of Butler county, this State. They have nine children, eight of whom are living: Frances, Ed. G., Celia M., Theo. A., Joseph A., John W., Laurent J. and Stella A. Mrs. Vogel is a devoted member of the Catholic church.

Edward G. Vogel was reared at Indiana, where he received his education in the public and catholic schools of that place. Leaving school, he learned the trade of tailor with his father, after which he went to Pittsburgh, where he worked with some of the best tailors of that city; and in order to perfect himself in his chosen trade, he then attended a celebrated cutting school in New York city, from which he graduated. After perfecting merchant tailoring in its higher and finer branches he returned and assumed charge of his father's establishment. Under his management it soon acquired an enviable reputation and a large increase of custom. Vogel Bros. are located on North 6th street, opposite the court-house, employ the best workmen in the county and carry a large assortment of cloths, suitings, vestings and piece goods which are from English, French, German and domestic looms. Their goods are in the latest designs and patterns and are of the choicest products to be secured in either foreign or domestic markets. The perfect accuracy with which garments are cut and fitted and the artistic skill of finish are features of the establishment, which is noted for fitting clothes, stylish goods and excellent workmanship. Mr. Vogel is a perfect genius in the art of cutting, a man of sound judgment, good taste and unquestionable skill and personally supervises every detail of the several departments of his flourishing business. He is a democrat and a member of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared and by whose teachings he has been guided in life.

Edward G. Vogel was married, on October 16, 1888, to Kate D. Doberneck, daughter of Frank and Mary Doberneck, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Vogel have one child, a son, named Paul Vogel, Jr., who was born July 14, 1889.

M. C. WATSON. One of the most active public men of Indiana county, and at present a successful leading lawyer of western Pennsylvania, and now, though engrossed with the cares and business of a large law practice, having as deep an interest as any Indianian in the material development of the county, is M. C. Watson. Honored with some and refusing other offices within the gift of the people, he has been assiduously devoting himself for the past five years to his profession and individual business interests. He is a son of James and Mary (Pattison) Watson, and was born on Watson's ridge, in the southern part of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1846. Matthew Watson (grandfather) was born in county Tyrone, in 1763, came to the United States about 1793 and located in what is now the northern part of Westmoreland county, Pa. In 1800 he located on the farm now owned by Dr. Thomas Murry in Conemaugh township and the ridge upon which this farm is located was called "Watson's Ridge" in honor of him. He was a fitting representative of the hardy, moral and liberty-loving race from which he was descended, and was one of the honored and worthy pioneer settlers of western Pennsylvania, who have given character for all time to come to the great region which they reclaimed from the savages and wild beasts of the forest. In 1855, when venerable with the snows of age, but remarkably active for one who had passed the ninety-second milestone on life's rugged pathway, he was unfortunate enough to have his hip dislocated, and failing to rally from the shock he passed away into the unknown world. Ere he left the green shores of his native country he married an Irish maiden, who died in this country shortly after his arrival. For his second wife he wedded Margaret McClelland, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a daughter of James McClelland, who came about 1783, with his young wife, from Scotland to Conemaugh township, where

his children were born and where he frequently fled to a neighboring block-house on account of Indian invasions. To Matthew and Margaret Watson were born twelve children: John, Thomas, Matthew, Jr., Mary, William, Alexander, Robert, James, Jane, Isabella, Ann and Margaret. Of the sons, James Watson (father) was born December 16, 1816, and died January 10, 1886, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was an extensive farmer and active business man. He ran a dairy, dealt in stock and operated the Ridge flouring-mill, which was one of the first steam flouring-mills in the southern part of the county. When Morgan and his bold raiders, in 1863, threatened the western part of the State, he enlisted in Co. H, 54th regiment, Pa. Militia, was promoted to commissary sergeant and was present at Morgan's capture. He was a member of the U. P. church, a prominent citizen of his community and a man of keen discernment and scrupulous honesty. His wife was Mary Pattison, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: Alexander P., of Callinsburg, Clarion county, Pa., who enlisted in Co. I, 67th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served three years, of which time four months was spent as a prisoner of war in southern prisons; Belle J., wife of Rev. Hugh Boyd; and M. C. Mrs. Mary Watson was born in Armstrong township, united with the U. P. church at an early age, and died February 9, 1886, aged seventy years. She was a daughter of Gen. Alexander Pattison, who was born in this county and married Martha Scott, a native of Scotland. General Pattison was a son of John Pattison, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to this county soon after the termination of the Revolutionary war.

M. C. Watson was reared in the rural districts, where his father resided, and received his education in the famous old Elder's Ridge academy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1872. Having made choice of law as a profession, he went to the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the law department and spent one year. He then (1873) came back to Indiana, where he read law for one year with Judge Harry White and was admitted to the Indiana county bar on March 7, 1874. Upon his admission he became a partner of Judge White and remained as such until 1885. In 1877 he was elected district attorney; his services were such in that office as to secure his re-nomination and re-election in 1880. During nearly three-quarters of a century Mr. Watson has been the second incumbent who has served, and the first who has ever been elected for a second term as district attorney of Indiana county. In 1886 the Republican party of the county, unasked and unsought for on his part, gave him the nomination for Congress, which he courteously but firmly declined in order to give his time fully to his law practice. Two years later he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention of Chicago, which nominated Harrison. In 1885 he formed his present law partnership with S. J. Telford, and they have a large practice in both the civil and criminal courts of this and adjoining counties. He is interested in the material development of the county, in the northeastern part of which he has large interests in coal and lumber. He is also a stockholder and president of the Indiana county Telephone company, and the Indiana county Gas company. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, Indiana; Lodge No. 313, F. & A. M., and a Royal Arch Mason of Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162.

On December 13, 1877, he married Juliet White, daughter of Colonel Richard White, grand-daughter of Judge Thomas White, and niece to General Harry White. Their union has been blessed with three sons and three daughters: Richard W., Mark H., C. Helen, Mary G., J. Herman and Anna M. Mrs. Watson's father, Col. Richard White, served as major in a three months' regiment in 1861, and then became colonel of the 55th Pa.

Vols., which he commanded until the close of the war. He died in fourteen days after arriving home in April, 1865, from exposure during the war.

M. C. Watson is suave of manner and courteous in bearing. He is persuasive and eloquent in addressing a jury, and generally successful in winning his cases. His speeches made in important cases are marked by great strength of argument and force of reasoning, as well as distinguished by eloquent flights and beauty of language.

JAMES M. WATT, the capable cashier of the Indiana county Deposit Bank and the reliable treasurer of the Indiana Normal school, is a son of Judge Isaac M. and Jane (McKinnan) Watt and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1847. The Watt and McKinnan families are both of Scotch-Irish descent and were settled at an early day respectively in Allegheny and Huntingdon counties. Hon. Isaac M. Watt was born and reared in Allegheny county, where he learned the trade of saddler. In early life he removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in the saddlery and harness-making business until 1865, when he removed to Homer City and followed the mercantile business till his death, in 1874, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Judge Watt was a man of prominence and usefulness in the county and was honored with many offices of honor and trust by his fellow-citizens of Indiana county. He was justice of the peace for many years, served as county treasurer from 1836 to 1838, was register and recorder from 1839 to 1842 and during 1847, and was elected jury commissioner in 1861. In 1851 he was elected associate judge of Indiana county, which position he ably filled for ten years. He was a stanch republican and a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1834 he married Jane Watt, who was born in Huntingdon county in 1815 and is a daughter of John and Mary (McCahan) McKinnan, who both died when she was five years of age. She is now in the seventy-sixth year of her age and resides at Homer City.

James M. Watt was reared at Indiana, where he received his education in the schools of that town. In 1865, to fully qualify himself for some business pursuit in life, he entered Duff's Commercial college of Pittsburgh, from which he graduated during that year. From 1865 to 1867 he was a clerk in the drug house of Nesbit & Lewis, of Indiana. In 1867 he went to Pittsburgh, where he served for three years as a prescription clerk in a wholesale and retail drug house. He then removed to Homer City and was engaged in the drug business for seven years. At the end of that time he came (1877) to Indiana, was a clerk for the drug firm of Hetrick Bros. for one year and then entered the Indiana County Deposit bank as teller, which position he held until 1883, when he was made assistant cashier. One year later he was elected cashier and has served efficiently as such until the present time. This bank was organized December 4, 1869, with a capital stock of $100,000, which was increased in 1873 to $200,000, but was afterward reduce to the original amount. Its deposits average $150,000 with a surplus of $50,000, and its present officers are: W. M. Stewart, President; Judge Harry White, Vice-President; J. M. Watt, cashier and T. E. Hildebrand, assistant cashier. Mr. Watt is a republican, served one year as burgess of Homer City and is a member and treasurer of the board of trade of Indiana. He is a member of Indiana Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., and Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R. He has been for seven years treasurer of the Indiana Normal school.

April 9, 1874, he married Nettie E. Jamison, a daughter of John A. Jamison, of Indiana. James M. Watt was one of the youthful soldiers of the late war. He enlisted when only fourteen years of age as a musician in Co. I, 135th

regiment, Pa. Vols., and served nine months. He re-enlisted February 18, 1864, for three years and served in Co. F, 55th regiment, Pa. Vols., until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Fortress Monroe on June 8, 1865. In the many business positions of trust and responsibility which he has held Mr. Watt has always discharged his duties in such an efficient manner as to give entire satisfaction. He is an excellent financier and a man of good judgment and fine business ability.

HON. THOMAS WHITE. Among the prominent public men and jurists of this State, no one has ever been more deservedly honored for intellectual power and a pure record of public and private life, than Thomas White, who was an eminent lawyer, an upright judge and a just man. He was a son of Richard and Mary White, and was born in 1799 in Sussex county, in the south of England, and within sight of the hill of Senlac, where the last king of English blood fell dead at the foot of the royal standard—the consecrated gift of Rome and Hildebrand, and where the Norman conqueror William reared Battle Abbey with its massive walls to fulfill a vow and in honor of his great victory (called in history the battle of Hastings). Sussex county, whose coast is the resort of rank, fashion and opulence and whose hills and downs present a variety of pleasing and picturesque situations, is historic ground. On its soil Cæsar first planted the imperial banners of Rome when he invaded Britain; subsequently the Saxon invasion of England was made through its territory and there is no more classic ground in all England than Senlac hill, the last spur of the Sussex downs, once covered by the great *Andrede weald*, or wonderful native forests. After Norman William had won the kingdom there were several immigrations from Normandy, and in the mixed population of Saxon and Norman, elements which came to be occupants of the Senlac district there is no clue to the ancestry of Judge White, other than is afforded by the name (White), which is undoubtedly Saxon, and some of his ancestors may have fought under King Harold when he fell in 1066, in defense of his kingdom.

Thomas White was brought, by his mother, Mrs. Mary White, in 1804, to Philadelphia, where he obtained his education in the public schools of that city and became well versed in the French and Spanish languages. He read law with William Rawle, was admitted to the bar and in 1821 opened an office at Indiana. On December 13, 1836, he was appointed, by Gov. Joseph Ritner, as president judge of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana and Westmoreland. After he left the bench, in 1847, he resumed the practice of law and was engaged in many important cases in different county courts and the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Judge White took great interest in agriculture, raised some very fine sheep and blooded cattle and was president of the Indiana Agricultural Association from its origin until his death, in 1866.

ANDREW W. WILSON. One of Pennsylvania's self-made and leading business men, and an intelligent, honored and respected citizen of Indiana, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. For strict integrity, business ability and personal worth, Andrew W. Wilson stands as high as any man in this section of the State. He was born in Brush Valley township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wilkins) Wilson. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Wilson, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, where he first saw the light in 1757. He left the land of his birth in 1795 and came to this county, where he patent-

ed and improved a tract of land in Brush Valley township. He was one of the first settlers of Dills Valley (now Brush Valley), a weaver by trade and a very intelligent representative Scotch-Irishman. He lived far beyond the allotted span of life, saw three birthdays beyond the century mark and breathed his last when in the one hundred and third year of his ripe old age. Of the four sons who were born to him in the New World, one was Samuel Wilson, (father), who was engaged in farming and school-teaching till his death, in 1865, aged sixty-five years. He was a consistent member and useful elder of the United Presbyterian church. His first wife was Elizabeth Wilkins, who was born in the initial year of the present century; was a member of the U. P. church and passed away at the early age of thirty-five years. She was a daughter of Andrew Wilkins, one of the first white children who was born on the territory of Indiana county. He was a farmer, and during the construction of the old Portage R. R. he fed a large number of hands who were working on it, besides supplying many others with meat. He died near Portage, but his remains are interred at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.

Andrew W. Wilson was reared on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he engaged in farming during the summer months at five dollars per month and his board. He obtained his education by working for his board while he attended school. From fourteen to seventeen years of age he was engaged in teaching school at from $7.50 to $18.00 per month. He then became a clerk in the dry-goods house of Sutton & Moore, of Indiana, which position he held for three years, when his employers made him manager of a store at Mechanicsburg, (the firm-name being A. W. Wilson & Co.,) which they stocked with twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of goods. Here for five years he labored persistently against many discouragements, and by hard work, practical economy and strict honesty laid the foundations of a permanent success that has crowned his efforts ever since in the commercial world. In the latter year the Pennsylvania R. R. located a branch road to Indiana, and Mr. Wilson was recalled to the home house, where he was admitted as an equal partner with John Sutton and intrusted with a large share of its management. The establishment of Sutton & Wilson was known for many miles as the leading house of the county. His business ability and experience were fully equal to the requirements of the situation. For thirty-eight years he has slowly but securely built up a business of extensive proportions. In that time one of his partners died and the other retired from business, and the firm to-day is A. W. Wilson & Son (Harry W. Wilson). The original store is a two-story brick building, 28x65, and was erected in 1858, on the site of the old Peter Sutton log hotel, built in 1806. It is now used as the grocery department of their present establishment, which occupies the site of the old Carpenter mansion on Philadelphia street. It is thirty-three feet front and one hundred and thirteen feet deep. It was erected in 1880 and is three stories in height, built of Philadelphia pressed-brick and the front tastefully trimmed with Freeport gray sandstone. The front is largely of fine plate-glass. This dry-goods house throughout is one of the finest in the State outside of a large city. It affords a large amount of floor space, plenty of light and every convenience for the accommodation and display of their immense stock that has no superior and few equals in any county-seat of the State. The entire establishment is divided into five departments, which are under the charge of experienced and courteous managers. The first department, is used for staple and fancy dry goods and notions; the second is devoted to men's clothing and carpets; the third is filled with blankets and yarns; the fourth or basement story is stocked with oil-cloths and the different kinds of wares, and the fifth comprises the first-store building, which is filled with groceries and contains the

packing and ware-rooms. Mr. Wilson's trade extends over a wide area of territory and he is well deserving of the liberal patronage accorded him.

July 7, 1853, he married Anna G. Dick, daughter of James Dick, of this county. The latter was a native of Belfast, Ireland. Their children are: Harry W., in business with his father; Robert D., Ph.D, who is a professor of Hebrew in the Western Theological seminary; Rev. Samuel G., a missionary in Persia; John L., in business with his father; Prof. Andrew W., one of the proprietors of the Kiskiminetas school for boys; Ella M., a graduate of Vassar college and teacher of Greek at Kiskiminetas school; and Annie E., James D., Jennie P. and Mary A., who are attending school. The four eldest sons are graduates of Princeton.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a prohibitionist and has held several offices of trust and responsibility. He is president of the board of trade, vice-president of the board of Normal school directors and a director of the Western Theological seminary. He has been for over twenty years an influential member and a leading elder of the Indiana Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school he has been superintendent for thirteen years. He has given freely of his time and means in the promotion of the religious, benevolent and educational interests of Indiana. Andrew W. Wilson ranks high in that class of men who build their own monuments of fortune and reputation and the gratification of whose highest ambition is attained in being useful to their fellow-men.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER McCRACKEN, of the U. S. Navy, was born in Indiana, in 1850. He was a cabin boy on a gunboat commanded by Captain Wells, on the lower Mississippi, in 1863 and 1864. In 1865 he entered the naval school at Annapolis, Md.; graduated in 1869; was appointed midshipman, and left Boston, August 1st, in the same year for the East, in the service of the government, visiting France, Italy, Egypt and other countries. Subsequently he was in the coast survey on the Gulf of Mexico and lower Mississippi River. In 1877 he was sent to the coast of South America, and returned in November, 1879. He is now (1880) one of the instructors in mathematics in the naval school at Annapolis. He was promoted regularly from midshipman to lieutenant, in January, 1879.

JOHN R. WILSON, a prominent, active and successful lawyer and a well-known and able Democratic leader of Indiana county, is a son of William and Letitia (McAdoo) Wilson, and was born in Centre township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1841. William Wilson was a son of John Wilson, of a well-to-do and respected Wilson family of Ireland, from which he emigrated in 1828 to Indiana county, where he settled in Centre township and was engaged in farming until 1883, when he died. He was a prosperous farmer and a well-respected citizen. From 1828 to 1854 he affiliated with the whigs, but in the latter year he joined the Democratic party and steadfastly held to its principles until his death. His wife was Letitia McAdoo, who was born in Ireland and came with her parents, James and Catherine McAdoo, to Washington county, this State.

John R. Wilson was reared on his father's farm in Centre township. He received his education in the academies of the county, and while pursuing his academic course he followed teaching during the winter seasons in the common or district schools. Having after due consideration made choice of law as a life vocation, he began the study of this chosen profession in 1866 with the Hon. H. W. Wier, of Indiana, and was admitted, in October 1868, to practice law in the courts of Indiana county. After being ad-

mitted to the bar he located at Cherry Tree, this county, where he practiced up to January, 1870, when he removed to Indiana and has continued in the active practice of his profession there ever since. In 1873 he was appointed a commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania and has held and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office up to the present time. He enjoys a large practice in Indiana.

In 1876 he united in marriage with Mary E. Patton, a daughter of Hon. John D. Patton, of Indiana. Their union has been blessed with three children, two sons and one daughter: Max, Alice May and John D.

In July, 1863, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Army of Northern Virginia, Mr. Wilson enlisted for a three months' term of service in Co. C, 57th regiment, Pa. State troops; but the regiment was never called into active service. John R. Wilson is a democrat in politics and takes a warm interest in the success of his party, in which he is a persistent worker and prominent leader. For the past five years he has not taken such an active part in politics as heretofore, yet when occasion requires he is always found in the front rank of the political struggle, manfully battling for the principles and the cause of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy. Specially fitted and well qualified for political leadership, he is naturally looked to by his party in emergencies and has always served in such times with tact and ability.

INDIANA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Historical and Descriptive.—Blairsville, the metropolis of Indiana county and a pleasantly located town on the east bank of the Conemaugh river, in Burrell township, is destined at no distant day in the future to attain to the proportions of a city and far exceed the expectations of its founders. It was laid out in July and August, 1818, was incorporated as a borough March 25, 1825, and in 1890 contained a population of 3,113. It is 189 miles northwest from Washington City, 161 west from Harrisburg and 14 miles southwest of the county-seat. It was named in honor of John Blair, who was president of an important turnpike company. James Baird, Sr., laid the warrant which included the larger part of the site of Blairsville and sold it to James Campbell, of Franklin county, who, in connection with Andrew Brown, of Black Lick township, laid out the town and offered the first lots for sale on November 11, 1818. Hugh Richards and James Rankin, in competition for a free lot, erected the first two houses in March, 1819, and Richards won the prize by only two hours. Jonathan Doty opened a store in 1820, and Abner Willetts, in the succeeding year, became the first tavern-keeper. The first postmaster was George Mulholland, Jr. The first market-house was built in 1829 and its successor was erected in 1857. The water-works was completed in 1873.

Blairsville is situated in the second great coal basin of Indiana county, which is named after the town.

"The Third or Blairsville basin is a simple synclinal fold extending, without structural complication of any kind, from the centre of Chestnut Ridge anticlinal on the northwest. It is the prolongation southwestward of the Third Great basin of Clearfield and Jefferson counties, where its boundary lines on the east and west are the same as those above mentioned; but continued still further southwestward across the Conemaugh into Westmorland county, these limits of the trough are maintained only as far as Sewickley creek.

"The basin stretches diagonally nearly through the centre of Indiana county. Narrowing somewhat towards the northeast in consequence of the non-parallelism of the two enclosing anticlinals, its width is reduced from seven miles on the Conemaugh to scarcely more than four miles in the latitude of the county-seat; traced thence still further north, its width is subsequently increased by the divergence of the same lines to about five miles, which is then maintained without variation from the headwaters of Two Lick and Little Mahoning to and across the Jefferson county line.

"The point where the Pittsburgh coal bed touches the county five miles from the centre of the Chestnut Ridge anticlinal, and only a mile and a half from the Indiana anticlinal; and the reason why the outspread of the bed westward from the synclinal is here reduced to such narrow limits, is not because of the topography of the county, but because the southeast dips from the Indiana anticlinal correspond in sharpness to the comparative shortness of the interval over which they are felt. It is difficult to make persons unaccustomed to geologi-

cal thought appreciate the force and extent of such dips, and the causes sometimes produced by them. That the Pittsburgh coal bed should *overshoot* the summit of Chestnut Ridge at the Packsaddle by nearly a thousand feet, and that the great sandrock forming the romantic cliffs at Oaks Point should *underlie* the streets of Blairsville by the same amount of interval—these and many more facts of a similar nature seem so simple as scarcely to require an explanation; but for the lack of their proper appreciation by property holders much vain and fruitless search has been expended, especially along the flank of Chestnut Ridge, for what cannot possibly be found there.

"The synclinal axis of the Third basin runs under the centre of the town of Blairsville, which, as before stated, is only a mile and a half distant on a direct line from the Indiana anticlinal."

When the western division of the Pennsylvania canal was completed to Blairsville, in 1828, it came rapidly into public notice and became an important point for shipping. Its prosperity was slightly checked by the abandonment of the canal and the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburgh, but fully revived with the building of the West Pennsylvania railroad. It has retained its position as a leading town of western Pennsylvania by the thrift and energy of its citizens. It contains several handsome churches, a fine graded public school, under the charge of Prof. G. W. Innes, and a large number of industrial establishments.

The *Enterprise* describes Blairsville as follows: "Surrounded by a rich farming country, the hills underlaid with coal, to be mined by drifting. Blue stone, lime-stone and fire clay in various places. Has adjoining it coke and coal works, and within the borough limits the West Penn Glass works; two brick works (one just outside), foundry and machine shop, two planing mills, woolen mill, two flour and feed mills, and the shops of the West Penn railroad. Has an excellent system of water works, natural gas, will soon have electric lights. The West Penn and Indiana Branch railroads pass through the town and intersect three miles distant with the Pennsylvania Central."

The *Blairsville Record*, the second paper in the county, was established in 1827 by Murray & McFarland, and continued democratic under different managements until 1844, when it was succeeded by the *Citizen*, which existed for about one year. In May, 1846, Richard B. McCabe and R. B. Woodward started the *Apalachian*, which advocated "free soil" doctrines and existed until 1855. In 1858 the *Blairsville Record* was founded as a democratic paper and supported that party until 1864, when it was discontinued. About 1859 the *True American*, a republican sheet, was started, but its name was soon changed to that of the *Blairsville Journal*, which ceased to exist in 1861. On April 27, 1865, the *New Era* was started, and in 1866 the name was changed to the *Blairsville Press*, which went out of existence in 1869. In 1880 the *Blairsville Enterprise* was founded, and six years later passed into the hands of its present proprietor and editor, Joseph Moorhead, who has labored earnestly and successfully in his work and issues one of the best county papers in the State.

The physicians of Blairsville for sixty years after its founding were: E. P. Emerson, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Craighead, Dr. Duffield, R. J. Marshall, Dr. Gillespie, S. P. Brown, John Gilpin, Dr. Andrews, R. M. S. Jackson, Dr. Hammell, Dr. Gemmil, Bishop I. W. Wiley, Dr. McKim, Dr. Fundenberg, M. L. Miller, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Anawalt, T. M. Laney, T. J. Cantwell, F. M. McConnoughey, J. W. Hughes, S. R. Rutlege and L. S. Claggett. Among its present successful physicians are Dr. I. P. Klingensmith and Dr. J. B. Carson.

The Blairsville Ladies' seminary was estab-

lished in 1851 by Rev. George Hill, D.D., with forty pupils. Nearly 2,000 young ladies have attended this school, and its attendance grows larger every year. In 1868 the Blairsville academy was founded with normal, classical and business departments.

The first church at Blairsville was the Presbyterian, which was organized in 1822, and whose present pastor is Rev. George Hill, D.D. The other churches of the borough, with the years of their organization and the names of their present pastors, are as follows: United Presbyterian, 18—, Rev. W. H. McMaster; Baptist, 1824, Rev. D. W. Swigart; Methodist Episcopal, 1824, Rev. T. H. Woodring; S. S. Simon & Jude's Catholic church, 1829, Rev. Francis Brady, and A. M. E. Zion, 18—, Rev. Nelson Davis.

The W. C. T. U. holds two meetings every month.

The present secret society organizations of Blairsville are: Acacia Lodge, No. 355, Free and Accepted Masons; Blairsville Lodge, No. 436, Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Pilgrim Lodge, No. 96, American Order of United Workmen; Finley Patch Post, No. 137, Grand Army of the Republic; Active Lodge, No. 1601, Knights of Honor; Mechanics' Lodge, No. 166, Knights of Honor; Keystone Council, No. 1, of Pennsylvania, Order of Chosen Friends; S. S. Simon and Jude's Beneficial Society, No. 351, I. C. B. U.; St. Joseph's Branch, No. 117, E. B. A.; Local Branch, No. 22, Order of the Iron Hall; Local Branch, No. 505, Sisterhood of the Iron Hall; Blairsville Lodge, No. 13, Order of Tonti; Blairsville Council, No. 831, Royal Arcanum; Blairsville Assembly, No. 82, Royal Society of Good Fellows; Bethel Castle, No. 189, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Assembly No. 238, Knights of Labor; Blairsville Council, No. 216, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Blairsville Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasophs; Blairsville Lodge, No. 9, Order of Solon; West Penn Lodge, No. 392, B. of L. F.; Blairsville Lodge, No. 108, B. of L. E.; Graff Lodge, No. 39, Order of Pente; Blairsville Assembly, No. 5, American Fraternal Circle; Washington Camp, No. 535, P. O. S. of A., and Blairsville Lodge, No. 140, Sexennial League.

The burgesses of Blairsville from 1825 to 1875 have been: John Cunningham, 1825; Aaron Devinny, 1827; William G. Davis, 1828; R. B. McCabe, 1829; George Grier, 1830; J. N. Nesbit, 1831; John McCrea, 1832; Daniel H. Barr, 1833; Thomas Boyle, 1834; John Bruce, 1836; Wm. T. Smith, 1837; Samuel Steel, 1838; Moses Culbertson, 1839; Stewart Davis, 1841; A. R. Chapman, 1842; James C. Day, 1844; R. Bartley, 1846; R. H. Woodward, 1847; A. Alters, 1848; John Graff, 1849; Daniel H. Barr, 1850; Robert Bartley, 1851; W. T. Smith, 1852; Edward Dully, 1853; Archibald Davis, 1856; C. C. Davis, 1857; John P. Ford, 1858; Edward Dully, 1859; J. I. Chapman, 1869; John G. Long, 1871; W. G. Triece, 1872.

Blairsville's population at each census from 1830 to 1890 has been: 1830, ——; 1840, 990; 1850, 1,137; 1860, 1,009; 1870, 1,054; 1880, 1,162; 1890, 3,113. In 1827 the population was reported, from an actual count, at 500.

Blairsville is noted for its important and rapidly increasing manufacturing industries.

The West Penn glass works, as they are called, lie on the southern borders of the borough, along the West Pennsylvania railroad. They are built entirely of brick. The plant consists of warehouse, packing room, leer building, blacksmith shop and factory proper. The factory is two stories high and is known among the glass trade as the best arranged and ventilated in the State. It is always cool, although a sixteen-pot furnace is going at white heat continually. The product of the factory is a car-load of bottles per day. The members of the first firm—John T. Birney and Charles E. Barr—were killed in the wreck of a portion

of the works in the high winds of about a year ago. The factory building was in course of construction and it was feared the storm would blow in the south gable. The managers were overseeing the work of strengthening the wall when it came down with a crash, burying them beneath the ruins. By a strange fate none but the managers of the company were killed. The work was taken up by other hands, however, and about 200 men and boys are now employed in the factory, and they are all residents of Blairsville or neighboring boroughs. It was through the persistent efforts of R. W. Wehrle that the means were raised to procure the ground which was asked for by the company as a condition of establishing their works at Blairsville.

The Sloan heirs and the West Penn glass company are laying out a number of building lots on the ground between the works and the town, all of which are in the borough limits.

Two very important factors in the development of the neighborhood have been the Blairsville coke-works and the Blairsville brick-works. They are close together on the Indiana railroad, just on the outskirts of Blairsville. Ed. J. Graff is manager of the brick-works and Jacob Graff of the coke–works. The brick works employ twenty-five men and are operated by a forty-five horse-power engine. The clay is near at hand, and an inclined railway brings it to the presses. The capacity of the works is 20,000 bricks per day. The coke-works are turning out a large quantity of coke from twenty-six ovens. The coal is mined from adjacent hills. Another extensive brick-works is that of Isaac Wynn & Son. It is situated near the West Penn railroad in the southern section of the town. Their capacity is also about 20,000 bricks per day. They have recently put in machinery of an improved type.

The hills around the town are rich in deposits of blue stone, which recently has been developed very extensively. There is none better than the Blairsville blue stone for Belgian blocks and fine building purposes. Wilson's Feldman quarries on the Bolivar branch between Blairsville and Bolivar employ 185 men—including laborers and blockmakers. They turn out from 3,500 to 5,000 blocks per day and five car-loads of ballast. Stark Brothers' stone quarry lies just above that of Wilson's. They employ 100 men and have large railroad contracts to keep their hands busy continually.

The production of coal for shipment to the very best eastern market is another industry in which Blairsville is developing considerable importance. The Robert Smith coal mines are about three-fourths of a mile up the Indiana railroad. They employ about fifteen diggers and put out a large quantity of excellent coal. The J. McKinney Turner mines are adjacent, and their output is about the same. The Thomas Maher coal works, just across the hollow, employ twenty men and fill four cars daily.

Blairsville rightly lays a claim to the big Isabella furnace, although it is across the borders of Westmoreland county. The 300 employes of the company buy all their supplies in Blairsville, and are no small contributors to its commercial prosperity. The Isabella coke-works include 240 ovens, capable of producing twenty-two cars of coke per day. They are located at Cokeville.

The immense blue stone quarries of Booth & Flinn at the Intersection, although also in Westmoreland county, throw the trade of their many employes to Blairsville, and she claims them as her own. The quarries of Evan Jones, the Pittsburgh contractor, are on the other side of the Intersection, and they also turn many a dollar into the tills of the Blairsville merchants.

Turning from the development of raw materials to their application in the arts and trades, we come first to the foundry and machine shops of C. L. Tittle. They occupy two large build-

ings on Brown street. His principal line of work is metal supplies for coke ovens and coal mines.

Blairsville has two large planing mills. That of Kennedy & Fair occupies a triangular space just back of the passenger depot and bordering upon the West Penn tracks. It is a complete mill, occupying two large buildings and employing fifty men. The planing mill of Harbison & Ferguson, Brownstown, is also an extensive establishment, and a busy one. The woolen mill of John Moorhouse is another industry giving employment to a large number of persons.

One of the oldest and most important industries of Blairsville is found in the repair shops of the West Penn railway. They give employment to 225 men. Their work is generally in repairs, but occasionally they turn out a new car. The yards surrounding the shops are a mile long, and as wide as the limits of obtainable space permit. There are six tracks leading to the round-house, and the bridge just above town is being widened so as to allow that number to cross there and thus extend the yards. An appropriation of $35,000 has recently been made for new shops on the West Pennsylvania railroad, and Blairsville has very good prospects of getting them. We are indebted for many facts concerning Blairsville to the *Enterprise* and *Gazette*.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AUGUSTUS M. BALLARD, an enterprising citizen of Blairsville, and junior member of the well-known firm of Wilcox & Ballard, is a son of Jesse and Lucy (Brown) Ballard, and was born in Pontiac, Michigan, May 12, 1853. His father, Jesse Ballard, was born in Seneca county, New York, February 20, 1822, learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1838 moved to Pontiac, Michigan, where he established himself as a contractor and builder, and where he still lives—one of the substantial citizens of that city. He is a prominent member of the Congregational church, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic party. He married Lucy Brown, who was born in Canada, in 1826, and is a member of the Baptist church of Pontiac.

Augustus M. Ballard was reared in Pontiac, and after receiving his education in the public schools of that city, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, under his father, for whom he worked for four years. He then accepted a position as a clerk with one of the well-known mercantile firms of Pontiac, with whom he continued some three years. After leaving their employ he entered the office of the P. O. & N. R. R., at Pontiac, as a clerk, which position he held until 1888, when he came to Blairsville, and in December, 1889, went into partnership with George F. Wilcox, for the purpose of dealing in groceries and queensware, under the firm-name of Wilcox & Ballard. They are both endowed with energy and perseverance and from their present rapidly increasing trade have every prospect of future patronage and success.

On April 27, 1885, he married Mary Donohue, daughter of William Donohue, of Armstrong county. Their union has been blest with three children, one son and two daughters: Jesse, named in memory of his grandfather; Alice and Edith.

A. M. Ballard is an energetic member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In politics, he has been all his life an active worker in the cause of democracy. He is well qualified for mercantile life; full of energy and ambition, he has made his own way in life, overcoming many obstacles in his pathway to success that would have defeated a less determined man. With a keen sense of right-

dealing, and full of pluck and perseverance, the firm of Wilcox & Ballard is fast advancing to the front rank among the mercantile firms of Blairsville.

JONAH B. BAUGHMAN, one of the successful men and a prominent and leading carriage manufacturer of Blairsville, is a son of Seth and Christina (Smith) Baughman, and was born at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1848. Seth Baughman was born and reared in Westmoreland county, where he lived until his death, in 1849. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and was successfully engaged in the cabinet-making business at Youngstown for many years. His chairs, which he manufactured in large quantities, had quite a reputation and sold readily. He was a consistent member of the Reformed church, and died in 1849, when the subject of this sketch was an infant. He married Christina Smith, who was born in Westmoreland county, in 1814, and died in 1854, five years after her husband's death. She was a regular attendant and consistent member of the Reformed church.

Jonah B. Baughman was brought to Blairsville by his mother when he was three years of age and has made his home there ever since. He attended the public schools and afterwards entered a carriage factory to learn the carriage manufacturing business. After serving an apprenticeship of several years, he engaged as a workman with a carriage firm in whose employ he remained until 1873. In that year he engaged in business for himself and established his present carriage manufactory, on Campbell street, at Blairsville. It is a large two-story frame building, carefully fitted up with work and paint shops and storage and salesrooms. He manufactures elegant carriages, fine buggies and neat and serviceable vehicles of all kinds which are to be found in a first-class carriage manufactory. He has a complete repairing department attached to his establishment and gives personal supervision to all work which is repaired. Mr. Baughman is a practical carriage-maker, employs constantly three experienced workmen and personally inspects all of his work in its various stages of construction.

In 1872 he married Salome Wonder, daughter of Steven Wonder, of Bedford county. To their union have been born eight children, two sons and six daughters: Clara B., Ida B., Mary K., Sarah J., Maggie M., Jesse C., William and Alice C.

He is a republican and has served several terms as a member of the town council. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the thrifty and substantial citizens of Blairsville. He owns his factory and three dwelling-houses besides, some other property. Bereft, at the early age of six years, of both father and mother, he has, unaided, attained to the possession of a good business, and by commendable industry has secured a respectable competency.

EDWARD H. BERLIN, a leading and popular photographer of Blairsville, is a son of William and Martha (Jamison) Berlin, and was born at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1859. Solomon Berlin was a native of Pittsburgh, and died in 1859, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His son, William Berlin (father), was born in Pittsburgh, in 1819, and was a marble cutter by trade. He opened a marble-yard at Mt. Pleasant and remained at that place until 1867, when he removed to Ludwick borough, adjoining Greensburg, the county-seat of Westmoreland county, where he conducted a marble-yard and shop until his death, which occurred in 1878. He was an industrious man, a republican in politics and a member of the Presby-

terian church. He married Martha Jamison, a daughter of Robert Jamison, a native of Unity township, Westmoreland county, who served in the war of 1812, and who died December 26, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The Jamison family is of Irish descent. Mrs. Martha Berlin was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died May 2, 1885, aged sixty-eight years.

Edward H. Berlin was reared principally at Ludwick, where he attended the public schools of that borough. He learned the trade of cigar-maker at Greensburg and worked at cigar-making for several years. He then learned photography with a well-known photographer, M. E. Low, of Greensburg, with whom he remained for three years. In 1885 he established himself at Blairsville, where he has acquired a good reputation as a photographer and has secured a large patronage. His fine gallery is eligibly located and is handsomely furnished with an unusually beautiful display of his work as an artistic photographer and a fine line of art goods including engravings, photographs, picture frames, easels and other goods of both a useful and decorative nature.

On September 2, 1885, he married Mary A. Keighley, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Keighley, of Westmoreland county. They have three children: Mary J., Paul E. and Ruth.

He is secretary of the Blairsville Conclave, I. O. Heptasophs, No. 178, and a member of Blairsville Lodge, No. 436, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a democrat politically. Edward H. Berlin has rapidly grown in favor with the public as a photographic artist and as a man who aims to give excellent work at reasonable prices.

ROBERT BLACK, who was a highly respected citizen and industrious and competent contractor and carpenter, was born in Indiana county, in 1815.

In 1840 he married Sarah Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, a prosperous farmer of Armagh, this county. They moved from Fairfield, Westmoreland county, to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1844, where, in July, 1854, when cholera made its appearance, Mr. and Mrs. Black fell victims to the dread disease. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Mary L. Birkman, widow of Major R. M. Birkman, of Indiana.

JOHN B. CARSON, M.D., a young and rising physician of Blairsville, and a great-grandson of Capt. Matthew Jack, a Revolutionary hero and a prominent actor at the burning of Hannastown, is a son of Dr. Thomas and Jennie S. (Jack) Carson, and was born at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1866. The Carson family is of Irish descent, and James Carson (great-grandfather) emigrated from Ireland to America in 1817. He married Catherine Allison, who lived to be over ninety years of age. They had four children: John, William, Susan, wife of James Dalzell; and James. The eldest son, John Carson (grandfather), was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1815, and emigrated from Ireland to America, in 1826, with his uncle, William Carson, and located on the Peter Shepler farm in Washington county. In 1846 he removed to Armstrong county, and in 1864 came to White township. He is a Methodist and a democrat. In 1840 he married Hannah Henderson, daughter of William and Margaret (Paul) Henderson, of Westmoreland county. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have seven children, of whom two, John and Thomas, are physicians. Dr. Thomas Carson (father) was born in Deer creek township, Allegheny county, was educated at Elder's Ridge academy, read medicine with Dr. James K. Park, of Cochran's Mill, Pa., and in 1865 was graduated from Jefferson Medical college. He located at Elderton, Armstrong county, in 1865, and remained there until

1874, when he went to Hutton station, Pa. In 1875 he came to Saltsburg, where he has remained ever since and has an extensive practice. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor. He married Jennie S. Jack, daughter of Samuel Jack, of Westmoreland county, whose father, Capt. Matthew Jack, was a son of Samuel Jack, and served as a captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment of the Continental Line, after which he returned to Westmoreland county and distinguished himself by his daring and bravery at the burning of Hannastown, in July, 1782.

John B. Carson was reared at Saltsburg and received his literary education in the public schools, Saltsburg academy and Indiana Normal school. He read medicine with his father for four years and attended Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1889. After graduation he practiced for a few months at Niles, Ohio, and then came to Blairsville, where he has remained ever since. He is building up a remarkably good practice for a young physician.

JOHN M. CONNER, an industrious and reliable citizen of Blairsville and a member of the well-known contracting firm of Kennedy & Fair, was born on the site of Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1851, and is a son of John and Charity (Myers) Conner. The Conners, as the name would indicate, are of Irish descent. John Conner was born near Cherry Tree, this county, and after leaving school engaged in railroading, which he followed with but little interruption till his death. He married Charity Myers, who was born and reared in Blair county. They reared a family of two sons and one daughter.

John M. Conner lost his parents when he was quite young, and was reared in Bedford county, where he attended the common schools for some time and since then has acquired much information by reading and observation. He learned the trade of carpenter, and came, in 1872, to Black Lick, where he followed carpentering up to 1886, when he came to Blairsville. In April, 1890, he became a member of the present carpentering and contracting firm of Kennedy & Fair, whose members are Capt. J. P. Kennedy, W. A. Fair, D. M. Fair and John M. Conner. They are the successors of the late firm of Fair & Kennedy, and deal in all kinds of rough and worked lumber. Their large planing-mill and lumber-yards are near the depot and their trade is extensive and increasing. (For a more complete account of their business enterprise, see sketch of Capt. J. P. Kennedy.)

On September 27, 1876, John M. Conner married Harriet Fair, daughter of James H. Fair, of Black Lick. To their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: James, Eva, Cora and Dora.

In politics, Mr. Conner is a republican. He is a member of the Blairsville Presbyterian church; Assembly Lodge, No. 82, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and Blairsville Lodge, No. 9, Order of Solon. Industrious and enterprising, he commenced life without capital, but has worked his way up to a useful position in business and has acquired a competency.

GEORGE W. CREDE, Jr., a prosperous merchant of Blairsville, is a son of George W. and Catherine (Stolz) Crede, and was born in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1852. His father, George W. Crede, is a native of Allegheny city, and in early life was engaged as a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal. He then removed to Pittsburgh, where he drove the first team which the Adams Express company employed in that city. He remained with the above-named company until

1885. He is a republican and a member of the Reformed church. He married Catherine Stolz, daughter of John Henry Stolz, of Allegheny city, who was a native of Hesse, Germany. He was one of the thousand Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton, after he made his famous passage through the floating ice in the Delaware river on Christmas night, 1776. John Henry Stolz was hired, with others of his countrymen, by his ruler, to George III., of England, and, without his consent, was sent to America to fight against the Colonies. He was not averse to being captured and never asked to be exchanged. After being held as a prisoner for a short time he was released and came to Allegheny county, where he resided until his death.

George W. Crede, Jr., was reared in Allegheny. After being graduated from the high schools of that city, he attended the Iron City Business college, from which he was graduated at the end of his term. He then accepted a position as assistant clerk on a government boat running between Pittsburgh and the head-waters of the Missouri river, continuing on different boats for some two years. During these trips the lives of all on board were frequently endangered by attacks of the Indians. In 1871 he became a book-keeper in the cork factory of Armstrong Brothers & Co., of Pittsburgh, and held that position for seven years. In the spring of 1877 he opened a general mercantile establishment at Blairsville, which he has conducted successfully ever since. He has a choice selection of dry goods, notions, carpets, etc. His store is on the corner of Walnut and Market streets and he has secured a liberal patronage.

In 1873 he married Lizzie Speiss, daughter of Louis Speiss, of Blairsville.

He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. In 1868 he joined Heath's Zouaves, of Allegheny city, which organization became Company A, 14th regiment, and afterwards was made Company D, 18th regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He served in these companies until 1877. In June, 1888, he was appointed inspector of rifle practice, which position he held until May 31, 1890, when he resigned. George W. Crede attends the United Presbyterian church and is a useful citizen as well as an active business man. He is, in point of service, the oldest member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in Allegheny county.

JOHN H. DEVERS, senior member of the firm of Devers & Miller, of Blairsville, has been for thirty-five years one of the leading, successful and popular traveling salesmen of western Pennsylvania. He was born about two miles from Ligonier, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1833, and is a son of Hugh and Isabella (McConaughey) Devers. His paternal grandfather, Henry Devers, was a native of France and came to the Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county, where he purchased and ran a grist-mill until his death, which occurred in 1836. His maternal grandfather, James McConaughey, whose father came from Scotland, was a presbyterian in religion, a whig in politics and a farmer by occupation, and came, when well up in years, from Westmoreland to Indiana county, where he died, in 1886, aged eighty-two years. Hugh Devers (father) was born and reared near Ligonier, in Westmoreland county, where he learned the trade of hatter, which he followed for a few years. He then came to what is now Homer City, this county, where he engaged in the general mercantile business and was the first merchant in the county to buy eggs and produce. He also started the first huckster team in the county and hauled his produce to Pittsburgh.

He was for nearly forty years the leading merchant of Homer City. He died while on a visit to Missouri, on October 6, 1859, at sixty-nine years of age. He was a methodist, a democrat and a man who had been very successful in all of his business enterprises. He married Isabella McConaughy, who was a member of the Methodist church, and died in 1879, when in the sixty-ninth year of her age. They were the parents of four children; Margaret, Isabella, James and John H.

John H. Devers was reared principally at Homer City, where he received his education in the public schools of that place. He assisted his father in the store until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Saltsburg, where he was a clerk for some time, and then bought the store of his employer, although he had but a very small amount of money. After three years of successful experience as a merchant he disposed of his store and became a traveling salesman for the wholesale dry-goods and notion house of Young, Smith, Field & Co. His field of territory was western Pennsylvania, which he held for twenty-six years and only resigned in 1886 to accept a similar position with Mills & Gibbs, one of the largest importing firms of white goods, linens, notions, etc., of the United States. He has traveled ever since for this firm in western Pennsylvania. In 1885 he became a member of the clothing firm of Devers, Hill & Neal, which did business at Blairsville until their house was burned, December 28, 1887. In 1888 Mr. Devers rebuilt, at Blairsville, one of the finest mercantile rooms in the county, and in April, 1889, embarked, with J. J. Miller as a partner, in his present clothing and gents' furnishing goods business. They carry a handsome stock of goods and have a fine patronage.

On July 24, 1862, Mr. Devers married Elizabeth M. Ogden, a daughter of John Ogden, of Westmoreland county, Pa. To them has been born one child, a son, Edward H., born November 1, 1872.

John H. Devers is a republican, a member of the M. E. church, and removed from Homer City to Blairsville, July 1, 1890. When he started on the road as a salesman, over thirty years ago, his laudable ambition was to reach the topmost round of his business, a position which he soon attained and which he has easily held ever since.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, one of Blairsville's prosperous merchants, is a son of James and Sarah (Clark) Duncan, and was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1838. The Duncan family is of Scotch descent, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century the paternal grandfather, William Duncan, emigrated from Scotland to America, in company with two of his brothers, and settled in Dauphin county. From these three brothers have sprung a numerous progeny. James Duncan (father) was born in 1800, in Dauphin county, but removed in early manhood to Cambria county and for several years drove a six-horse team and hauled goods on the old pike, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Leaving the pike, he engaged in farming, lumbering and milling until his death. He was a whig and an attendant of the Presbyterian church, to whose support he contributed liberally. He inherited those sterling qualities of his race, for industry and thrift, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1859, he had succeeded in gaining considerable material wealth. He was kind to the poor and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He married Sarah Clark, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years, dying in 1889. Her remains are interred beside her husband in Belsano cemetery, Black Lick township, Cambria county. Her father, Thomas Clark (maternal grandfather), was a native of Ireland, and located in Indiana county, where he purchased two or three farms, but soon

removed to Cambria county and built the first saw-mill that was erected on Black Lick creek. He delighted in hunting deer, bears and panthers and was known as the greatest hunter in Cambria county and died in 1850, at an advanced age.

William Duncan was reared in Cambria county and attended the public schools. He assisted his father in the lumber and flour business until 1883, when he went to Johnstown and for three years was engaged in taking contracts for the Cambria Iron company. In 1886 he came to Blairsville and opened his present mercantile establishment on the corner of Diamond and Liberty streets. He deals in dress goods, notions, carpets and tinware and also handles watches and jewelry. His stock of goods is well selected and adapted to the wants of his many patrons.

On December 9, 1862, he married Emily Emerson, daughter of the late Dr. E. P. Emerson, who was one of the pioneers of Blairsville. In 1821, Dr. Emerson built the first hotel in that place, on the lot now occupied by Ray's ware-house. He was a native of Ireland, where he was graduated from a well-known medical college, and came to America to seek a wider field for the practice of his chosen profession. To him belongs the distinction of having been the first physician of Blairsville. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are the parents of three children: Sadie M., William B. and Thomas E.

William Duncan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a stanch republican. He owns the block in which his store is situated and has an interest in a large lumbering and flouring-mill business in Cambria county. He is affable, genial, enterprising and well respected.

PAUL GRAFF. In Western Pennsylvania as nowhere else in this country are concentrated those industrial forces and facilities so necesary to an enlarged and enduring success in manufacturing, and one of Indiana county's useful citizens, who has always been active in developing the mineral resources of his own county, is Paul Graff, president of the First National Bank of Blairsville and a member of the well-known firm of John Graff's Sons. He is a son of John and Lucy S. (Hacke) Graff, and was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on Independence Day, 1838. His paternal grandparents, John, Sr., and Barbara (Baum) Graff, were among the early settlers of Westmoreland county. John Graff, Sr., was born at Newid, Germany, April 15, 1763, and his grandfather resided at Grafnauer, which meant nobility and castle or nobleman Graff's castle. John Graff, Sr., came to Westmoreland county in 1783 and died December 31, 1818. He was a deeply religious man and married Barbara Baum, who was born in Path Valley, Huntingdon county, and died in 1846, aged seventy years. She was remarkably strong, as were all the members of her family, which was appropriately named Baum—a word in German meaning tree. She was once captured by Indians, but former kindness bestowed by her upon an old warrior of the marauding party which had taken her, caused him to secure her release. John Graff, Sr., and his wife Barbara were the parents of twelve children: Henry, Mary Lose, Sarah Barnes, William, Margaret Colcasure, Joseph, Elizabeth Armstrong, Peter, Jacob, Matthew, Paul and John. One of the sons, John Graff (father), was born August 3, 1800, near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, received a fair education, conducted a store at Pleasant Unity for three years and in 1837 removed to Blairsville, where he purchased a half interest in a warehouse and store owned by his brothers Peter and Henry. Two other houses were subsequently erected, and in 1847 he assumed charge of the three houses and their mercantile business. He admitted his three sons, Jacob, Paul and Charles, into partnership with

him and established the present general mercantile house of John Graff's Sons. He was a decided opponent of human servitude and was run by the Liberty party of the county as a candidate for the Legislature and afterwards for Congress. He was a zealous and efficient member of the M. E. church, to which he came from the Reformed church. He advocated the free school law of 1834, served under it as a school director, and was successively a whig, free soiler and republican in politics. He died in 1885, and was at that time the senior, as regarded age and durability of commercial life, of all the merchants then doing business in the county. As a man, his aim was to do good and his character was above suspicion. In 1824 he married Lucy Sophia Hacke, who was a daughter of Nicholas Hacke, of Baltimore, Md., and died March 4, 1876, aged seventy-one years. Their children were Henry, Caroline Shields, dead; Alexander, Jacob, who married Sallie Davis; Paul and Charles, who married Margaret Loughry.

Paul Graff was reared at Blairsville. He received his education in the common schools and Plainfield academy, near Carlisle, Pa. He was carefully trained to business under the watchful care of his father, and in order to fully qualify himself for commercial life, he took the complete course of Duff's Business college, of Pittsburgh. Leaving school, he became a partner with his father and brothers, Jacob and Charles, in the mercantile business and since his father's death has continued in partnership with his brothers, under the firm-name of John Graff's Sons. They have one of the largest and best stocked general mercantile establishments in the county. Mr. Graff is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Chosen Friends, Bankers' Association, Heptasophs and Merchants' and Salesmen's Association.

In 1860 he married Elizabeth A. Mowry, daughter of Henry and Charlotte Mowry, of Blairsville. Mr. and Mrs. Graff are the parents of five children: George R., who is employed in the freight department of the W. P. R. R.; Frank M., a graduate of Lafayette college and in business with his father; Wilber P., in the senior class of Lafayette college; Laura M., now in her senior year at Blairsville seminary; and Walter R., at school.

Paul Graff is a very strong and active republican and has been president of Blairsville school board for three terms. He is a trustee and has been class leader of the Blairsville M. E. church for the last twenty-one years, as well as superintendent of its Sunday-school for nearly the same length of time. He is also treasurer of the board of stewards and was a member of the building committee which erected the present fine church structure which was dedicated in December, 1889. To his church he has always been a generous and willing contributor and also has always encountered all moral and religious enterprises. He is president of the First National bank of Blairsville, treasurer of the Blairsville Brick company and a stock-holder in the Cheswick Land company. While active in mercantile and financial enterprises, Paul Graff has also been one of the foremost men to push forward the material development of his section of the county. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Blairsville coke-works and the Cheswick Land company. For over thirty years he has been in close contact and competition with business men all over the southern part of the county, yet nothing unfair or dishonorable has ever been charged against him, and his word is as good as his bond. As a citizen Mr. Graff is public-spirited and patriotic, concerned for the welfare of both his home and his country. He is not ambitious for political honors, though he never shrinks from any official duty and never refuses to serve his fellow-citizens in a public capacity whenever they call upon him to do so.

JAMES M. HARVEY. The position occupied by any town is due to the energy, enterprise and judgment of its business men. The leading and representative grocer and boot and shoe dealer of Blairsville is James M. Harvey, a very energetic and remarkably successful young business man. He was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1854, and is a son of John C. and Margaret (Keelan) Harvey. John C. Harvey was born, reared and educated in Ireland. He came, about 1840, to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Derry township, Westmoreland county. He became a stage-driver on the old pike between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. When the railroads superseded the pikes as routes of travel, he turned his time and attention to farming in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and Burrell township, Indiana county. He was a member of the Catholic church and always supported the democratic ticket after coming to the United States. He was a thorough-going and honest man and died April 12, 1878, aged fifty-five years. He married Margaret Keelan, daughter of Patrick and Mary Keelan, and born in Derry township, September 15, 1826. She is a member of the Catholic church and resides now at Blairsville with her children: James M., Rebecca, Maggie and Mary.

James M. Harvey was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the Catholic schools of Blairsville, which were then, as they are now, under the charge of experienced and competent instructors. Leaving school at fourteen years of age, he entered the general store of Nicholas Maher, of Blairsville, as a clerk, and remained with Mr. Maher for thirteen years. During that period of time he was successively promoted to book-keeper, and general manager of the store. In 1882 he left Mr. Maher and opened a small grocery store. Conducting his business on strictly legitimate principles, he soon acquired a patronage which enabled him to increase his stock of goods. In a short time after this his grocery trade had so increased as to justify him in embarking in that line of business on an extensive scale, and he removed to his present large and well-arranged grocery house on the southeast corner of Market and Spring streets. In April, 1889, he formed a partnership with D. M. Kier and D. A. Fenlon, under the firm-name of Kier & Co., and established a large boot and shoe house on Market street, which is rapidly growing in favor with the public. Mr. Harvey now owns the fine brick business block in which his stores are situated, besides other property at Blairsville. Aside from his own various business enterprises he cheerfully gives his time toward whatever advances the material interests of his town, and is now serving as a director of the Conemaugh Building and Loan association, of Blairsville.

On the basis of correct business principles Mr. Harvey has built up a large trade and his grocery house, which ranks as one of the largest grocery establishments in this part of the State, is admirably arranged and equipped with every facility and convenience for the transaction of business. He employs from twelve to fourteen salesmen and carries a complete assortment of choice imported and domestic staple and fancy groceries, crockery, lamps and special family supplies. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church. James M. Harvey is the only democratic member of the present town council of Blairsville, and has been honored, in recognition of his business ability and integrity of character, by his party, with the nomination for treasurer of Indiana county. Mr. Harvey is a conspicuous example of what may be accomplished in Indiana county by energy, industry, economy and perseverance. Starting in life with no means, he has raised himself, by continued success, from a poor boy to the position of a wealthy and popular business man and an honorable and influential citizen.

ISAAC HICKS, a well-qualified business man and a member of the enterprising firm of Kinter & Hicks, is a son of Isaac and Susan W. (Dobson) Hicks, and was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1848. His grandfather, Hicks, was a native of Centre county, but early in life, moved to Rayne township, this county, where he engaged in farming. His son, Isaac Hicks, Sr. (father), was born on his father's farm, in Centre township, in Centre county, in 1808, and came to Indiana county when a mere boy. During the latter years of his life he was a coal merchant of Blairsville. He was a faithful member of the United Presbyterian church, and an uncompromising democrat. He was highly esteemnd by the community in which he lived, and for several years was borough constable. He died January, 1887, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He married Susan W. Dobson, daughter of John Dobson, of Centre township, Indiana county, by whom he had ten children: William, Cynthia, Priscilla, John, Elsie J., wife of John F. Steck; Isaac, Penina, wife of Charles Martin; Edward A. E., Charles M., and Susan I., wife of Robert Drewbell. Mrs. Hicks makes her home at Blairsville; is in the seventy-ninth year of her age, and an esteemed member of the United Presbyterian church.

Isaac Hicks was reared at Blairsville, and attended the public schools of that borough. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 193d regiment, Pa. Vols., for a four months' service in the Union army. After he was honorably discharged, in Pittsburgh, he engaged in farming in Burrell township, which he followed for one year. He then opened an office at Blairsville, where for twenty-three years he dealt in coal.

In June, 1888, he went into partnership with J. Austin Kinter, under the firm-name of Kinter & Hicks, since which time they have dealt in groceries, flour and feed and by careful attention to their business have succeeded in building up a good trade, and are now eligibly located in a fine and commodious building at No. 125, on Walnut street.

On June 19, 1867, he married Harriet Young, daughter of James Young, of Washington township, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness during the late civil war. They have had no children, but have adopted a little girl whom they are rearing as their own.

Isaac Hicks is a straightforward republican, and attends the United Presbyterian church. He is numbered among the substantial citizens of Blairsville and as one of its self-made men belongs to that class of progressive and public-spirited men whose honor, enterprise and social qualities give character to any community in which they reside.

REV. GEORGE HILL, D.D. A pleasant and long-to-be-remembered occasion is the semi-centennial of Dr. George Hill's pastorate of the Blairsville Presbyterian church, which was held from the 8th to the 11th of June, 1890. This great gathering was in honor and respect of one who has given a half a century of his best life-work and thought for the intellectual, moral and religious advancement of his people. Rev. George Hill, D.D., is a son of Hon. John and Jane (Moorhead) Hill, and was born September 18, 1815, in that part of the Ligonier Valley which is in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

The first settlers of western Pennsylvania were of presbyterian faith and were gathered into churches by such able men as Finley, Power, McMillan and Smith, who were graduates of Princeton college and fine classical scholars. Among the men who were educated for the presbyterian ministry under the immediate successors of these distinguished ministers, was Rev. George Hill (grandfather). He was born in York county March 13, 1764, and at nineteen years of age removed with his father to

Fayette county, where he was licensed to preach December 22, 1791. On November 13, 1792, he was installed as pastor of Fairfield, Donegal and Wheatfield congregations. On April 11, 1798, he resigned the charge of Wheatfield and accepted a call to Ligonier. In these charges he labored until his death, on June 9, 1822. He was a man of remarkable vigor of constitution and wonderful will to work. He was very sensitive and exceedingly modest. When duty required, however, that he should take decided ground and appear in the defense of the truth he showed himself to be equal to the crisis, and displayed much firmness of character, as well as acuteness of intellect. He married Elizabeth McClelland, of Fayette county. One of his sons was Hon. John Hill (father), who was born March 20, 1790, and died August 22, 1856. He was a member of the Fairfield Presbyterian church, but would never accept an eldership. He was a strong democrat, frequently represented Westmoreland county in the legislature and served as a member of the State senate for several terms. He commanded a company of troops under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. He married Jane Moorhead, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, who was born June 30, 1795, and died December 18, 1854. She was a presbyterian and sleeps in Fairfield cemetery, where her husband and his father and grandfather are likewise sleeping.

Rev. George Hill was graduated from Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1837, and from the Western Theological seminary, of Pittsburgh, in 1840. He was invited to preach at Blairsville and Salem, and did so, as health permitted, until 1841, when he was ordained and installed by the presbytery of Blairsville, as co-pastor with Rev. Thomas Davis, who died May 28, 1848. In October, Mr. Hill was released from Salem and gave all his time to Blairsville until 1882, when Rev. J. W. Criswell was called as co-pastor. In recognition of his faithful services in the ministry, Washington and Jefferson college, in 1869, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. On Sunday, June 8, 1890, the Blairsville Presbyterian church began the celebration of the semi-centennial of the pastorate of Dr. Hill with them, and the appropriate and impressive exercises of the occasion will long be remembered by the great crowds who were present from Sunday to Wednesday. During this half-century of the pastorate of Dr. Hill, which commenced May 31, 1840, eleven hundred and eighty-two members have been added to the church.

On September 21, 1841, he married Harriet Lewis, who was a daughter of Rev. David Lewis, pastor of Ebenezer Presbyterian church, and died November 3, 1852, leaving four children, of whom two are living: Harriet, who is a teacher; and Sarah, wife of I. W. Mitchell, a merchant of Washington, Pa. On March 23, 1854, Dr. Hill married for his second wife, Abigail Hawes, of Boston, Mass., and has by his second marriage three children: Abigail Grace, wife of Rev. A. C. Brown, of Peoria, Ill.; Rev. George H., pastor of Beechwoods Presbyterian church, Jefferson county; and Helen.

He has always been a republican until lately, when he voted with the prohibitionists. In 1850 he founded Blairsville Female seminary, which is doing such excellent service for Christian education. In 1883 he was elected president of the board of directors of the Western Theological seminary, of which he had served as a director since 1847, and first vice-president since 1870. In 1861 he was elected moderator of the presbyterian synod of Pittsburgh. Dr. Hill is an earnest, humble Christian, who despises shams; sometimes despondent on account of ill health, but usually cheerful and very sociable. He is thoroughly orthodox. His mind is vigorous and well-informed; his thought clear and his utterance forcible. He is a faithful pastor, and an instructive, interesting and eloquent preacher, and fearless in the expression of his views. He has few superiors as a pres-

byter and is no mean antagonist in debate. He and his estimable wife have a pleasant and comfortable home on Walnut street, where they make all who visit them full welcome and happy.

GEORGE W. INNES, one of Indiana county's most prominent and efficient teachers and principal of the Blairsville schools for the last eighteen years, was born at St. Thomas, Canada, July 27, 1837, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza J. (Wilson) Innes. Alexander Innes was a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and came to the United States when young, but remained in this country only a few years until he removed to Canada, where he died in 1847, aged thirty-five years. He was a carpenter by trade and a member of the Free Presbyterian church of Scotland. He was an honest, industrious man, and while in the United States married Eliza J. Wilson, who came with her mother and brother from county Monaghan, Ireland, to near Leechburg, Armstrong county, this State. She was reared in the Associate Presbyterian church, but afterwards united with the United Presbyterian church, of which she was an earnest and consistent member until her death at Blairsville, October 18, 1889, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

At ten years of age, George W. Innes came with his mother to Pittsburgh, where they remained three or four years and then removed to Indiana county. He received his elementary education in the Canadian schools and the graded schools of Pittsburgh, while he completed his academic studies and took a classical course under a private tutor of fine education and literary ability. In 1857 he entered the profession of teaching when but a youth and commenced his successful career as a teacher in the common schools of Indiana county. Having completed his educational course and been successful in the district schools as a teacher, his services were sought by directors of graded schools and trustees of academies. He became principal of Perrysville academy, Jefferson county, which position he held for two years. He next took charge of Washington academy, in Clearfield county, which he conducted for three years. In 1870 he was elected principal of Apollo public schools, in Armstrong county. His methods of instruction and discipline gave such good satisfaction that he was elected annually as principal for five years and then declined another election to accept the principalship of the Blairsville schools. There his educational work soon grew in favor with the public, and Blairsville has enjoyed for fourteen years the beneficial results of his ripe educational labors and valuable experience.

Prof. George W. Innes is a republican in politics, an elder in the United Presbyterian church and a pleasant and courteous gentleman. As an educator he ranks deservedly high and is abreast of the age; as a teacher he has few superiors in the State and as a scholar is thorough and well conversant with all the ideas of modern education.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. KENNEDY, a prominent contractor of Blairsville and captain of Co. D, 5th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, is a son of Samuel and Amelia (Paige) Kennedy, and was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1853. Early in the present century two brothers, William and David Kennedy, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, where their descendants are numerous to-day. William Kennedy located in Indiana county, where his son, Samuel Kennedy (father), was born in 1819. From about 1840 until 1877, Samuel Kennedy was an employe of the Cambria Iron Co., in Johnstown. He then removed to Harvey county, Kansas, where he has been en-

gaged ever since in farming. He is an elder in the United Presbyterian church and a republican in politics. He married Amelia Paige, who was brought by her parents from England to Brush Valley township when only a few months old. She was a member of the Associate Reformed church, died in 1855, at the early age of twenty-eight years, and her remains were interred in the Johnstown, Pa., cemetery. Her father, Edmund Paige, was an episcopalian, but finding no church of his denomination in Brush Valley township, he united with the Lutheran church. He was a farmer and died in 1865, when he was in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

John P. Kennedy was only two years old when his mother died, and he was then taken and reared by his uncle, John D. Paige. He attended the public schools of Cherry Hill township, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1878, when he went to Greenville, and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1880 his store was burned, but he rebuilt it and continued in that business for five years. In 1883 he removed to Blairsville, where, the following year, he formed a partnership with D. M. Fair, a lumber merchant and contractor of that place, under the firm-name of Fair & Kennedy. Since then Mr. Kennedy has been continuously and successfully engaged in contracting and dealing in lumber, but his firm has been changed three times. June 15, 1889, Mr. Fair retired from the partnership, and William Young and W. A. Fair entered it. During the next six months the firm was known as Kennedy, Young & Fair, but in November, 1889, the partnership was dissolved and a new one formed between J. P. Kennedy and W. A. Fair, who continued the business under the title of Kennedy & Fair. In April, 1890, D. M. Fair and J. M. Conner were taken into the firm, but the name remained unchanged. Since April, 1890, the business of the firm has increased so rapidly that they have had to enlarge their buildings to twice their original capacity, and put into operation their present large planing-mill.

On December 25th, 1876, Mr. Kennedy married Hannah E., daughter of Thomas and Jane McKesson, of Cherry Hill township. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have been born three children: Edmund A., Claire McBeth and John D. Paige.

Capt. Kennedy is an elder in the United Presbyterian church and of late years has supported the Prohibition party. In 1875 he became a member of Co. D, 13th regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was successively promoted from a private until he became second lieutenant. His company was transferred in 1879 to the 10th regiment, and participated in the quelling of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877. In July, 1881, the company was mustered out of service. In 1887, by permission of Adj.-Gen. Hastings, Lieut. Kennedy and others organized a company at Blairsville, which, in January, 1888, became Co. D, 5th regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. When this company was mustered into service, Lieut. Kennedy was unanimously elected as captain, which position he has held ever since with credit to himself and benefit to the company.

JOHN M. KINKAID, a popular clothier and superintendent of the business of the Saltsburg Natural Gas company at Blairsville, is a son of Rev. Samuel P. and Hannah J. (McFarland) Kinkaid and was born at Karns City, Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1864. The Kinkaid family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Rev. Samuel P. Kinkaid was a presbyterian minister and served several churches of that denomination. In 1866 he was kicked by a horse and died from the injuries thus received in the same year. He was conscientious

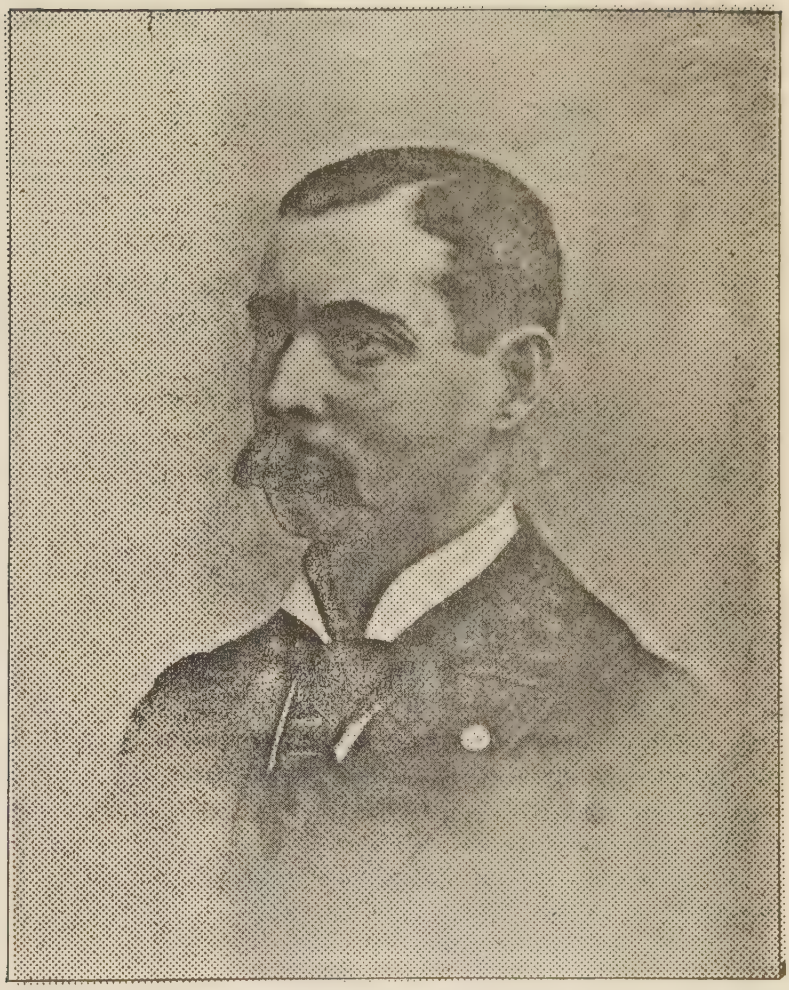
and straightforward as a man and was highly esteemed as a minister, who always did his full duty. He married Hannah J. McFarland, daughter of William McFarland, of Indiana county. Eight years after the death of her husband she moved to Indiana, where she now resides. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John M. Kinkaid was principally reared at Indiana and received his education in the public schools and the State Normal school at Indiana. His first practical experience in business life was obtained as a clerk with the general mercantile firm of A. W. Wilson & Sons, of Indiana, in whose employ he remained six years. In 1885 he opened his present clothing and gents' furnishing goods establishment. He has a neat and well-arranged salesroom and keeps a large and finely selected stock of goods. He has built up a good trade and always given satisfaction to the public in the quality and prices of his goods. He is also employed by the Pittsburg owners of the Saltsburg Natural Gas company to act as the superintendent of their business at Blairsville. He is a republican in politics and a member of Blairsville Conclave, No. 178, Independent Order of Heptasophs. Mr. Kinkaid is energetic and enterprising and has good assurance of future success.

J. AUSTIN KINTER, a member of the successful firm of Kinter & Hicks, and the descendant of a family noted for its longevity, is a son of Peter and Sallie (Smith) Kinter, and was born in Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1848. The Kinter family is of Irish descent. Philip Kinter (great-great-grandfather) emigrated from Ireland to Huntingdon county, Pa. He married Barbara King, and one of their sons, John Kinter (great-grandfather), was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1808 he removed to what is now Grant township, Indiana county, settling near Kinterhill, the highest point in the township, which was named after him. He married Isabella Findley and died when he was eighty-two years old. His wife lived to be ninety-one years of age. They had ten children, one of whom, Henry, served in the United States army during the war of 1812. Archibald Kinter (grandfather) was born in this State, lived to be eighty-eight years old, and followed the occupation of farming until his death. Peter Kinter (father) was born in Washington township, where he has lived all his life and been engaged in farming. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a prominent republican and has been elected and served one term of three years as jury commissioner of the county. On the 21st day of November, 1833, he married Sallie Smith, a native of this county, who died September 12, 1884.

J. Austin Kinter was reared on his father's farm and after attending the public schools of Washington township and the academy at Homer City, he worked for several years on a farm during the summer and taught school in the winter. On the 23d of August, 1864, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Co. F, 206th reg., Pa. Vols., for a term of one year. He was mustered out of service June 26, 1865. His regiment (206th) had the honor of being the first regiment to enter Richmond after its evacuation by the Confederates, and to fling to the breeze, over its historic walls, the stars and stripes of the Union. He was one of the youngest soldiers who enlisted from Indiana county. After his return from the army, he filled the office of justice of the peace at Jacksonville for two years, and when removing from the town he resigned and then became a clerk with different merchants of Blairsville until 1888, when he went into partnership with Isaac Hicks.

The firm of Kinter & Hicks have built up a substantial trade, and deal in groceries, flour



J. P. Kleingrunder

and feed. This spring they were compelled to build a larger storeroom to accommodate their growing trade.

On July 31, 1873, he married Miranda Wolfe, daughter of George Wolfe, of Centre township. They have five children: Mertie, Metta, Claire, Willis and George.

J. A. Kinter is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and in political matters always supports the republican ticket. He is one of the enterprising, prosperous citizens of Blairsville and is always interested in the advancement of his town.

ISRAEL PUTMAN KLINGENSMITH, M.D., F.S.S, a promising and leading physician and surgeon of Blairsville, was born near Jeanette, in Hempfield (now Penn) township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 18th, 1850, and is a son of Isaac and Christina (Wegley) Klingensmith. Among the early settlers of Westmoreland county was a body of Germans from the eastern part of the State, noted for their sturdy character and thrift. Of these was John Klingensmith, the great-grandfather of Doctor Klingensmith. In politics the Klingensmiths were chiefly democrats and by hereditary association attached to the Lutheran church. His son Abraham was born in 1798, was a farmer and owned near Jeannette, the farm long known as the Old Salt Works or Klingensmith farm. He married Elizabeth Eicher (born Oct. 18th, 1802–died Oct. 11th, 1875) and died 1864. The eldest of his five children was Isaac Klingensmith (father of the doctor), who was born April 15, 1821, in Penn township, Westmoreland county, where he still resides. He is an extensive farmer and gives some attention to stock-raising; a member and elder of the Evangelical Lutheran church; and a respected citizen of the community where he has spent seventy years. On April 1st, 1849, he married Christina Wegley (born in Hempfield township Sept. 27th, 1822), and who, like her husband, is a member of the Lutheran church. To them were born Israel Putman and a daughter, still unmarried. Mrs. Klingensmith is a daughter of Jacob Wegley (maternal grandfather, born Jan. 17th, 1795), who married Elizabeth Heasley, June 24th, 1819, and died Sept. 6th, 1870. He was a son of Abraham and Christina (Briney) Wegley and a grandson of John and Christina (Johnston) Wegley, natives of Northampton county, who removed to Westmoreland county in 1773. The Wegleys have generally been lutherans in faith, farmers by occupation, and democrats in politics.

Israel P. Klingensmith received his education in the public schools and academies of his native county and at Capital university, Columbus, Ohio.

After reading medicine with Dr. J. W. B. Kamerer, of Greensburg, Pa., and with the celebrated surgeon, Prof. Samuel W. Gross, of Philadelphia, he entered Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and was graduated March 11th, 1875.

Upon graduation he was entrusted, for two months, with the practice of Dr. J. S. Miller, of New Derry, and in July located at Derry Station, a prosperous town of Westmoreland county on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here he soon built up an extensive and paying practice. As was natural to a pupil of Dr. Gross, he gave special attention to surgery, and his skill in this department soon became widely known. A wider field offering at Blairsville, he removed in 1883 to that town. Here by his rare professional skill and attainments, and the conscientious discharge of his duties as a physician and surgeon, he has built up a large and lucrative practice and, as formerly at Derry, special demand has been made upon his surgical skill. Since 1876 he has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad.

The medical society of the State of Pennsylvania sent Dr. Klingensmith in 1878 as a dele-

gate to the West Virginia Medical Society, in session at Weston, W. Va. While at Derry he was made president of the Westmoreland County Medical society, and is now a member and Ex-President of the Indiana County Medical society. He is also a member of the medical society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Medical association, the British Medical association; a corresponding member of the New York academy of Anthropology, and the Medico-Legal society of New York; a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, and a member of the National Association of railway surgeons.

Dr. Klingensmith has published, largely in connection with his membership in these societies, as follows:—

"Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *Medical Record*, Aug. 25th, 1883, Vol. 24, page 204. Read before the Westmoreland County Medical society, May 1st, 1883.

"Calomel in Diphtheria," *Medical Record*, July 12th, 1884, Vol. 26, page 36.

"Incontinence of Urine," *Archives of Pœdiatrics*, Sept. 1884, Vol. 1, page 557.

"Hay Asthma," read in section of Laryngology, Ninth International Medical congress, held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 5-9, 1887. Transactions, Vol. 4, page 11.

"A New Antiseptic Pocket Surgical Case," *Medical Record*, June 27th, 1890, Vol. 37, page 737.

It may be here noted in furtherance of his literary and professional work, the doctor has acquired a large and valuable library, and on the side of general literature, rich in an extensive collection of English poetry. This library, which is especially full and complete in surgical literature, is supplemented by an equally extensive and complete surgical armamentarium.

On September 13th, 1883, shortly prior to his removal to Blairsville, Dr. Klingensmith married Mary Caroline Brunot. Their union has been blest with three children: Hilary Brunot, Mary Christina and William Isaac.

Mrs. Klingensmith is a daughter of Hilary J. Brunot, a leading citizen of Greensburg, Pa., a descendant of the old and highly honorable Brunot family of France, and whose grandfather, the celebrated Dr. Felix Brunot, was a foster-brother of Gen. Lafayette.

Dr. Klingensmith is a vestryman of St. Peter's church, Blairsville, and in politics a democrat. He is courteous and sociable, public-spirited and endowed with strong will-power. His sociable disposition early led the doctor to become a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He passed rapidly through the four bodies located at Greensburg: namely, Westmoreland Lodge, No. 518, F. A. M., Urania R. A. Chapter, No. 192; Olivet Council Royal and Select Masters No. 13, and Kedron Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar. In addition he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, both of Pittsburg. As he ascended, the interests of the doctor widened, and he was made a member of Philadelphia Conclave, No. 8, Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, and becoming a member of the Royal Masonic Rite he was made Deputy Grand Representative for Pennsylvania. About the same time he was complimented with Honorary membership (33°, 90°, 95°) in the Sovereign Sanctuary of Canada. After a period of five years the doctor was elected, in 1888, Very Illurtrious Junior Grand Master of Ceremonies, Royal Masonic Rite U. S. A., embracing Orders and Degrees as follows:—The Ancient and Honorable Order of Royal Ark Mariners; The Royal Oriental Order of Sikha and Sat B'Hai; The Ancient and Primitive, Oriental and Egyptian Reformed Rites, 4° to 33°; Rite of Mizraim, 4° to 90°; The Supreme Rite of Memphis and the Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis, 4° to 96°.

With this interest in the principles of good-fellowship characteristic of Masonry, and furthered in this interest by his position as a surgeon and physician, the Doctor is also a member of many of the fraternal and benevolent associations and organizations which promote good will and co-operation in these United States.

SAMUEL S. LOWRY, D.D.S., a popular young dentist of Blairsville, is a son of Dr. Mortimer B. and Lizzie (Davis) Lowry, and was born at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1861. The Lowry family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and one of its members, Dr. Samuel Lowry (grandfather), was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and was for many years a practicing physician of Strattonville, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. His son, Dr. Mortimer B. Lowry (father), was born at Strattonville, Pa., in 1841, and has been a successful dentist for thirty years, twenty-five of which he has spent at Brookville, where he has a large patronage. He married Lizzie Davis, daughter of Chester Davis, of Blairsville. He is an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a republican in politics. His wife died in 1888, in the forty-seventh year of her age. Her father, Chester Davis (maternal grandfather), is also of Scotch-Irish descent, and is engaged in the furniture business at Blairsville.

Samuel S. Lowry was reared at Brookville, and attended the public schools of that place. From early boyhood he showed a taste and aptitude for dentistry and leaving school he studied that profession with his father for six years and then became a student in a leading dental college from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. In the fall of the same year he located at Blairsville for the practice of dentistry. His work has been of a character to recommend him to the public as a skilled and honest dentist and his patrons are rapidly increasing in number. His dental parlors are well furnished and equipped with the late appliances of his profession. He makes a specialty of operative dentistry, and his six years' experience in his father's office well qualified him for the success which he has achieved at the very beginning of his career. In politics Dr. Lowry is a republican, but does not allow political matters to take much of his attention from his business. Dr. Lowry is a courteous gentleman and well read upon dentistry and all subjects relating to or in any way connected with it.

"RICHARD BUTLER McCABE first saw the light in the county of Cumberland, now Perry, Pa., on the 5th of August, 1792. His grandfather, Owen McCabe (in the colonial records erroneously called McKibe), was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country at an early age. His first home was in Lancaster county, where he intermarried with Catherine Sears, and subsequently moved, with his wife and eldest son, James, the father of Richard, to Sherman's Valley; these two were the first men who settled in the valley. Their settlement was named Tyrone township, in memory of the childhood's home of the elder McCabe. Tyrone iron works and Tyrone City, on the Central railroad, also derive their name from the same hardy pioneer.

"When the war of Independence broke out the brave old pioneer, with two hardy and stalwart sons, Robert and William, in company with Nicholas Hughes, Richard's maternal grandfather, and two equally gallant sons, shouldered arms and went to Bunker Hill.

"From the family of our subject's mother descended the founders of many distinguished families of the south and west. James McCabe, the father of Richard, was regarded by his cotemporaries as a man of the purest integrity,

scrupulously conscientious in all his dealings, brave, kind and generous. Before Forbes approached Fort Duquesne, or Armstrong burnt Kittanning, a company was formed at or near Carlisle, the first that ever, in Pennsylvania, pursued the Indians as far as the Allegheny mountains. James McCabe was a lieutenant in that company.

"He accompanied General Arnold upon his famous expedition up the Kennebec, and across into Canada, and being by the heroic Montgomery when he fell at Quebec, was the first to raise him from the ground. He fought gallantly in many battles, and after the revolution returned home broken in health by the terrible exposure to which he had been subjected.

"In 1795 Lieut. McCabe died, leaving the subject of this sketch to the care and control of the widowed mother. He learned the trade of carpenter, but soon went to Philadelphia, and some time afterwards became a clerk in a Pittsburg store. Leaving the Iron City, he acted for several years as a manager of iron-works. He read law at Richmond, Va., and Harrisburg, was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice at Huntingdon. Subsequently he came to Blairsville (1830), where he resided until his death, January 10, 1860.

"His antiquarian researches were extensive, and to him we are indebted for the preservation of much of the early history of western Pennsylvania. His 'Brady' and other sketches are found in nearly every history of the State. At the close of his life he was engaged upon a 'Biography of the Priest of the Allegheny mountains' — the Russian prince Gallitzin, which promised to be a most charming and interesting work."

In 1820 he married Sarah A., daughter of John Holland. To their union were born eleven children.

During the time he resided at Blairsville he was elected and served one term as prothonotary of Indiana county.

JOSEPH MOORHEAD. The *Blairsville Enterprise*, since it came into the hands of Joseph Moorhead, has had a strong hold upon the public by its honest independence in all things and in being a thoroughly pure newspaper in which there is no objectionable reading. Joseph Moorhead is a son of Hon. Samuel and Martha (Bell) Moorhead, and was born in Burrell township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1829. The Moorhead and Bell families trace their trans-Atlantic ancestry back to the north of Ireland. Samuel Moorhead, paternal grandfather of Joseph Moorhead, was born in 1769, in Cumberland county. He learned the trade of tanner and then removed to the northern part of Westmoreland county where there was no tannery and consequently sold his leather as fast as he could manufacture it for many years. He purchased eight or ten farms, became very wealthy and died in 1853, aged eighty-four years. His son, Hon. Samuel Moorhead (father), was born in Burrell township, this county, where he was engaged largely during his life-time in farming. He was a presbyterian and a democrat, built the dam below Blairsville on the old Pennsylvania canal and died in 1848, aged fifty-seven years. He was a man of keen perception and remarkably good judgment. In 1830, Gov. George Wolf appointed him associate judge of the courts of Indiana county, which position he held very creditably for six years. Judge Moorhead married Martha Bell, who was a member of the Presbyterian church. She was a daughter of John Bell (maternal grandfather), who removed, in early life, from Cumberland to Westmoreland county.

Joseph Moorhead was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools. He was engaged in farming until 1863, when, in July of that year, he enlisted in Co. A, 101st regiment, Pa. Vols. He served until April, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Camp Reynolds, Allegheny county,

and returned home to resume charge of his farm. In 1886 he removed to Blairsville and became editor and proprietor of the *Blairsville Enterprise*, which had been started in 1880. It is a quarto of eight columns to the page, filled with carefully selected reading matter and containing, in condensed form, all the important county news and local happenings. Among other commendable features of the paper, it gives a complete and accurate church and society directory of Blairsville. It is republican in politics and has attained a circulation of seven hundred copies.

In 1852, Mr. Moorhead married for his first wife Rebecca Armel, daughter of Isaac Armel, of Burrell township. She died in 1870, leaving three children: Richard E., George R. and Jessie M. Mr. Moorhead was re-married in 1871, to Rebecca Hosack, daughter of Alexander Hosack, of Burrell township. To this second union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: John W., Harry S., Joseph P., Alice C. and Myrtilla B.

Joseph Moorhead is a republican and an elder of the Blairsville Presbyterian church. He is a member of Blairsville Lodge, No. 9, Order of Solon, and Findley Patch Post, No. 137, Grand Army of the Republic. On July 24, 1890, he was appointed, by President Harrison, postmaster of Blairsville, for a term of four years. Mr. Moorhead has aimed in journalism to give the public a clean and pure paper, devoted to the true interests of Blairsville and Indiana county and success has crowned his efforts.

SAMUEL HOWARD SHEPLEY, A.M., whose death occurred November 18, 1874, was born at Quincy, Mass., March 5, 1810. He fitted for college at an academy in New Hampshire, and was graduated from Bowdoin college, Maine, in the class of 1833. After graduation he was principal of an academy for two years and then entered Andover Theological seminary to study for the Christian ministry, but completed his course at Bangor Theological seminary. He was licensed to preach in June, 1838, and in October was ordained pastor of the Congregational church of New Gloucester, Maine. In 1848 he returned to teaching, and in 1852 became principal of the Blairsville Female seminary, which position he filled most acceptably for thirteen years.

The following tribute is paid to his memory by Rev. George Hill, D.D.: "His last years were spent without any direct pastoral or educational charge, but he was not idle. He preached, as opportunity offered, in vacant churches and in the pulpits of his brethren in the ministry, many of whom are indebted to him for valuable help in time of need. He loved the prayer-meeting and especially the monthly concert, and contributed by his presence and his words of cheer to make them interesting and attractive to others. He was always deeply interested in revivals of religion, and his very last public address, made at the October meeting of Presbytery, was on this subject, when it, at his suggestion, was before that body for conference and prayer. He was even then suffering great pain from the disease which terminated his life. After a sleepless night he returned home, in the early morning, to lie down upon the bed from which, six weeks later, good men carried him to his burial. These weeks, particularly the last two, were weeks of severe suffering, amounting much of the time to extreme agony. But no word of complaint or impatience, not even a groan escaped his lips. He often expressed the desire to fly away and be at rest; but he was willing to wait, and did patiently wait all the days of his appointed time until his change came."

ANTES SNYDER. One regarded as an authority upon railroad engineering in the western part of the State is Antes Snyder, of

Blairsville, engineer of right of way, Pennsylvania Railroad Division, and a grandson of Governor Simon Snyder, after whom Snyder county, Pennsylvania, was named. He was born at Selinsgrôve, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1836, and is a son of George A. and Ann Ellen (Duncan) Snyder. Governor Snyder's father, Anthony Snyder, was a mechanic, who came, in 1758, from Germany to this State, where he died in 1774. Governor Snyder was born in Lancaster county, November 5, 1759, and died near Selinsgrove, Pa., November 9, 1819. He learned the trade of tanner, and in 1784 removed to Selinsgrove, where he became a large land-owner, a prosperous business man and a popular and influential democratic leader. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, was speaker of the house for six terms and originated the "hundred-dollar act," which embodied the arbitration principles and provided for the trial of causes where the amount in question was less than $100. In 1808, 1811 and 1814 he was elected on the democratic ticket as governor of Pennsylvania by majorities ranging between twenty thousand and fifty thousand. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and made an excellent governor. In 1817 he was elected as a member of the State senate, and two years later died on November 9, 1819, aged sixty years. He married, and one of his sons was George A. Snyder (father), who was born in the latter part of the last century and removed to Williamsport, Pa., where he resided until his death. He was a lawyer by profession, a unitarian in religion and married Ann Ellen Duncan, who was a native of Lycoming county.

Antes Snyder was reared at Selinsgrove and Pottstown and received his early education in the public schools of the former and the private schools of the latter place. Leaving school, he studied civil and topographical engineering with his uncle, Capt. Pollston, who was a graduate of West Point Military academy and a civil engineer on the Reading railroad. After completing his studies with his uncle he was engaged in the engineering department of the Reading railroad and remained on that road as an engineer until 1857. He then went to Farrandsville, Clinton county, where he assumed charge of a rolling mill and coal mines, which were well understood to be the individual property at that time of Christina, queen of Spain. In 1859 he left Farrandsville and went to New Jersey, where he had charge of the construction of the railroad from Millville to Cape May. In 1863 he came to Blairsville and completed the construction of the Western Pennsylvania railroad from Blairsville to Allegheny city, which had been undertaken by the Northwestern railroad company, which had failed when the road was nearly graded. After the completion of the last-named road he removed (1869) to Freeport, Armstrong county, and was in charge of the construction of the Butler Branch of the Western Pennsylvania R. R. In 1871 he left the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and was engaged for two years in the lumber business, first at Freeport and then in Pittsburg. In 1873 he again accepted service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has remained in their employ ever since. He was stationed by the company at Springdale, Allegheny county, from 1873 to 1876, and in Johnstown, Cambria county, from 1876 to 1879. Since the last-named year he has resided at Blairsville and been in charge of the office of engineer of the right of way.

In 1866 he united in marriage with Emma F. Evans, daughter of Robert Evans, of Blairsville, but formerly of Lancaster county. They have four children: Fannie E., Ellen D., Antes L. and Emma.

Antes Snyder is a republican in politics. He is a warden and vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, and owns a pleasant and comfortable home at Blairsville, where he is highly respected as a gentleman and a citizen.

SAMUEL D. STIFFEY, a well-established and active dealer in stoves and tinware at Blairsville, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Altman) Stiffey, and was born in Black Lick township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1842. His father, Daniel Stiffey, was born in Prussia, in 1790, and early in life emigrated from that country to eastern Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years. He eventually established himself in Black Lick township, where he followed his trade of reed-maker and at the same time was engaged in farming. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church until his death, which occurred in 1844, when he was fifty-nine years of age. He married Mary Altman, who was a member of the old family of Altmans in Black Lick township, who had taken up a tract of land in 1796, known as the "Deserted Village," from the fact that on it had been an Indian camping-ground for many years. In the house in which she was born, she was afterward married and also died. She was a humble and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a daughter of Philip Altman, a farmer, who was born December 28, 1763, and died May 29, 1813.

Samuel D. Stiffey was reared on his father's farm, attended the common schools of Black Lick township and at the age of eighteen years went to Blairsville, where he learned the trade of tinner, serving an apprenticeship of three years. During the second year of the late war (August 15, 1862) he enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until May 24, 1863, when his regiment was mustered out of service. He was in several engagements on the Rappahannock and fought under General Hooker, at Chancellorsville. After his return from the army he worked at his trade until 1865, when he and his brother, William Stiffey, formed a partnership, bearing the firm title of W. A. Stiffey & Bro., and became dealers in stoves, tinware, etc. He retired from this partnership in October, 1865. His brother continued the business until his death, in February, 1886, when Samuel D. Stiffey purchased the store and stock of goods of the administrators of his brother's estate, and has continually added to his stock until now his establishment is one of the largest of its kind in his section of the county. He is located on Market street, and always furnishes promptly anything called for in his line of business.

In 1870 he married Martha Green, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Green. Mr. and Mrs. Stiffey have two sons and one daughter: Annie L., Frank and Harry E.

He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for many years. He is a temperance advocate and an able and active supporter of the prohibition party. He has served as assistant burgess of his borough, and has held the office of overseer of the poor for the last ten years. Mr. Stiffey is a member of Chosen Friends, Order of the Iron Hall, and Royal Society of Good Fellows. Thoroughgoing and prompt in business, Mr. Stiffey has continually increased his patronage and ranks among the honorable and substantial citizens of the county.

ROBERT G. STITT, of the enterprising livery firm of Stitt & Bender, is a son of John A. and Nancy B. (Wickson) Stitt, and was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1852. The Stitt family is of Irish descent. John A. Stitt (father) was born in 1826. In his youth he was a canal boatman, and ran a boat on the old Pennsylvania canal until the latter was sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company. He then entered the employ of the railroad company, in which he remained until 1888, when he retired from active life. He resides at Blairsville, where he has made his home since 1865. He married Nancy B. Wickson. He is a republi-

can, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member.

Robert G. Stitt was reared at Blairsville and received a common-school education. During the early part of his life, he worked in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, first as a fireman and then as an engineer on freight and passenger trains running on their road between Altoona and Pittsburgh. From 1884 to the spring of 1889 he kept a butcher shop at Blairsville. In August, 1889, he went into partnership with F. B. Bender, and engaged in the livery business, under the firm-name of Stitt & Bender. They have a large stock of fine buggies and first-class driving and riding horses, and, although they have been in their present business but one year, yet they have already secured, by fair dealing and courteous attention to the public, a large patronage.

In 1876, Robert G. Stitt married Sarah Morford, daughter of Stephen Morford, of Derry township, Westmoreland county. Their union has been blest with two children: Ella S., and Walter B.

He is a strict adherent to the principles and tenets of the Republican party. In his former positions on the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania railroad, Robert G. Stitt gained considerable knowledge of human nature, which has been of great benefit to him in his later business ventures. Courteous in manner, always to be relied upon in whatever he promises, he has gained the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LINTLER TURNER, a reliable business man of Blairsville and a commissioned officer in the 5th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, is a son of James M. and Matilda (Lintler) Turner, and was born in Butler township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1857. His grandfather, James Turner, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, but removed to Centre township, Indiana county, early in life. He was a fuller by trade, but when he removed to Indiana county, he bought a farm which he tilled during the remainder of his life. He was an honest, upright man, who commanded the respect of his neighbors. He married and reared a family. One of his sons, James M. Turner (father), was born near Jacksonville, Centre township, and received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1858 he returned to Indiana county, to what is known as "Campbell's Mills," in Burrell township, and opened a general mercantile store which he sold in 1868, and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Smith. They opened an office in Burrell township, on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, where they have since dealt largely in coal, under the firm-name of Smith & Turner. They have an extensive patronage, and not only furnish coal to local dealers, but also, as wholesale dealers, ship it in large quantities to distant points. Mr. Turner is an elder in the Blairsville Presbyterian church, of which he has been for many years an active member. He is a pronounced temperance man and an ardent supporter of the Prohibition party. He married Matilda Lintler, who was born in Burrell township, and died in 1880.

William L. Turner was reared on his father's farm and attended the Blairsville academy, where he made a specialty of the study of civil engineering, which he followed for the first four years after he left the academy. Since 1884, he has been engaged with his father in the coal business, at Blairsville. He is a member of Co. D, 5th regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and on February 7, 1888, was appointed second sergeant of the company to which he belongs, and in July of the same year was promoted to the office of first sergeant. On May 10, 1889, he was elected first lieutenant of his company and has served as such ever since.

Co. D is composed of citizens of Blairsville, and is well spoken of. Lieutenant Turner is courteous and obliging and gives strict attention to his business, which demands the larger part of his time.

RICHARD W. WEHRLE, one of the leading jewelers of the progressive borough of Blairsville, is a son of Blossous and Cornelia (Tinthoff) Wehrle, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1853. His father, Blossous Wehrle, was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1809, and learned the trade of jeweler in his native country, from which he emigrated, in 1828, to the United States. He located at Indiana, where he was engaged in the jewelry business until his death, in 1887. Like most of the citizens who have learned their trades in the Fatherland, he was a complete master of his trade in all of its details. Endowed with energy and industry and being known as a fine workman, he was successful in his particular line of business. He was a devout member of the Catholic church, a supporter of the Democratic party, and was held in high estimation by his friends and neighbors. He married Cornelia Tinthoff, daughter of William Tinthoff, of Indiana. She was also a consistent member of the Catholic church, and died in that faith in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Wehrle sleep in the Catholic cemetery at Indiana.

Richard W. Wehrle was reared at Indiana, attended the public schools of that borough, and then served an apprenticeship in the jewelry business with his father and the firm of S. M. Tinthoff, at Brookville, Jefferson county. He opened a jewelry store in 1873, at Blairsville, which he has carried on successfully ever since. A skilled workman, a pleasant, genial, courteous gentleman, and withal possessing a keen sense of business honor, he has secured the esteem of the community, and with that a lucrative trade. In 1889 he purchased two stone quarries, both of which are situated in Indiana county, and from these he is shipping blue stone and Belgium-block paving stone to Pittsburgh. In connection with the sale of stone, he is also dealing in coal.

He is a strong democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church of Blairsville, and Lodge No. 355, Free & Accepted Masons. His jewelry establishment is located on Main street, and he has a large and choice stock of watches, clocks and silverware. He gives special attention and direct supervision to repairs of all kinds of work in his line of business. He is a first-class workman and has many friends within the circle of his acquaintance.

REV. ISAAC WILLIAM WILEY, M. D., D.D., LL.D., one of the early missionaries to China and a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, was born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1825. At fourteen years of age he entered an academy to fit himself for college, hoping to be a minister. Although licensed at eighteen, yet his health failed him and he did not enter the ministry, but afterwards read medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York. In 1846 he came to Blairsville, where he practiced with fair success until 1850, when he offered himself to the Philadelphia conference as a minister, but there was no room for him. Dr. Durbin then prevailed upon him to go to China as a medical missionary. He remained in China until 1853, when his wife died and he came back to the United States. From 1854 to 1858 he filled a pastorate in New Jersey and then for fifteen years was principal of a seminary and editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, of Cincinnati. In 1872 he was elected as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. Twelve years later, while on an episcopal tour

he visited the missions which he had founded in Foochow, China, and died there in November, 1884, in the house in which he had resided as a missionary in 1852.

In the field of religious literature he was known as a clear writer. He published two books and edited several works of importance and value. As a pastor Dr. Wiley was useful and respected, as a teacher he was successful and popular and as an editor his taste was excellent and his style chaste. As a bishop he was prudent, deliberate and clear, and seldom made an error either in the interpretation of constitutional or parliamentary law or the selection of men for particular posts in the M. E. church.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEO. WILKINSON. Among the older business men of Blairsville, highly esteemed by all who know him, and well performing the duties of good citizenship, is Lieutenant-Colonel George Wilkinson, one of the few remaining officers of the old Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania. He was born on his father's farm in what is now the suburbs of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1815, and is a son of Mott and Phœbe (Freeman) Wilkinson. Mott Wilkinson was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1760, and served in the Revolution under his uncle, Capt. Daniel Lawrence. At the close of that war he remained to nurse his uncle, who was sick, and when the latter had recovered they left their quarters in the old Dravo prison to follow the trail of their company on its homeward march through the woods by marks on the trees. They had five pounds of biscuit, and after these were consumed they lived for nine days on mountain tea and berries. Finally this scant food supply gave out and they cooked to a crisp and ate the bottoms of their buckskin pantaloons. At this juncture, when about to perish, one of their comrades came back to them with a few pounds of horse beef, which enabled them to reach home. Shortly after this Mott Wilkinson removed to the site of Scranton, Pa., where he purchased land and cleared out a farm, which is now included in the suburbs of that city. In 1820 he came to Black Lick township, this county, where he followed farming for eight years and then removed to Bairdstown, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, at which place he died on December 4, 1856, when lacking but four years of being a centenarian. He was of English descent, was a whig and afterwards a republican, and with all of his family belonged to the M. E. church. He married Phœbe Freeman, a native of Connecticut, who died May 7, 1855, aged sixty-five years. They had eight children: Lucy Turner, Elisha, James, Phœbe Geer, Dennison, John, Deborah Goff and Col. George.

George Wilkinson was reared on his father's Indiana county farm and at Blairsville. He received his education in the subscription schools of his day and learned the trade of stone-mason and bricklayer, which he followed for three years. He then began contracting, in which business he was actively engaged until a few years ago.

Mr. Wilkinson superintended the building of the masonry work on the West Penn Branch R. R. from the intersection to Blairsville, and, with his brother Dennison, built all of the substantial brick houses of Blairsville, which were erected prior to 1876. In 1872 he assumed charge of his present hotel, the well-known Union House.

At an early age Mr. Wilkinson became interested in military matters, and on August 12, 1849, was commissioned by Gov. Johnson as captain of the "Blairsville Blues." Nine years later Gov. Packer commissioned him captain of the "Washington Blues," and on June 6, 1859, issued a commission to him as lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment Uniformed Militia

W. W. Miller

of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was sworn into the Union service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was placed in command of a force stationed at Alexandria, Va., in charge of a camp for wounded soldiers and escaping southern negroes. After three months' service in this position, and seeing no opportunity of being transferred to the front, he resigned and returned home.

In 1835 he married Mary Ann Geer, daughter of James Geer, of Indiana county. In 1843 Mrs. Wilkinson died, leaving one son, Albert, who is also dead. In 1844 Mr. Wilkinson re-married, his second wife being Nancy J. Brown, a daughter of Samuel Brown, of Indiana county, and who has borne him five children, of whom four are living: Gilmore, Charles, Freeman and Elizabeth, wife of Delos Hetrick, who is a druggist at Indiana.

Col. Wilkinson is a charter member of Palladium Lodge, No. 346, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized thirty years ago. He is an earnest methodist and contributed more to build the present Methodist Episcopal church of Blairsville than any other man in the county.

In 1855 he removed with his family to Lacrosse, Wis., but, not liking the country, after a six weeks' residence returned to Blairsville. He went by boat, and when on the Mississippi river, opposite Keokuk, Iowa, a terrific storm came up and they would have been destroyed if Col. Wilkinson had not (when every other man refused) swam to the Iowa shore with a line by which the boat was brought to land. His hotel, the Union House, was erected in 1855 and enlarged in 1876. It now has twenty-two rooms and is thorough in all of its appointments and arrangements for accommodating the traveling public. Mr. Wilkinson started in life with nothing but his trade and good health and is now the largest tax-payer of Blairsville, besides owning a valuable farm adjoining the borough.

MARTIN M. WILSON. It is as a business man of phenomenal success that Martin M. Wilson is now best known, after having successively won a reputation in telegraphy and in the wider field of railway management. He was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1854, and is a son of John H. and Eliza J. (Morford) Wilson. The Wilson family, as the name clearly indicates, is of Scotch origin and James Wilson, the grandfather of Martin M. Wilson, was born near Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia). He came to Blairsville, where he followed contracting until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He then entered the United States service as the commander of a wagon train. He was with the Army of the Center, under Gen. Scott, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, in which vicinity he died with yellow fever. One of his sons was John H. Wilson (father), who was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1834, and died at his home at Blairsville, on July 6, 1862, aged twenty-eight years. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was actively engaged, during his life-time, as a carpenter and bridge-builder. He was a republican in politics and latterly a consistent member of the Blairsville Methodist Episcopal church. He was a stirring and energetic man, who had many friends within the circle of his acquaintance. He married Eliza Jane Morford, who is a daughter of Stephen and Amy (Davis) Morford and was born in August, 1835, at Blairsville, where she now resides and is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of two children: Martin M., and John E., a carpenter and bridge-builder.

Martin M. Wilson was reared at Blairsville and received his education in the public schools of that place. He then learned telegraphy and was engaged as a telegraph operator in Allegheny city, on the Pa. R. R., before he was sixteen years of age. So assiduously did he apply

himself to the duties of his position that he soon became a safe and expert operator. In the midst of making a very creditable record as a telegraph operator, he was transferred to clerical work and for twenty years was employed as chief clerk and assistant agent in various offices along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and also as chief clerk and paymaster for the entire division from January, 1879, to January, 1890. On January 1, 1890, he resigned his position with the Pennsylvania Railroad company in order to give needed attention to his own individual business enterprises, some of which were assuming proportions of considerable magnitude. Among the many enterprises in which he has been interested for several years is the Cheswick Land company, of which he is secretary, the Wood Alcohol company, in which he is a director, and the Bagdad coal company, of which he is secretary. But the largest and one of the most important enterprises in which he has invested is the Feldmann Quarry company, which owns four hundred acres of land, of which one hundred is underlaid with the Ligonier granite blue stone. Mr. Wilson is general manager of this company and steadily employs a force of one hundred and fifty men in quarrying this rock and shipping it to different points throughout the United States. It is well adapted for a building stone and when properly dressed resists well the action of the weather and presents a handsome appearance. This quarry is located on the Bolivar Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and from it he ships, on an average, three thousand blocks of stone per day, which is mainly used for paving.

On September 3, 1879, Mr. Wilson married Anna Maher, daughter of William Maher, a banker of Blairsville. To this union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Ralph M., Mary Ida and Louisa E.

M. M. Wilson is a member of the Blairsville town council, Blairsville Council, No. 831, Royal Arcanum, and Blairsville Assembly, No. 82, Royal Society of Good Fellows. He is a republican in political opinion. He is a natural and persistent hard worker and has always been remarkably successful. Mr. Wilson is a notable example of an enterprising, wide-awake, self-made man. Whatever he is and whatever he has accomplished is due to his own energy and effort. It has been chiefly through his agency that several of the companies, with which he has been connected for several years, have entered upon their present careers of increasing prosperity and wealth.

ISAAC WYNN, a prosperous business man of Blairsville, and one of the leading brick manufacturers of the county, is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Bitner) Wynn, and was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1837. His father, Jonathan Wynn, was born March 1, 1804, in Somerset county, and came, when a young man, to Blairsville, where he followed brickmaking in the summer and shoemaking in the winter. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a republican in politics. He was an upright and energetic man, and at the time of his death, in 1851, was in the very matured prime of manhood. He married Elizabeth Bitner, February 5, 1829, who was a daughter of John Bitner, and was born September 9, 1807, in Westmoreland county, in the beautiful, historic and far-famed "Ligonier Valley." She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and passed away February 4, 1867, when in the sixtieth year of her age.

Isaac Wynn received his education in the public schools of Blairsville. When but a boy he commenced working in his father's brick-yard, and has continued in the brickmaking business ever since. In 1860 he bought the old homestead of his brothers and their heirs, together with the brick-yard, which furnishes

an excellent quality of clay for red paving and building brick, and for which he finds a ready sale. In the spring of 1890 he took his only son, Henry T., in partnership with him, under the firm-name of I. Wynn & Son. They have enlarged the brick-yard to its present capacity, and are able to manufacture many thousand bricks per day. They employ fifteen men, and have a constant demand for their brick both at home and abroad.

On December 21, 1869, he married Fannie Triece, daughter of Henry Triece, and their marrlage has been blest with eight children, one son and seven daughters: Henry T., Nettie, Lillie Belle, Susan, Blanche, Ida, Mary, Hannah and Annie Laurie, who died January 2, 1887.

Isaac Wynn is a republican, but is not a bigot or extremist in political matters. He is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 1, Chosen Friends. His brick works are well fitted with all modern machinery and everything necessary for the manufacture of first-class brick, and Mr. Wynn, being a practical brickmaker himself, is enabled to give his business an intelligent, close and thorough supervision. He has a pleasant and comfortable home at Blairsville, where he always welcomes and hospitably entertains his many friends.

MAJOR WILSON KNOTT was a son of Joseph and Isabella (Wilson) Knott, and was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1789. Mrs. Knott was a daughter of Col. James and Isabella (Barr) Wilson, who were pioneer settlers of western Pennsylvania.

He was reared on a farm, and soon after attaining his majority became captain of a company which he commanded during the war of 1812. After nearly two years' service in that war he returned to his native county, and in 1830 came to Blairsville, where he resided for several years. He then removed to New Jersey, but returned to Blairsville in 1849 and remained there until his death, in 1856.

In 1812 he married Rebecca Wallace, who was a daughter of Peter Wallace, of "Wallace Fort," and died in 1867, aged eighty-one years.

Major Knott served for several years as a major in the Pennsylvania Militia. Major Knott was superintendent for nine years of the Morris canal in New Jersey, where he served as postmaster of Newark city for four years. In 1849 he returned to Blairsville, of which he was appointed postmaster and served as such until his death, in 1856.

"REV. J. A. STILLINGER, V.G., was born in Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1801. His father was born in York county, Pennsylvania, his grandfather in or near Philadelphia, and his great-grandfather in Cologne, Prussia. The latter came to Pennsylvania during the proprietary of William Penn. He assisted in forming the congregation and building the little chapel of St. Joseph's on Fourth street, Philadelphia. His mother was born in Baltimore, her father being born in France, and her mother in York county, Pennsylvania. He resided with his grandfather and grandmother, and was about three years old when they took him to themselves. In 1816 he was employed in a German printing office in Chambersburg, where he learned to read German by setting type. In 1817 he engaged in the printing office of Robert G. Harper, in Chambersburg, and remained three and a half years. In November, 1820, he entered the college of St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md., where he remained ten years. In November, 1830, he was ordained a priest, and his first mission was to the Mountain congregation and Liberty, remaining till November following, when he was appointed to the Church of Sts. Simon and Jude, of Blairsville. He also at-

tended to the Church of St. Vincent and all Westmoreland county for many years. In 1834, Fayette, Greene and Washington counties were added to his charge. In 1842 the bishop sent him to visit all the Catholic settlements as far north as the New York line. There were only three officiating priests in western Pennsylvania at that time.

"After a vigorous ministry of forty-three years, this devoted disciple of the church was found dead, after celebrating the morning Mass, September 19, 1843, in the sacristy of the church. A fit monument to his many years of service is the wonderful growth of the church in western Pennsylvania, and to him, as a faithful missionary, much of the substantial growth of the period from 1840 to 1873, is due. His many virtues will never be forgotten by the people, not only of Blairsville, but of the county and the western portion of the State."

SALTSBURG.

Historical and Descriptive.—Saltsburg, one of the principal towns of the Conemaugh Valley, is in the southwestern part of the county. It is situated on the right bank of the Conemaugh river, near the site of an old Indian village, and derived its name from the salt works in that section of the county. It is twenty miles southwest of the county-seat, ten miles northwest of Blairsville, two hundred and six miles from Washington City, and one hundred and seventy-five miles from Harrisburg. It was laid out in 1817, and received corporate honors April 16, 1838. The history of its site is given by Caldwell as follows: "The first survey in the vicinity of Saltsburg bears the date of June 20, 1769, and the application was made April 3, 1769, by William Gray. The tract was called 'Gray's Mount,' and was conveyed to J. Montgomery, May 8, 1772. The survey is numbered '363,' and the tract is described as 'situate westward of "Black Leg's Town," and on the north side of a small run, including several small springs.' An Indian trail is shown on the plat as proceeding toward Fort Pitt. The survey is signed 'Robert McCrea, D. S.'

"In the same year an application was made for a survey for a large tract lying between 'Black Leg's creek' and Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers (on part of which Saltsburg was afterwards located), by Hugh and Thomas Wilson, to whom, we are informed by Woodend, the warrant and patent were afterwards granted."

In 1817 the salt industry attracted the attention of Andrew Boggs (father of Judge Boggs, of Kittanning), and he purchased a large portion of the site of Saltsburg and laid it out in lots, which were readily bought. The first house was built in 1819, on the lot now occupied by the Presbyterian church. The first tavern was opened in 1820 by John Williams, by some authorities, while others credited Jas. Fitzgeralds as being the first hotel-keeper. In 1827 John Carson opened a tailor shop, and two years later George Johnston established a store. Dr. Kirkpatrick was the first physician to practice in the town, but Dr. Benjamin Sterrett was the first resident physician. For the succeeding fifty years after his location we find account of the following physicians at Saltsburg: John McFarland, 1833; Thomas Murray, 1837; D. R. Allison, 1844; Dr. Kier; Robert McConnoughey, 1850; H. G. Lomison and Dr. William McBryar, 1852; Jas. Morgan, 1853; H. S. Snowdon, 1854; Dr. Cunningham; S. T. Reddick, 1860; W. F. Barclay, 1866; J. L. Crawford, 1868; Thomas Carson, 1874; M. R. George and Dr. Bain, 1875, and W. S. Taylor, 1876. The leading resident physicians of Saltsburg are: Dr. W. B. Ansley, who came in 1877, and Dr. Thomas Carson, who located in 1874. In 1829 the Pennsylvania canal was completed to Saltsburg, and on May 15th of that year the "Pioneer" and "Pennsylvania" canal-boats of David Leech's line arrived at the town. During the existence of the canal the town grew rapidly in population and was an

important point on the canal as well as being the centre of the salt trade of the county, which, in 1842, amounted to seventy thousand bushels of that article. The abandonment of the canal and the decline of salt manufacturing retarded the growth of Saltsburg until 1887, when the opening of coal mines and the establishment of other industries gave a new lease of life to the town.

Saltsburg is west of the third or Indiana anticlinal axis and lies in the Fourth Great Coal basin west of the Alleghenies. On the Conemaugh river this basin is more than fifteen miles wide. "Prolonged northeast it narrows somewhat by the approach of its sides, but fifty miles to the north its dimensions are very near the same as they are on the Conemaugh.

"For convenience of discussion I have divided the basin into two parts, calling all that east of the sub-anticlinals and between them and the Indiana Axis, the Marion sub-basin, from the town of Marion, situated in the northern part of the trough; and have denominated as the Saltsburg sub-basin the portion lying between the anticlinals and the Armstrong county line.

"The Saltsburg anticlinal comes up through Westmoreland county, to cross the Conemaugh river between White's station and Kelly's, nearly three miles above Saltsburg. Northeast of this it bends slightly and runs under a high barren Measure plateau.

"It is seen, and for the last time, on Crooked creek, which it crosses near Chambersville, about three miles northeast of McKee's mill.

"At Saltsburg, as at Blairsville, the Pittsburgh coal bed crosses the Conemaugh Valley from Westmoreland into Indiana county, to run upward along the gently sloping floor of the Saltsburg sub-basin as far as West Lebanon. Below Saltsburg on the Conemaugh more than one hundred feet of Upper Productive rocks are presented in the hills; and in this condition the basin continues without much change northeastward from the river for about ten miles, when the entire Upper Productive group is thrust into the air under the influence of the rising synclinal.

"The manufacture of salt at Saltsburg dates from a period early in the present century, but the salt industry has never been very extensively carried on in the valley of the Conemaugh, and what little salt is at present produced is consumed principally in the country round about. The only works now in operation (1878) in this immediate region are those of Messrs. Waddle and Wining, close to Kelly's station, the salt water there used coming, as before stated, from the sandstone of Formation X, the top stratum of which here underlies the river bed by about six hundred feet in depth; no detailed record of the rocks pierced in drilling the holes was kept. In every case the boring was begun a few feet below the Upper Freeport coal. The supply of the salt water is unfailing, and sufficient for all the demands made upon it. As it comes from the rock it is not specially strong, and the reduction process consequently occupies considerable time. In the end, however, a good clean white salt is produced."

By one account the Saltsburg Presbyterian congregation was organized in Conemaugh township in 1796, and by another statement it did not come into existence as a church at Saltsburg until 1824. One historical writer gives the following of the churches of the place up to 1876: "Thomas Davis organized the church. Rev. Jos. Harper was the first pastor. The church was not finished until the spring of 1831. On the first day of April, same year, it was consumed by fire. The present brick structure, on the same site, was built soon after. In common with the growth of the town other societies were formed, and churches were built successively,—Methodist Episcopal church, built of frame, in 1841; first pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Phillips. Associate, now U. P., built of brick,

in 1843; church organized by Rev. Hanse Lee; first instituted pastor, Rev. Oliver P. Katz, in December, 1861. Catholic church, built of brick, on margin of borough in Conemaugh township, in 1843; first officiating priest, Rev. Stillinger. Universalist church, built of frame, in 1870; first advocate of doctrine in church, Rev. Andrew Getty. U. P. church, rebuilt of frame, in 1870. Baptist church, built of brick, in 1843; first settled pastor, Rev. Thomas Wedell."

The first bridge was the toll bridge erected in 1842. The county bridge over the Loyalhanna was built in 1847 and the Western Pennsylvania railroad bridge was erected in 1885.

The old burial-ground, on the river, laid out in 1810, was succeeded by the Presbyterian grave-yard of 1817. Edgewood cemetery consists of ten acres of ground beautifully laid out in streets, avenues and lots. The ground was purchased in 1868, for fifteen hundred dollars. In it stands "The Soldiers' Monument." The base of the monument is five feet high, upon which rests the die and cornice six feet high, and on the cornice rests the obelisk, which is twenty-five feet high. The names of the soldiers from the immediate vicinity who gave their lives in the service of their country are enclosed in a box in the base of the monument.

The Saltsburg academy was established in 1851 as the sixth academy between the Allegheny river and the Allegheny mountains. Daniel Walter started a carriage shop which was purchased in 1848 by Hail Clark and others. In 1857, Mr. Clark became sole proprietor and now has one of the largest and best equipped carriage factories in the State.

The burgesses of Saltsburg from 1838 to 1878 have been: Dr. Thomas Murray, 1838; Alexander White, 1840; Dr. John McFarland, 1841; Thompson McCrea, 1843; James R. Daugherty, 1845; David Henderson, 1846; James R. Daugherty, 1848; Alexander Fleming, 1849; James M. Hart, 1851; William McIntire, 1853; William R. Sprague, 1854; J. S. Robinson, 1855; James M. Hart, 1856; James Moore, 1858; R. A. Young, 1859, James R. Daugherty, 1861; W. I. Sterrett, 1862; John Earhart, 1863; Alex. Fleming, 1864; Hail Clark, 1865; Alex. Fleming, 1866; James Moore, 1867; S. H. Martin, 1869; Hail Clark and W. I. Sterrett, 1870; James B. Robinson, 1872; R. A. Young, 1873; George W. Freet, 1874; R. J. Portser, 1875; James Hart, 1876.

Saltsburg's most important source of income at present is the Fairbanks and Foster coal mines. They are located about a mile and a half from the town and not far from the line of the West Penn railroad. The two companies employ about three hundred and twenty-five miners. Many of the miners own their own homes, and there are no company stores or any system of orders in vogue. The men are for the most part Americans and, although not paid as high wages for mining as those at some other points, they manage to live comfortably and subsist without strikes. They come to Saltsburg for their supplies, and their trade keeps business lively. The capacity of the Fairbanks mines is at present about thirty-five cars daily, but this is likely soon to be increased. The Foster mines will also increase their present capacity of twenty-five cars. Both plants are finely equipped, having their own line of cars for shipping. Their markets extend to Canada. The mines are equipped with the latest improved apparatus, such as electric drills and steam subways. The coal is conveyed from the mines to the tipples, a distance of from one to two miles, by means of dinky engines, owned by the company. As a result of these almost constant improvements the coal companies have not been paying very heavy dividends. But the stock-holders can see in these added facilities increased assets and a better foundation for future prosperity. In connection with the Fairbanks mines are a

number of coke ovens, operated by the Saltsburg Coke company. Their product is large but never in excess of orders.

The Saltsburg Glass company was organized about a year ago, taking the then-idle plant down along the river and completely overhauling it. New buildings were put up, a ten-pot furnace substituted for the small one previously used, and elevator, box factory and other auxiliaries and conveniences provided. The output of the works is about one hundred gross of bottles per day. The prescription trade is the principal line, but a number of specialties, such as catsup and sauce bottles for Allegheny firms, are turned out in large quantities. Any one having the pleasure of going through the works will be very much surprised at their extent and completeness. The furnace room, the centre of interest, is sixty feet square. The mold room adjoining is twenty by thirty feet and is well stocked. The packing room is eighty feet long by forty feet wide, having recently been doubled in size, and is a model of convenience. The factory employs eighty men and boys. Of these twenty-one are expert glass-blowers. The other employes are generally from Saltsburg, and many are boys.

The planing mill of Davis Bros. & Co. is one of the busiest institutions of the town. They make fine stair work a specialty, and their orders in that line extend far and wide. They are young and energetic business men, and no obstacle can deter their progress.

The Saltsburg flouring mill of Patterson & Hershey looms up four stories high on the river front, and is indeed a credit to the town. It is equipped with the full roller process and is propelled by an eighty horse-power boiler and engine. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

Ever since Saltsburg has been known as a town, almost, the carriages and buggies built by Hail Clark have been equally famous. The carriage works of Mr. Clark are situated at the corner of Point and High streets. They are immense buildings, one being three stories high and 32x60 feet in dimensions, the other two stories high, thirty-two feet wide and ninety feet long. The blacksmith shop is separate in a building 25x40 feet. The capacity of the shops is about two hundred buggies per year. Mr. Clark's business pertains only to the highest class of work. His trade is large in Johnstown, Pittsburgh and other outside places. In 1890 he finished a grand buggy for a patron in California. He frequently sends buggies to Kansas. Another carriage works is along the West Penn railway, not far below the passenger depot.

High up on the bluff overlooking Saltsburg and the river stands a school for boys. The building it occupies was formerly a summer hotel. The approach to the grounds is exceedingly picturesque. The bluff is almost perpendicular, one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the river. A few hundred feet to the right is the junction of the Loyalhanna, forming the beautiful Kiskiminetas. The grounds themselves are a native forest of stately trees. In the midst of the grove, a hundred feet back from the brow of the cliff, stand the two main buildings of the school. The first one is the old hotel structure, and the second the new brick building erected one year ago, containing the chapel, a fine gymnasium, class-rooms and sleeping-rooms for twenty boys. The rooms in both buildings—for eighty boys—are furnished in the best of style for comfort and convenience. The light and heat are supplied from a plant on the grounds, running about two hundred electric lights and providing steam heat and pumping the water for the buildings from a well, drilled two hundred and twenty feet deep, to a tank of distribution. The faculty is of high order. The principals are Prof. A. W. Wilson and Prof. R. W. Fair. Mr. Wilson is the son of Mr. A. W. Wilson, of Indiana, and a brother of Prof. Robert D. Wil-

son, of the Western Theological seminary, and of Rev. S. G. Wilson, missionary to Persia.

About three and one-half miles out the West Penn railroad, in Bell township, Westmoreland county, the new town of Avonmore has been laid out. There was at first a diversity of opinion in Saltsburg as to what would be the effect of the new town on the old one, but the prevailing opinion now is that the boom will revert to and benefit Saltsburg as Jeannette did Greensburg. Capt. Albert Hicks, who will be remembered as one of the old-time conductors on the West Penn railroad, now largely interested in Leechburg's (Pa.) coal and iron interests, is one of the principal owners of the Avonmore Coal and Coke company, in Indiana county, just opposite the site of the new town.

The population of Saltsburg at each census since 1840 has been: 1840, 335; 1850, 623; 1860, 592; 1870, 659; 1880, 855; 1890, 1114.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM B. ANSLEY, M.D., president of the Indiana County Medical society, and a very successful physician of Saltsburg, is a son of James and Sarah (Spencer) Ansley, and was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1847. During the Revolutionary war his great-grandfather, John Ansley, served as a soldier in the American, while his brother commanded a company in the British army. John Ansley was a farmer and came from New Jersey to Westmoreland county, where his son, Daniel Ansley (grandfather), was born in 1798, and followed farming until 1837, when he came to this county. He died in 1858, aged sixty years. His son, James Ansley (father), was born in 1825, and is an extensive and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Rayne township. He is a deacon of the Baptist church, a republican in politics and has served as auditor of Indiana county, and justice of the peace in Rayne township. He married Sarah Spencer, who was born near Johnstown, in Cambria county, and is a member of the Baptist church.

William B. Ansley was reared on a farm. He received his literary education in Dayton academy. Leaving college, he taught several terms in the common schools. Having determined upon medicine as a life vocation, he entered the office of Dr. C. McEwen, of Plumville; after reading six months with him he entered the office of Dr. R. S. Sutton, of Pittsburgh, as a medical student. After completing the required course of reading he entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, attended three courses of lectures and was graduated from that famous institution in the class of 1867. Immediately after graduating he opened an office at Apollo, where he practiced for ten years with good success. In 1877 he came to Saltsburg, where he has been in active, continuous and successful practice ever since.

In politics Dr. Ansley is an unswerving republican. He has served, since 1882, as a member of the school board, of which he has been president during the last two years. In religious sentiment he faithfully adheres to the Baptist church and is a member and deacon of the Saltsburg church, of that denomination, in which he also serves as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a past master in the Masonic fraternity, a past grand in the I. O. O. F. and has served in various official positions in several other secret societies of which he is a member. Dr. Ansley is president of the Indiana County Medical society and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical society, in which he is serving as a member of the committee on medical legislation. He often contributes articles to the medical journals and some of these contributions have been highly spoken of by many well-qualified physicians.

His professional talent and valuable experience, as well as his kind and gentle manners and tender solicitude for the well-being of his patients, have caused him to be recognized as one of the most successful medical practitioners in the county.

THOMAS CARSON, M.D. During the last decades of the present wonderful century of progress, medicine has been as rapidly progressive as any other profession and justly stands high in the estimation of the world. Indiana county has always been favored with many skillful and eminent physicians. One of her progressive physicians of to-day is Dr. Thomas Carson, of Saltsburg, a medical practitioner of twenty-five years' successful experience. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1842, and is a son of John and Hannah (Henderson) Carson. His paternal grandfather, James Carson, came, in 1820, from Ireland to Allegheny county, this State, where he purchased a large farm. He was a successful farmer, a zealous member of the Methodist church and an enthusiastic democrat whose democracy was so strong as to cause him to disinherit his eldest son because he was a republican. He lived to be eighty years of age and his widow reached her hundredth birthday. John Carson (father) was born in Ireland and came to Pittsburgh in 1818, but soon removed to Armstrong county, where he owns a splendid and well-stocked farm of two hundred and four acres on the Indiana and Kittanning pike. He is a Jacksonian democrat, takes great interest in local political affairs and has served his township as justice of the peace and school director. He is an ardent presbyterian and a successful business man. He married Hannah Henderson, eldest daughter of William Henderson, a member of the Covenanter church, who came, in 1820, from Ireland to Allegheny county, where he was a successful farmer and became a strong republican. Mr. and Mrs. Carson celebrated their golden wedding in June, 1890. They have been the parents of seven children: Dr. Thomas, William Dr. John A., of Leechburg, (deceased); James, of Indiana; Margaret, Catherine and J. Wilson, druggist at Indiana.

Thomas Carson was reared in Armstrong county and received his education in the common schools and Elder's Ridge academy, where, in addition to the full academic course, he took special courses of study in the Greek, Latin and German languages. He read medicine with Dr. James K. Parke, of Cochran's Mills, Armstrong county, and in 1863 entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1865. On April 3, 1865, he located at Elderton, Armstrong county, and practiced his profession there until July 4, 1874. In October, 1874, he came to Saltsburg, where he has practiced successfully ever since.

In the State of Illinois, on February 2, 1866, he was married to Jennie Salina Floyd Wilson Jack, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Porter) Jack, who were natives of Westmoreland county, this State. To Dr. and Mrs. Carson have been born five children: Dr. John B., born in 1867 and now a practicing physician of Blairsville; Samuel J., born in October 1869; Dollie, who died young; Nancy H., born July 2, 1875; and an infant son which died in 1880. Mrs. Carson is a pleasant, intelligent woman, a member of the Presbyterian church and devoted to her home and family.

Dr. Thomas Carson has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-six years and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for nineteen years. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Knights & Ladies of Honor and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is medical examiner at Saltsburg for all these different orders. He is a prominent democrat and while a member of no

church, yet contributes freely to the churches of every religious denomination. He opposes the foreign missions of the churches, but gives liberally to their home missions. Dr. Carson has a fine residence on Point street, enjoys a large practice and has treated a great many poor patients free of charge. He is very fond of hunting and every fall takes a trip to the mountains for deer and wild turkey. He is genial, generous and honorable, and has become deservedly popular as a physician and a citizen.

HAIL CLARK, a leading carriage manufacturer of Saltsburg and a Union soldier of the late war, is one of the most energetic and successful business men of the county. He was born at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1829, and is a son of Alexander and Catherine (Leader) Clark. The Clarks were one of the old families of county Antrim, Ireland, where they were engaged for many years in the manufacture of linens. Henry Clark (grandfather), a member of this family, came to Lancaster county in 1783, where he followed coopering, and where he died at the close of a useful life. His son, Alexander Clark (father), was born on board the ship which brought his parents to this country. He learned the trade of cooper and was engaged in the coopering business for a number of years at Marietta. He was a member of the Lutheran church, an honest, reliable man and died in 1835, aged fifty-two years. He married Catherine Leader, of Lancaster county, who was a member of the M. E. church and passed away in 1841, when in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

Hail Clark was reared at Marietta until he was twelve years of age, when he went on the Pennsylvania canal as a mule driver, but after six months' experience in that line of work he went to Greensburg, Pa., and learned the trade of carriage and harness-making. He served an apprenticeship of six years before (1842) commencing to work for himself. In 1849 he came to Saltsburg, where, after working for a short time in a carriage factory, he purchased it of the proprietor, and since that time has followed carriage manufacturing at Saltsburg except what time he served as a soldier during the late war. From 1858 to 1861 he was captain of the Black Hornets, a militia company. In 1861 he raised a company for the war, but the State did not accept their services. In 1862 he raised and commanded one of the emergency companies which served on the southern border of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he married Cordelia F. Gorgas, of Greensburg, Pa. They have two children: Murry J. and Ferdinand G., who are both engaged in business with the father.

In politics Mr. Clark is a strong democrat and has held every elective office of his borough from member of the town council to burgess. He ran, in 1878, as the greenback candidate for sheriff, and, after a canvass of three days, was only defeated by two hundred majority. He has been a trustee for a quarter of a century of the M. E. church and is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 431, F. and A. M., and Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 161, K. of H. His two sons are associated with him in the carriage manufacturing business. Their main factory is 32x60 feet in dimensions and is a three-story building. They employ a regular force of twelve men, make a specialty of buggies and have a large trade. They send a large amount of work to different parts of the country and have filled orders as far west as California. Mr. Clark has been remarkably successful in the sale of his work and enjoys an excellent reputation as a skilled mechanic.

MAJOR SAMUEL COOPER was a son of James and Rachel (Powers) Cooper. He "was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the second of May, 1788.

The family name is Cowper, but since about 1750 has been written Cooper. The great-grandfather of our subject was Samuel Cooper, who was for many years the commander of Inniskillen Dragoons, in Ireland. His son, Samuel, the grandfather of Major Cooper, was a captain in the Inniskillen Dragoons, and migrated to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1761. He was in Gen. Lee's 'cavalry legion' in the Revolutionary war, and for several years was sword, drill and riding-master of Gen. Lee's noted command. His son James, the father of our subject, was born in Inniskillen, Ireland. He was an orderly sergeant in a company in the Revolutionary war, which Captain John Wilkins (after whom Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was named) commanded.

"When Samuel was only an infant his parents removed to Chambersburg, where they remained until 1804. In that year they removed to Pittsburgh. In 1833 his father, accompanied by his daughter Margaret, went to Dayton, Ohio, where he died about 1836, at eighty years of age. Samuel entered the army on the 10th of September, 1812, as captain of the 'State Pittsburgh Blues,' and with his company was mustered into the United States service at Meadville, Crawford county, about ten days later."

His company was sent to Black Rock, N. Y., where he and his men volunteered to cross into Canada and attack the English, but their services were not required, and he was breveted major for meritorious service. Returning home, he was variously engaged for some years, during which period he was a partner of Gen. Grant's father-in-law for fifteen months in the mercantile business. He read law with John B. Alexander, was admitted to the bar and, after a varied business life of half a century, returned to the practice of law.

"In 1867 he removed to Saltsburg, was elected a justice of the peace, and continued as such until ninety years of age. He was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Weigley, daughter of Joseph Weigley, attorney-at-law at Greensburg. The latter was a Quaker and of German descent. Mrs. Cooper died in 1875, at about seventy-five years of age."

GEORGE B. DAVIS. Too much cannot be said of the representative business men of a place, as the prosperity of any city or town depends largely upon their efforts and enterprises. One of this class at Saltsburg is George B. Davis, of the lumber firm of Davis & Co. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1856, and is a son of George and Martha (Crawford) Davis. His paternal grandfather, Joshua Davis, was a native of Ireland, and came to Washington county, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death. His son, George Davis (father), was born in 1814, and during the early part of his life run on a boat plying between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, on the Ohio river. Leaving the river, he purchased a farm and followed farming until his death, December 14, 1870, when in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was a republican and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He married Martha Crawford, a native of Kentucky, who was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died April 8, 1852, aged fifty-four years.

George B. Davis was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools and Washington college. At sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years engaged in contracting, which business he followed until 1885. In the spring of that year he opened a lumber-yard at Hills station, which he operated for one year and then came to Saltsburg, where he engaged in his present planing-mill and lumber business.

In 1878 he united in marriage with Anna

M. Wright, daughter of Edward Wright, of Washington county, Pa. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Walter L., Mary M. and Edward W.

In political matters Mr. Davis is an ardent temperance man and a prominent supporter of the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Saltsburg United Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school he has been superintendent for some time. Mr. Davis is a member of Davis, Bros. & Co., which was organized in the spring of 1887. Their mill and shops are favorably situated for business purposes, and manufacture and deal in lumber, doors, sash and moldings. They make a specialty of stair work and other difficult lines in their branch of business. George B. Davis has shown remarkable business ability in the management of his large lumbering establishment, which is justly deserving of particular mention in a record of the leading industries of Saltsburg.

HARRY R. McCAULEY, a prosperous, progressive and energetic young business man, now actively and successfully engaged in the general mercantile business at Saltsburg, was born in Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1860, and is a son of John G. and Mary J. (Alcorn) McCauley. John McCauley (paternal grandfather) is a native of Ireland, came to the United States where he located in Westmoreland county, where he now resides in a comfortable home. He has been a farmer and is now very active for a man nearly four-score and ten. He was born in 1803, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. John G. McCauley (father) was a native of Bell township, Westmoreland county, and an extensive farmer and stock dealer, in connection with which he was engaged in the general mercantile business for some years. He was very successful in business, firm in his convictions and very energetic. In political opinion he was a republican, and in religious faith a presbyterian, being a member of the church of that denomination at Saltsburg. He died in 1882, in the fifty-second year of his age. In 18— he married Mary J. Alcorn, who was born in 1840, in Westmoreland county, where she now resides on the old home place. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Harry R. McCauley was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools of his native township. He continued on the farm and assisted his father in the store until 1888, when he came to Saltsburg and engaged in his present general mercantile business. He has a well-selected stock of everything needed in that line of business, and has succeeded in building up a flourishing trade. His establishment is one of the largest and foremost mercantile houses of Saltsburg, and fully sustains its well-deserved reputation for first-class goods, reasonable prices and honorable dealing.

In 1889 Mr. McCauley married Della, daughter of Joseph M. Johnston, of Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county. Their union has been blest with one child, a son.

In political opinion Mr. McCauley is a republican. He is a member of Saltsburg Lodge, No. 646, I. O. O. F. He has achieved success in his chosen line of business, and is recognized as one of the leading merchants of Saltsburg.

REV. SAMUEL W. MILLER, D. D. was born on May 3d 1835, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He is the third of nine sons, born to Samuel and Mary A. (Calkins) Miller. His ancestry was German, and the founder of the family in this country, was William Miller, a German Lutheran of education, who came to America between 1730 and 1740, to avoid Roman Catholic persecution. He settled in Philadelphia, and was a teacher of languages.

His paternal grandfather was born in Chester county, Pa., and his father in Berkeley county, Va., and in 1803, in the third year of his father's age, the family joined the army of Western pioneers and settled in Washington county, Pa., where his grandfather died at a great age, and in communion with the First Presbyterian church of Washington, Pa.

His mother was the youngest daughter of Vincent Calkins, a presbyterian Irishman, who was also a pioneer in the same county. He obtained a good common school education in Allegheny county, Pa., whither his parents had moved in his early childhood. His academic training was received at Hickory, Washington county, Pa., the place of his birth, and at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county. He entered the freshman class in Jefferson college in 1856, and graduated in 1860, with the highest honors of his college literary society.

In the fall of 1860, he took charge of an academy at Huntersville, the county seat of Pocahontas county, Va., which he conducted with great success and satisfaction to his patrons, until Virginia passed the Act of Secession, in the spring of 1861, when only by the good will and aid of a few influential friends, he was enabled to avoid conscription, and amidst constant difficulty and peril, escaped over the Cheat mountains, to the loyal soil of his native State.

By the sudden death of his father, and the consequent care of a large farm, he was detained at home; but during the same time he entered and prosecuted his studies in the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., where he graduated in 1864. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio, in the First Presbyterian church Pittsburgh, Pa., in October, 1863.

Ever since, without the interval of a single Sabbath he has sustained the relation of pastor, to the following churches, in succession; viz: Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1865–68; Wooster, Ohio, 1868–74; Mansfield, Ohio, 1874–80; Saltsburg, Pa., 1880 until the present time. In 1880, from the University of Wooster, he received the degree of doctor of divinity.

Of his present charge the late Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson, professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. justly remarked, "It is the most important country or village charge in western Pa." This church has a membership of nearly 500, and stands in the centre of the thriving town of Saltsburg, which is situated where the waters of the Conemaugh and Loyalhanna meet, and form the beautiful Kiskiminetas. The people of the town and vicinity are of the most substantial character, the great majority of them descendants of the early pioneers. They have always been deeply interested in educational enterprises."

For many years the church has owned and sustained an academy from which a large number have gone forth, who have attained to positions of eminence and usefulness. Saltsburg is also the seat of the exceptionally prosperous "Kiskiminetas Springs school for Boys," an institution eminently worthy of its wide reputation and overflowing patronage. Dr. Miller takes great pleasure in the feeling, that he had a little hand in securing the location of this school under the very shadow of his own church.

On September 5th 1865, he married Salina Ledley Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford, Esq., of Steubenville, Ohio. He and his good wife with their two sons, Robert Crawford, and Samuel Wilson, thoroughly enjoy life at their beautiful place on High street which overlooks the valley. Few pastors of any denomination are more favored in the way of a home than he of the Saltsburg Presbyterian church.

His biographical motto and caution is,—

"Praise me not too much,
Nor blame me, for thou speakest to the Greeks,
Who know me."

JAMES C. MOORE, the present popular burgess of Saltsburg, deservedly ranks as one of the most energetic and thorough-going business men of the county. He is a son of William and Jane (Robinson) Moore, and was born at Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1848. The Moore family is of Scotch-Irish descent. William Moore was born in 1810, in Butler county, and after arriving at manhood came to Saltsburg, where he engaged in the tinning business, which he has followed ever since. He has widened his field of business from time to time, and is now the principal partner in one of the largest and most successful business houses of Saltsburg. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church, a prohibitionist in politics and a deserving and prosperous business man who enjoys the good-will and respect of all who know him. He married Jane Robinson, of Indiana county, who was a presbyterian in faith and died in 1884, aged seventy-two years. To their union were born one son and three daughters: Jas. C., Sarah E., Kate J. and R. Mary Moore.

James C. Moore was reared at Saltsburg, where he received his education in the public schools and academy of that place. Leaving school in 1871, he went to Baltimore, where he became a time clerk in the office of the Northern Central R. R., and served as such until 1875, when he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. Returning home, he was shortly afterward admitted into partnership with his father in the stove and tin business, to which they soon added a large stock of hardware. The firm-name was William Moore & Son and continued as such until January, 1886, when they admitted Ira C. Ewing into partnership with them and have done business since then under the firm-name of William Moore, Son & Co. They are wholesale and retail dealers in their various lines of business. Their extensive establishment extends from No. 44½ to No. 46 on Salt Street. They carry a large and complete stock of hardware, paints, oils and glass and have a full and varied assortment of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware. Another department is devoted to every style and variety of stoves, grates and house furnishing goods which are first-class in every respect. They make a specialty of tin, iron, slate and felt roofing and have a remunerative trade that extends beyond Saltsburg and the limits of the county.

In 1875, Mr. Moore married Maggie G. Logan, who was a daughter of Margaret I. Logan, of Parker City, Pa., and who died in 1886, leaving three children: Alice, Logan and Mary. On May 2d, 1888, Mr. Moore united in marriage with Jennie E. Ewing, daughter of Matthew Ewing, of Jacksonville. To this second union has been born one child, a daughter: Helen.

James C. Moore is a member and treasurer of the Saltsburg Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school he is superintendent. He is recorder of Loyal Lodge, No. 165, K. of H., treasurer of Diamond Council, No. 248, Jr. O. U. A. M., and secretary of Kiskiminetas Castle, No. 28, K. of G. E. He is a member of the board of trustees of Saltsburg cemetery and of the board of managers of the Memorial institute. He is a pronounced republican in politics, yet stands so high as a business man and is so popular that his borough, which is strongly democratic, has twice elected him as burgess, which office he now holds. He has also served as school director and filled various other borough offices. Mr. Moore has been emphatically the architect of his fortune and in his lines of business stands second to none in the county. Courteous, kind and accommodating, yet he is firm in his convictions of right and cannot be swerved from what is just and honest. Genial and popular, he enjoys an honor accorded to but few men in being elected to a responsible position by the votes of his fellow-citizens of a political faith adverse to his own.

MARTIN V. PATTERSON, junior member of the Saltsburg Flouring-mill company and a man of wide and successful experience in the oil fields and lumbering business of western Pennsylvania, was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1839, and is a son of Martin and Anna (Kidd) Patterson. Martin Patterson was a native of county Down, Ireland, and settled in Westmoreland county, where he died in 1865, aged sixty-nine years. He was engaged extensively in farming, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in political matters, after he came to the United States, was identified with the Democratic party until his death. Ere he sailed for America he married Anna Kidd, of his native county, who was a presbyterian in religious faith and who died in 1874, aged seventy-seven years. They were a highly respected couple in the community in which they resided and by all who knew them. They reared a family of five sons and five daughters.

Martin V. Patterson was reared on the farm and attended the public schools of his native township. In 1861 he commenced life for himself as an oil-well driller, but soon became a contractor, and as such was actively engaged, until 1870, in the different oil fields of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia. In the last named year he embarked in western Pennsylvania in the lumber business, which he continued in up to 1881, when he came to Saltsburg, where he engaged in the flouring-mill business, which he has followed with good success until the present time. In 1885 he formed a business partnership with John Hershey, and they purchased the Saltsburg Flouring-mill which they have operated successfully until the present time. They have a large trade and manufacture high and fancy grades of roller flour which they export to some extent beyond supplying the home demand for the same. Mr. Patterson is a member of Saltsburg Presbyterian church, Williamson Lodge, No. 431, Free & Accepted Masons; Local Branch, No. 141, Order of the Iron Hall; Kiskiminetas Castle, No. 223, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Saltsburg Commandery, No. 22, K. G. E.; Saltsburg Council, No. 381, Royal Arcanum; Loyal Lodge, No. 165, Knights of Honor; and Diamond Council, No. 248, Jr. Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he is a democrat, has served one term as burgess and was a member of the school board for six years, besides serving, for some time, in the town council. Martin V. Patterson is a man of good judgment and business ability, as is attested by the marked success that has attended his different enterprises. He is thorough-going in business, but pleasant and agreeable in manner, and is one of Saltsburg's substantial and progressive citizens.

June 15, 1876, he united in marriage with Annie L. Watt, daughter of Hon. Isaac Watt, of Homer City, who served one term as associate judge of the courts of Indiana county. To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been born two children: Harry C. and Grace R.

ROBERT A. PAUL, the present postmaster of Saltsburg, has been successfully and honorably engaged, for nearly forty years, in different business enterprises. He was born in what is now Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1829, and is a son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Paul. The Paul family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and its American progenitor came in an early day to eastern Pennsylvania. Robert A. Paul's paternal grandfather was Squire Samuel Paul, who came from east of the Alleghenies to what is now Bell township, Westmoreland county, where he served for many years as a justice of the peace and where he died in 1840, at sixty-five years of age. John Paul (father) was born in 1802, and is quite an active man for his advanced age of eighty-eight years. He has

always followed farming in his native township, is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has always taken an active part, and in political affairs yields his support to the Republican party. He married Sarah Thompson, a daughter of Samuel Thompson, a farmer of Washington township, who died in 1836, aged about sixty-five years. Mrs. Paul was an estimable woman, a zealous presbyterian and passed away January 27, 1890, when in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Paul celebrated their golden wedding in 1874 and continued the celebration of their marriage anniversary for fifteen succeeding years.

Robert A. Paul was reared on the farm. After attending the schools of his neighborhood he learned the trade of mill-wright, which he followed for thirteen years. He was then engaged in the general mercantile business at various places until 1869, when he came to Saltsburg, where he accepted the superintendency of the Kier Bros.' Fire-brick works, which position he held for ten years. He then resigned (1879) to engage in his present fire insurance and agricultural implement business. He is an active republican in politics, was appointed by President Harrison, on April 3d, 1889, as postmaster of Saltsburg, and has discharged the duties of his office in a very creditable manner ever since.

October 1, 1850, Mr. Paul married Mary A. Cochran, daughter of Hon. Michael Cochran, who was a prominent man in his day, and who served, with great credit, as associate judge of Armstrong county for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have one child living: John L., who is engaged in the fire insurance business with his father.

In 1863 Mr. Paul enlisted in company I, 54th regiment Pennsylvania Militia, which helped largely to capture Gen. John Morgan in Ohio. After an active service of ninety days Mr. Paul was honorably discharged and returned home. Robert A. Paul is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church. His business interests are chiefly at Saltsburg, where he has always been active and successful in the different commercial enterprises in which he has been engaged. He is a man of his word and has wrought out for himself a position in life which commands respect.

W. C. RALSTON, D.D.S., of Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., was born May 30, 1848, in Derry township (near Blairsville), Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; is a son of John Ralston. His grandfather, William Ralston, came with his parents from Ireland when five years of age and settled in Salem township, Westmoreland county, was reared in the bounds of Congruity, became a member of that church in his youth, and in manhood served as ruling elder. He died in 1852, aged sixty-seven years. His son, John Ralston (father of Dr. W. C. Ralston), was born in 1809, in Salem township, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he spent the greater part of his life. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Thos. Mason (ex-county surveyor of Westmoreland county). He purchased the old homestead (his father's farm), where he remained for thirty-two years, and in the spring of 1884 removed to Saltsburg, where he died November 9th of the same year. He was a successful farmer and a man who took a great interest in the cause of education and temperance, and was rewarded by seeing all his children prepared to fill places of usefulness in life. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith and a republican in politics. His wife, Elizabeth Ralston, was born July 2d, 1815, and died July 10th, 1887; their remains lie side by side in Edgewood cemetery, Saltsburg, Pa.

W. C. Ralston was reared on his father's farm near Congruity and received his education in the public schools and Elder's Ridge and Logan academies, and also is a graduate of

Duff's college, Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1879 he entered the dental office of Dr. Waugaman, Greensburg, Pa., and pursued the study of dentistry for two years; he afterwards attended the Baltimore dental college, from which he graduated March 4th, 1882, as one of a class of sixty-seven members. He then located at Saltsburg, where he has remained ever since in the successful practice of his profession.

On September 11th, 1884, he united in marriage with Annie M. Deery, only child of Archie Deery, of Saltsburg, Pa., who was a man of irreproachable character and high standing in Saltsburg, where he had been president of the First National bank for many years and until his death, September 16th, 1890. On December 21st, three months later, his wife joined him in the eternal world. To Dr. and Mrs. Ralston have been born two children: Sarah E. and Anna M.

Dr. Ralston is a republican and is a member of the Saltsburg Presbyterian church. He owns some desirable real estate, and, besides being an excellent workman in his profession, is a man of business ability who stands well with the public.

ROBERT STEWART, a retired business man of Philadelphia, now resident of Saltsburg, and a very highly respected citizen of Indiana county, is a son of William and Catherine (Potter) Stewart, and was born in Paisley, Scotland, September 1, 1833. William Stewart was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland. In 1830 he moved to Scotland, where he remained until 1841, when he came to the United States, and located in Philadelphia. In 1857 he engaged in the carpet manufacturing business for himself, at which he continued very successfully until within a few years of his death, when he retired from the business cares and toils of life on account of ill health. He died in 1877, aged seventy-nine years. He was very successful in business and carried on an extensive establishment. He and all of his family were members of the Covenanter church. He was a whig and afterwards a republican in politics. In 1827 he married Catharine Potter, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Stewart died in 1881, in the eighty-second year of her age.

Robert Stewart came to the United States with his father in 1841. He was reared in Philadelphia and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1857 he and his brother Arthur formed a partnership with their father in the carpet manufacturing business under the firm-name of William Stewart & Sons, and their house soon attained a position of influence in business which it successfully held for over a quarter of a century, and until the dissolution of the partnership between the brothers, in 1885, when Mr. Stewart withdrew from the firm. This firm, during its continuance, manufactured a splendid assortment of carpets of every kind and grade from the finest ingrain venetian carpets, rugs and curtains, down to the plain and useful varieties. In April, 1889, Mr. Stewart came to Saltsburg, where he owns some valuable property. He also owns a farm of three hundred and sixteen acres of land in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, which he bought in 1880, and where he expects to make his permanent home some time in the future. This farm is underlaid with valuable minerals and ranks as one of the finest farms of that township. In 1866 Mr. Stewart married Mary, daughter of John Stewart, of Philadelphia, and their union has been blest with three children, one son and two daughters: Elizabeth, William and Catherine.

Robert Stewart is a republican politically, and was a school director at one time in Philadelphia. He was very successful as a business man of Philadelphia, and is recognized as one of Saltsburg's most enterprising citizens.

JAMES P. WATSON, a leading director of the Saltsburg Glass company, is one of the foremost business men and most enterprising citizens of Indiana county. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca P. (Wilson) Watson, and was born in Young township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1857. His paternal grandfather, Matthew Watson, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1763, and settled, in 1793, in the northern part of Westmoreland county. In 1800 he removed to Conemaugh township, this county, where he lived to be nearly ninety-three years of age. He was a man of unsullied character, and "Watson's Ridge" was named in honor of him. His first wife died soon after his arrival in this country, and he afterwards married Margaret McClelland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a daughter of James McClelland, who came, in 1783, from Scotland to Conemaugh township. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of twelve children: John, Thomas, Matthew, Jr., Mary, William, Alexander, Robert, James, Jane, Isabella, Ann and Margaret. (For a fuller sketch of Matthew Watson, see sketch of M. C. Watson, of Indiana.) The second son, Thomas Watson (father), was born in 1800, on the site of Harrison City, Westmoreland county. He was a carpenter and boat-builder by trade, worked on the old Pennsylvania canal for many years, and owned a fine farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Young township. In 1872 he came to Saltsburg, where he died in June, 1887, when in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a republican and a strict presbyterian, and married Rebecca P. Wilson, of Allegheny county, who was born in 1815, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Saltsburg, where she now resides with the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of five sons and three daughters.

James P. Watson was reared in Young township, and received his education in the common schools and Elder's Ridge academy. Leaving school, he followed farming until 1888, when he came to Saltsburg, where, in November, 1889, he became a member of the present Saltsburg Glass company. This company purchased the plant of the old Saltsburg Glass company, and with the characteristic energy for which they are noted, immediately remodeled, enlarged and improved the works. They now manufacture fine prescription ware and bottles of all kinds. They give constant employment to seventy-five men and boys, and have added largely to the business prosperity of Saltsburg. When the project of starting the old glass-works was discussed, Mr. Watson was the first to enter heartily into the matter, and was largely instrumental in forming the present company and pushing forward the enterprise until it was an assured success.

In politics Mr. Watson is a republican. In religious faith he is a United Presbyterian and a member of that church at Saltsburg. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Young township, besides his business investments in Saltsburg. In financial as well as business matters he has been prominent for some years, and is now serving as a director of the First National Bank of Saltsburg. James P. Watson has contributed as largely as any other citizen of his native borough to its present prosperity. He is a respected citizen, a popular business man, who has been faithful to every trust reposed in him, and ranks high wherever he is known as a man of well-known integrity.

ROBERT H. WILSON, of Saltsburg, is one of the most scientific, practical and successful civil engineers of this State, and during his professional career had charge of some very important engineering operations connected with municipal and industrial development of the county. He was born in South Bend township,

Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1851, and is a son of James D. and Nancy (Wray) Wilson. His paternal great-grandparents, Wilson, born respectively in Franklin and Adams counties, were among the earlier settlers of Washington and Allegheny counties, as were also his father's maternal grandparents, Henderson, who were natives of Lancaster and Chester counties. His paternal grandfather, Hugh M. Wilson, married Mary Henderson, a granddaughter of the Rev. Matthew Henderson, one of the pioneers of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a participant in the original movement which culminated in the establishment of Jefferson college.

One of the sons of Hugh M. Wilson was James D. Wilson, the father of the subject of this sketch. James D. Wilson was born in Allegheny county, November 5, 1818. On March 24, 1847, he married Nancy Wray, who is a daughter of Robert and Abigail Wray, and was born in Armstrong county, August 11, 1825. In April, 1847, Mr. Wilson moved to his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres near Olivet village, in South Bend township, Armstrong county, which was purchased by his father in 1838 and then contained only one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Wilson has given his time chiefly to farming except four years during which he was engaged in milling. He has served as a director of Apollo Savings bank for many years and is the last remaining one of the original members of Olivet U. P. church, of which his wife and children became members. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been the parents of six children: Robert H., Mary L., born June 5, 1854; Abigail, born Sept. 18, 1856; Hattie, born April 27, 1864; and Hugh and Sarah, born respectively in 1849 and 1860, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, now well advanced in years, are in the enjoyment of the fruits of their many years of honorable and useful labor.

Robert H. Wilson was reared on the home farm. He received his education in the common schools, Elder's Ridge academy and the Western University of Pittsburgh, in which he studied civil engineering. Leaving the university, he entered upon the active practice of his profession, and met with such a measure of success that eventually his services were sought for by parties throughout the entire western part of the State. In 1889 his business had increased so in volume that he was compelled to seek assistance in order to take care of it, and accordingly associated in partnership with himself, Albert Smith, of this county, under the firm-name of Wilson & Smith. They have offices at Saltsburg and Washington, Pa. In 1888 Mr. Wilson came to Saltsburg, where he has resided ever since.

On December 5, 1878, he married Ellen Blakely, daughter of James Blakely. To their union have been born five children: Florence, Karl, Zora, Irene and Robert.

Robert H. Wilson is a republican in politics and served as county surveyor of Armstrong county from 1879 to 1882. He is a member of the U. P. church and has served for many years as a trustee of Elder's Ridge academy. He has made a specialty of town and city work for some years, and his firm now has charge of large sewerage and water systems and is actively engaged in conducting the surveys of several important coal fields and the construction of some extensive colliery plants. At this time they have charge of the sewerage and paving at Washington and Monongahela City, Pa., besides having just completed a series of surveys embracing over six thousand acres of coal land and making extensive surveys of various gas fields. He is engineer in charge of the surveys and developments of the Maher Coal & Coke company of Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson has kept abreast of the times in his chosen profession and enjoys the respect of his professional brethren and the confidence of a large and increasing clientelage.

HOMER CITY.

Historical and Descriptive.—Homer City is six miles south of the county-seat and is the largest town on the Indiana Branch railroad between Indiana and Blairsville Intersection. It is situated on Yellow creek, a short distance from the confluence of that stream with Two Lick creek. It was laid out in 1854, incorporated as a borough in 1872 and is the great centre of the lumber trade of the county. It is situated not very far from the geographical centre of Centre township, and in population is the fourth of the towns of Indiana county. Homer City is in the Blairsville or Third Great Coal basin. The Upper Freeport coal bed of the Lower Productive coal measures is well exposed along Yellow creek and in the valley of that stream near Homer City are the nearest coal mines to Indiana. Limestone is abundant, and "as here developed, the Mahoning sandstone furnishes excellent building material, not only for heavy foundations, but equally well for purposes of decoration. This is fully shown by the handsome court-house building at Indiana, in the erection of which all the sandstone employed was taken from the Mahoning deposit above Homer City. The rock is easily tooled, stands weathering well, and can be cheaply raised in the Tearing Run region, being present in prodigious quantities above water level."

Homer City is situated on land which is a part of two tracts; one patented in the name of John Allison, and the other to John and William Cummins. About 1800 Allison had a mill on Yellow creek just below the present dam (1880) in that stream. He afterwards built a second mill, to which a saw-mill and carding-machine was attached. Some years after the mill was established the site of the town was a contestant for the county-seat, and in all probability would have been successful if it had not been for the liberal offers of Mr. Clymer in favor of Indiana. In 1832 John Mullin opened a store on the east side of what is now Main street. Hugh Devers soon opened a second store and several houses were erected. The town was laid out in 1854, by William Wilson, who named it in honor of the poet Homer. The next year the Indiana Branch railroad was completed to the town and it began to improve rapidly. Stores, mills, shops and tanneries were established, and in 1872 it had attained to a size sufficient to become a borough under the name of Homer City. On February 11, 1876, the post-office was changed from Phillips' Mills to Homer City, and a decade later many of its present industries were started.

The first church was the Methodist Episcopal, and the successive churches since established have been the United Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Evangelical Lutheran.

The first physician to locate at Homer City was Dr. James Shields, who came about 1858. From that time until 1880 among the physicians of Homer City were: D. M. Marshall, 1860; John Evans and J. C. Morrison, 1865; D. Bordell, 1867; H. S. Thomas, 1873; G. F. Arney, 1878, and J. G. Campbell, 1879.

In the future Homer City is destined to be one of the large, prosperous and progressive boroughs of the county. Its manufacturing industries, now in their infancy, will increase in number as well as in magnitude. Its large lumber and planing-mills are now the principal business industries of the town. Homer City is one of the railway towns of the county, was laid out prior to the late war and has grown rapidly in size and numbers.

The census reports give its population since 1880 as follows: 1880, 381; 1890, 513.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN GILBERT CAMPBELL, M.D., a successful physician of Homer City, and ex-member of the board of pension examiners of this district, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Mack) Campbell, and was born near Armagh, East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1852. His grandfather, David Campbell, was born in Ireland, in 1794, and came, in 1814, to East Wheatfield township. He then bought a farm which he tilled during the remainder of his life. One of his sons, Robert Campbell, was born August 7, 1818, and was employed during his early manhood as a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal.

Leaving the canal, he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres in West Wheatfield township, on which he resided until his death. Robert Campbell was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and an influential democrat, having at different times been elected to the township offices of school director, road supervisor and overseer of the poor. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-two years. In 1843 he married Margaret Mack, eldest daughter of Robert and Margaret (McDonald) Mack, of East Wheatfield township. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born nine children, of whom six are living: Amanda, wife of John Lamoreaux; James McClure, a farmer, residing on the homestead farm; Dr. John Gilbert; Joseph, engaged in the lumber business; and Emma, wife of C. C. Fisher, of Garfield. Mrs. Margaret Campbell's father, Robert Mack (maternal grandfather), was a native of Indiana county, and a substantial farmer of East Wheatfield township.

John G. Campbell attended the public schools of East Wheatfield township and Elder's Ridge academy. For eleven years he taught in the common schools of his native State. In 1876 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. R. J. Tomb, of Armagh, attended a medical college in Cleveland, Ohio, for a short time, and then entered the Baltimore school of medicine, from which he was graduated March 1, 1879. He, immediately after graduation, opened an office and, after practicing for some time, removed to Homer City, where he has built up a large and remunerative practice. He is erecting a tasteful dwelling on Main street, which will be, when completed, one of the finest residences in the borough.

He married Belle Boyd, daughter of David and Mary (McCarty) Boyd, of Homer City. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell have one child, a daughter: Frank Boyd Campbell, who was born July 16, 1886.

Dr. John G. Campbell is a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church, holding the offices of elder and trustee of his church. In politics he is a democrat, and has been elected to various borough offices. His time is mainly devoted to the study and practice of his profession. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, a successful physician and is worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

JOHN COY, ex-postmaster of Homer City, and a wide-awake merchant, is a son of John B. and Margaret (Empfield) Coy, and was born in Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1848. His grandfather, John Coy, was a native and a life-long resident of Bedford county, where, at the time of his death, he owned a farm of four hundred acres of land. He was a man of great activity, and was quite notable among the bear-hunters during the pioneer days of Bedford county's early settlers. He was an old-line whig, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died in June, 1855. He married Sarah Bowers, by whom he had nine children: Lewis, Franey, John B., Adam, Sarah, wife of George Empfield; Peter, Nancy, who married Samuel Stahl; Elizabeth, wife of William Fowler, and David. His second son, John B. Coy (father), was born in Bedford county, November 2, 1814, attended the subscription schools, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for nearly a quarter of a century. In April, 1851, he removed to Centre township, this county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, which he tilled during the remainder of his life. He was an elder and deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he was for many years an active member. He was a republican and took quite an active part in local politics. He served as road supervisor, school director and overseer of the poor, and at this date (October 10, 1890), he is living and enjoying good health. In 1838 he married Margaret Empfield. To their union were born five children: Sarah J., wife of G. A. Mikesell; Benjamin, Alexander W., Peter and John. Of these children, Sarah J. and John only are living. Mrs. Coy was a daughter of Peter Empfield (maternal grandfather), who was a farmer of this county and met with several reverses in business. He was a republican in politics.

John Coy was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools. In early manhood he worked on the farm in the summer and on a saw-mill during the winter for several years. In 1872 he came to Homer City and formed a mercantile partnership with G. A. Mikesell, under the firm-name of Coy & Mikesell. Some eighteen months afterward Mr. Mikesell sold out his interest to James Fenton, and the firm became Coy & Fenton. In 1875, Mr. Coy bought out his partner's share, and since that time has conducted the business very successfully. He has a large, well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware and general merchandise, especially selected to gratify the wishes and satisfy the needs of his patrons. Attentive, courteous and obliging, he has built up a good patronage. His present general mercantile establishment is on Main street, and was erected in 1865 by his father.

On September 19, 1871, he married Anna M. McFeaters, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Duncan) McFeaters, of Indiana county. Mr. and Mrs. Coy have three children: Lela Thoburn, born May 18, 1873; Tesora Grace, born December 14, 1876; and Jennie Ethel, born November 16, 1879.

John Coy is an uncompromising democrat, and has made an excellent record as school director, overseer of the poor and councilman of the borough. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Homer City, which position he held until May 24, 1889. He is a man of perseverance, sagacity and prudence, and his success in mercantile life is attributable to these qualities which he possesses in so high a degree.

DR. JOHN EVANS, a successful physician of Homer City, and a wounded Union veteran of the late war, is a son of William and Susan (Wilkins) Evans, and was born in Brush Valley township, Indiana county, Penn-

sylvania, May 20, 1835. The Evanses are of Welsh descent, and Hugh Evans (grandfather) was among the early settlers of Brush Valley township. He came from Wales, and about 1800 erected a stone grist-mill on Brush creek, about three-quarters of a mile below the present site of Mechanicsburg. It was the first mill in Brush Creek Valley, and for many years was a prominent landmark. Besides the grist-mill, Hugh Evans owned a large farm and a distillery. He was the first member of the Baptist church who settled in Brush Valley township. He was a strong abolitionist, and died in 1849, when he was about seventy years of age. He was married twice. By his first wife, Hannah ———, he had eight children: Ann, married to James Stewart; John, Hugh, William, Evans, James, Mary and Elizabeth. After the death of his first wife he married Esther Creswell. William Evans (father) was born in 1800, and followed farming for a livelihood. He was a presbyterian and a whig, and served as school director and judge of elections. He has a well-improved farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. He died in 1852, in the fifty-third year of his age. He married Susan Wilkins, daughter of Andrew and Elinor (Robinson) Wilkins. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans were born eight children: Dr. John, Andrew W., Samuel W., William A., Nancy, E., married to J. Rhoads; Susan, wife of W. S. McCormick; Sarah E. and George W.

Dr. John Evans was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools and Saltsburg and Jacksonville academies. From 1851 to 1859 he taught school. He read medicine with Dr. James McMullen, and attended Jefferson Medical college, but left his class to come home and enlist as a soldier. On July 24, 1861, he became a member of Co. H, 41st regiment, Pa. Vols., and in November of the same year was appointed hospital steward. He served until June 11, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg. He participated in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe station, Rappahannock station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Jericho Ford and Bethesda church. In the battle of Mechanicsville Dr. Evans was wounded by a ball. In 1864 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Greenville, but in 1866 removed to Homer City, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since.

On December 21, 1868, he married Isabella S. Watt, daughter of Isaac and Jane (McKennan) Watt. To Dr. and Mrs. Evans have been born five children: William I., born in 1871, and died in 1876; Luella G., born in March, 1876; John J, born August 26, 1880; Andrew E. and Jane I., born in 1888.

Dr. Evans and his estimable wife have been members of Homer City Presbyterian church since it was organized, July 21, 1870. On May 26, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at Homer City, and is one of the leading republicans in the borough, having been a member of the school board ever since its organization. Dr. Evans is a successful physician and well deserves the esteem in which he is held.

"REV. CARLE MOORE was born in Jefferson, Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He was a student of Madison college, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., for four years, and read Theology with Rev. John Morgan, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, of Uniontown. His first charge was over three Cumberland Presbyterian churches, one in each of Venango, Mercer and Crawford counties. After nearly four years' labor he removed to Punxsutawney, where he labored about five years. His successive parishes were: Cumberland Presbyterian church, Mercer county, about two years; Brady's Bend Presbyterian church, for

Brady's Bend, Iron works; Cumberland Presbyterian church, in Armstrong county, and Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county; Beverly and Lowell, Ohio, Congregational, and Greenfield, Ohio, new school Presbyterian churches; Cumberland Presbyterian, Newburg, Indiana, and from 1869 to 1877 for several Presbyterian churches in northern Indiana county.

"Our subject's wife was M. J., daughter of William Caldwell, of Indiana. Their children were: William I., who was born in 1847, graduated from the laboratory department of the Philadelphia school of pharmacy, opened a drug store at Homer City in July, 1876, and in 1877 married Mary G. Woodford, of Cherry Tree, by whom he had one child, Nellie J.; James, deceased, and Thomas, deceased." (This sketch was written in 1880.)

HON. WILLIAM L. REED, M.D., a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and a well-established physician and influential citizen of Homer City, is a son of Augustus J. and Mary (Anderson) Reed, and was born near Stewartsville, in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1843. The Reed family is of Scotch descent. William Reed, the paternal grandfather of Dr. William L. Reed, was a farmer who lived near Clinton village, in Findley township, Allegheny county. He was an old-line whig and a strong anti-slavery man and an active member of the Presbyterian church. His son, Augustus J. Reed (father), was born in Findley township in 1820, received a common-school education and was engaged in farming until 1888, when he removed to Colorado. He there bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, but, not liking the country and the rough frontier life of the section in which he had located, he returned to Allegheny county in 1889. He is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, a prominent republican and served once as township assessor. In 1842 he married Mary Anderson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Logan) Anderson, of Indiana county. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Reed's father, William Anderson (maternal grandfather), was born in Ireland, came in 1812 to Ohio, and shortly afterwards removed to Armstrong county, where, near the site of Taylorville, he purchased a farm of four hundred acres. He was the founder of Stewartsville (Parkwood postoffice), which he had laid out on New Year's Day, 1848, and of which village his son Samuel erected the first dwelling. William Anderson was a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Logan, a native of Ireland, by whom he had several children.

William L. Reed was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools and Elder's Ridge academy. He entered Westminster college, in Lawrence county, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1867. On August 31, 1861, he enlisted as a sergeant in Company D, 62d regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Black. He served three years and four months, was wounded three times and was discharged at Stone general hospital, Washington city, in December, 1864. He was shot in the left leg at Hanover Court-house, received a ball in the left leg at Chancellorsville, and was shot in the left arm, left side and through both thighs during the second day's fight at Gettysburg. After he was discharged from the army he read medicine with Dr. Banks, of Livermore, Westmoreland county, for six months and then taught a select school, after which he resumed the study of medicine with Dr. Robert McChesney, of Shelocta. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. After graduation he located at Shelocta, where he practiced for six years and then removed to

Jacksonville. In 1889 he came to Homer City as a larger and more favorable field for the practice of his profession and is building up quite an extensive practice.

In 1867 he married Anna P. Johnson, daughter of James and Mary C. (Miller) Johnson, of New Wilmington, Lawrence county. To Dr. and Mrs. Reed have been born five children: Lulu, born January, 1868, died in 1870; Nola, born in 1870, wife of a Mr. Scott, of Westmoreland county; Nellie, born in 1872; Charles Paul, born September 30, 1877, and Mary, born in August, 1880. Mrs. Reed is a woman of good education, prominent in society and devoted to her family.

Dr. Reed is an influential and leading republican, and has served as a school director and burgess of Homer City. He was elected as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and served very creditably during the session of 1888–89. He is a courteous gentleman of good address and kind disposition, and has many friends throughout the county. He is painstaking, trustworthy and successful as a physician; useful as a citizen, honorable as a man and prominent as a republican in the county councils of his party.

JOHN P. ST. CLAIR. Among the business men of Homer City, none rank higher than John P. St. Clair, ex-clerk of the board of commissioners of Indiana county and proprietor of the Homer City flouring mills. He is a son of Hon. Thomas and Charlotte (Patton) St. Clair, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1848. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and on his paternal side is descended from the St. Clair family of Scotland, which was founded during the middle ages, by Sir Walderne de St. Clair, a Norman Knight, and whose full history will be found in the sketch of Hon. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana. James St. Clair, Sr. (great-grandfather and cousin to Gen. Arthur St. Clair), came from Ireland to York county and served in the Revolutionary war. His son, James St. Clair (grandfather), came to this county, where he married Jennie Slemmons, of Irish descent and reared a family of ten children: Margaret, William S., Mary W., James, Samuel, Isaac, John, Robert, Hon. Thomas, M.D., and Hiram. (See sketch of Ex-Senator St. Clair, of Indiana.)

John P. St. Clair received his education in the common schools and Indiana academy. Leaving school, he engaged in the general mercantile business as a member of the firm of Sutton, Lloyd & Co, but soon withdrew from that firm and formed a partnership with W. R. Laughry, under the firm-name of Laughry & St. Clair, which name was afterward changed to Sutton, Laughry & Co., when Peter Sutton entered the firm. In 1871 Mr. St. Clair exchanged his interest in this latter firm for a third interest in the old "Two Lick" grist-mill. His father bought the remaining two-thirds interest and they operated it under the firm-name of Thomas St. Clair & Son until February, 1876, when they sold the mill. They then engaged in business at Two Lick's station as the "Two Lick's Lumber company, limited." Three years later they sold their property at the station and dissolved partnership. John P. St. Clair, in the mean time, was elected clerk of the commissioners of Indiana county, which office he assumed on January 1, 1879, and filled very creditably for his term of three years. In 1882 he inherited a third interest in the Homer City mills, and since that time has devoted his attention to the management of these mills and building up the extensive trade which he now enjoys. The mill, including the other buildings on the property, is worth $25,000. It is one of the oldest mills in the county, and since being improved and refitted by Mr. St. Clair, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

January 4, 1872, he married Martha J. Daugherty, daughter of James R. and Anna M. (Hart) Daugherty, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair are the parents of seven children: Mary C., born March 3, 1873; Thomas P., born January 2, 1876; Frank D., born June 10, 1879; John D., born July 4, 1881; Jennie, born May 11, 1884; James R., born August 26, 1886; and Anna Joe, born December 2, 1888. Mrs. St. Clair is an intelligent and amiable woman, a devoted mother, a kind friend and an earnest, consistent member of the Homer City Presbyterian church, of which her husband was for years a trustee and is now an elder.

J. P. St. Clair is a member of Indiana Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Order United Workmen. In politics he is independent, regarding a candidate's character and capabilities for the office for which he is a nominee, rather than his political views. He has filled the office of school director for seven years and is a member of the borough council. He resides in a pleasant and tasteful residence in a desirable part of the town and his excellent wife has rendered their home as attractive without as it is genial and hospitable within.

"ANDREW ALLISON, who came to Indiana county in 1788, was the first to settle within the present limits of the county. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in the year 1757. His father, Robert Allison, came from county Derry, Ireland, in 1750, and settled in Cumberland county. He was married in 1752 to a lady by the name of Beckie Beard, a granddaughter of one Charles Stuart, a descendant of the house of Stuarts. They reared a family of six sons and one daughter. Andrew, the third son, after having followed General Washington through the most gloomy period of the Revolution, returned to his father's family, in Cumberland county, but did not remain there long. In the year 1785 he again left the paternal roof, and, with a new axe in his hand and a rifle on his shoulder, crossed the mountains and settled in Westmoreland county, near the site of the present village of New Derry. There he commenced an improvement, making his home with John Pomroy in time of peace, and when the Indians invaded the settlement he took refuge in a fort in the vicinity. During his sojourn in Westmoreland county the settlement was frequently attacked by Indians, and several men were killed and others wounded. In 1788 he sold his improvements to Francis Pomroy, crossed the Conemaugh river, and settled on the bank of Two Lick, on the site of an old Indian town, opposite the present village of Homer. Here he built a cabin and cleared some ground for agricultural purposes. The cabin was without a door, and a hole in one side served as a place of ingress and egress. In the year 1790 his father came from Cumberland county and took charge of his improvements, and Andrew penetrated farther into the forest and opened up the farm now owned by Archy Nichol, three miles east of the borough of Indiana. Here he was the frontier settler, with nothing between him and the Susquehanna river but the howling wilderness, abounding with wild beasts, and traversed by hostile savages. In October of that year he was married to a lady by the name of Sally Barr. He remained at his new home till 1792, in which year the Indians renewed their depredations upon some of the border settlements. A report having reached him one evening that Indians were in the vicinity, he took his family, consisting of his wife and one child, and fled to his nearest neighbor, Irwin Adams, who had come from Ireland and located on the farm now owned by G. A. McClain. After remaining there several days Allison went to look after his farm, and get some articles that had been left, but the cabin with all its contents had

been burnt, the Indians having fired it during his absence. He then returned to his father's, on Two Lick and Yellow creek, on an improvement made by John Henry at an earlier date, but who, on account of the dangers that surrounded him, had returned to his former home in Virginia. At this place Allison remained till 1795, when he purchased an improvement made in 1772 by one Joseph Hopkins, about three miles south of Indiana, Hopkins and his family having fled from their clearing on account of the Indian troubles. Here again he was on the frontier, with neither a horse nor a public road, bridge, church or school-house within ten miles. It was truly a secluded spot; the silence of the forest was seldom broken, except by the howling wolves, the yelling panthers or the crack of the hunter's rifle. Here he spent the remainder of his days, and cleared out a large farm. He died in 1815, aged fifty-eight years."

MARION.

Historical and Descriptive.—Marion (Post-office Brady) is on Pine run in the southern part of East Mahoning township, and is the largest town north of the purchase line in Indiana county. It was laid out by John Park in 1842 and incorporated as a borough in 1872.

"Marion is situated on a tract of land which originally embraced four hundred and eight acres, the patent of which was issued to James Johnston, a deputy surveyor, on the 31st of January, 1798. In the patent the tract is called 'Greenland,' and is described as situated on the waters of Pine run. In 1795 John Park came to this portion of Pennsylvania to make surveys under the direction of Mr. Johnston. In 1798 he purchased the 'Evergreen' body of land, though he did not get his deed till the 2d of December, 1803. In 1799 he erected a log cabin 16x20 in what is now the south-west end of the village, on the lot now owned by the Ritchey heirs. The Ritchey house stands on the old foundation. This is said to have been the second house erected in this section north of the purchase line. Elisha Chambers, Hugh Thompson, Fergus Moorhead, Jacob Shalleberger, William McHenry, five Seneca Indians, a squaw and a papoose were at the raising. The Indians, according to tradition, would not work till the bottle of whiskey was passed and each had drank a portion thereof. Then, upon a signal from the chief, who shook energetically a gourd partly filled with corn, they went to work with much awkwardness but good-naturedly, and in a few hours the lone cabin had risen.

"It is said that when Mr. Park first came to this region he encamped on the site of his cabin. Near it was a fine spring. On the opposite bank of the run were some Indians who had erected their wigwams there, no doubt on account of the spring, as well as the abundance of game in the surrounding forest. After the raising they all went to Hugh Thompson's place, about two and one-half miles down Pine run, where the Indians and the whites had a grand frolic. The red men danced to the music of the shaken gourd, and there was naught to disturb the harmony of the hour."

John Park was the life of the settlement that was gathering around the site of his future town. In 1810 he built a tan-yard, and soon afterwards built a horse-power grist-mill, which he replaced in 1834 with a water-power flouring-mill, with a capacity of thirty bushels per day. His son James had a cabinet factory and carpenter shop in connection with the mill for several years.

"Marion was laid out by John Park in August, 1842, and the first sale of lots occurred in the succeeding month. The plat embraced eight acres, with one main street and two rows of lots on either side. The first house erected after the platting of the town was the residence of Hezekiah Wood, the pioneer chair and spinning-wheel maker. This is still standing on the south side of West Main street, and is the property of John Riddle. Mr. Wood worked at his trade in James Park's shop. The second building was erected by James Park for James McKelvey, the first blacksmith. It stands to-

day on the east side of the Wood residence. The blacksmith shop was situated on the east side of Manor street, one square below the Diamond, and is now used as a warehouse by John H. Rochester. The next house was William Campbell's, on the west side of the Wood property. The first wagon shop was carried on in this building by Wm. Bowers. It is now occupied by Dr. W. S. Shields. The first saddler and harness maker was Wm. Richardson, who also kept his shop and residence in the Wood house. Hezekiah Wood, Sr., was the first shoemaker. He was said to have been as good at the last as his son was at the bench. The first painter was Linton Park, whose experience has justly entitled him to be designated as the master of the craft in the Mahoning Valley. McCracken & Conrad (George) were the first merchants. Their store was commenced in 1845, and was locafed in the room now (1880) occupied by Mrs. Mary Pounds as her dining-room for the Exchange hotel. James Park owned the building, and in a short time he built the front part of the building, and the store was transferred to the room now used as the office. After a career of three years the store was transferred to Gettysburg."

The first hotel was opened in 1844 by James Park, and the first resident justice of the peace was Robert J. Hopkins. Kinter and Ritchey erected a steam grist-mill in 1855, C. M. Long built a woolen-mill in 1861, and James and Linton Park erected a planing-mill in 1868. A cabinet factory was erected in 1869, the Parks & Beans window-blind factory went into operation in 1874, and about 1885 the Marion creamery was started.

The physicians of Marion have been: J. D. Baldwin, 1844-61; J. K. Thompson, 1845-90; J. B. Davidson, 1851-64; G. J. McHenry, 1864; D. M. Marshall, 1865-72; D. H. Snowdon, 1873-75; W. S. Shields, 1874-77, and A. H. Allison, the present leading physician of the borough, who located there in 1880.

The population of Marion since 1860 has been as follows: 1860, 137; 1870, 113; 1880, 114; 1890, 133.

"In the midst of an excellent agricultural section, with never-failing supplies of water, with thousands of acres of timber at her very doors, with coal veins opened even within the corporation limits, whose extent seems inexhaustible, and whose quality is up to the required standard, with a climate at once exhilarating and balmy, and having a people industrious, energetic and fruitful in invention, there is no reason why Marion should not increase steadily in numbers, wealth and intelligence. The academy and the public school offer facilities of no mean order. The religious privileges are the equal of any in the county. The moral tone of the community is at a most healthy stage, and there seems to be a desire to be and to do something for the improvement not only of the town, but the county and State.

"The Marion subdivision of the Fourth Coal basin embraces all that portion of Indiana county situated west of the Indiana anticlinal, and east of the Saltsburg and Perrysville subanticlinals. On the Conemaugh river it is a narrow trough six and three-quarters miles wide, extending from the Deep hollow, two miles below Blairsville, to near White's station, on the West Pennsylvania railroad. Followed northeastward from the Conemaugh river the width of the sub-basin is steadily diminished by the convergence of its anticlinal sides; but in the Mahoning townships across the 'Purchase Line' the Saltsburg axis is obliterated altogether, and the basin there extends westward to the Perrysville anticlinal, thus giving to the trough in this latitude a width of nearly nine miles. Besides the town of Marion this sub-basin includes the villages of Covode, Davidsville, Marchand, Georgeville, Kellysburg, Kintersburg, Jacksonville and Fillmore. As much as two-thirds, and in places, perhaps

three-fourths, of the Lower Barren group are piled up along the synclinal axis, giving to this section gentle slopes and fertile soils, profitable to the farmer and stock-grower.

"The Lower Productive Coal Measures are little known in the southern portion of the Marion sub-basin, and it is not until we have crossed the 'Purchase Line' that we find these rocks occupying an extended area above water level. It is true that the Freeport group rises above the drainage line at such points in the valleys of the Conemaugh, Crooked creek and McKee's run, as lie close to the anticlinals; and these exposures, though of very limited extent, are of great importance to the surrounding country, which is thus supplied with cheap fuel both for domestic purposes and for the limekiln. North of the 'Purchase Line,' by the uplift of the whole country, the Lower Productive measures are the surface rocks along all the principal streams in the eastern half of the trough; but by the great expansion of the basin and the obliteration of the Saltsburg anticlinal before reaching the Little Mahoning, the western half of the trough in this region is composed chiefly of Lower Barren rocks, which we find in the deep valley of the Little Mahoning to the almost total exclusion of the Lower Productive measures above the surface. Only the highest strata of the latter group outcrop above water level at the point where the Perrysville anticlinal crosses the creek about three miles above the town of Smicksburg.

"At Kellysburg the narrowly contracted and rocky valley of Pine run expands under the disappearance of the Mahoning, which in turn gives place to higher and softer rocks. The developments of Mr. St. Clair Thompson have fully demonstrated that this valley is barren of workable coals until the eastward course of the ravine has carried it to Marion, where the upper portion of the Lower Productive Coal measures has been pushed above the present drainage line by the Indiana anticlinal axis, on the western flank of which the town of Marion is situated."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALEXANDER H. ALLISON, M.D., the pioneer physician of Cookport and now in active and successful practice at Marion, is a son of John R. and Rebecca (James) Allison, and was born in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1842. John R. Allison was born in Indiana county and was an industrious farmer of East Mahoning township, where he died December 7, 1853, aged forty-four years and seven months. He married Rebecca James, a native of Clarion county, who was born in 1814, and died January 25, 1884, aged seventy years. Their family consisted of nine children, five sons and four daughters. One of the sons was William R., who was a prominent lawyer of Indiana, served as district attorney from 1871 to 1874, and died in 1883, aged forty-six years.

Alexander H. Allison was reared on his father's farm and received his literary education in Dayton and Glade Run academies of Armstrong county. At twenty-two years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. McEwen and Annesly, and after completing the required course of reading, entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 4, 1867. On May 13th, of the same year, he located at Cookport and became the first physician of that place. He was prominently identified with the town in its growth and progress for over thirteen years. In 1880 he left an extensive and lucrative practice and a large circle of personal friends at that place to establish himself in another and very inviting field for the practice of his profession. This section which he had selected was Marion borough and vicinity. He located

at Marion in 1880, where he soon built up a large practice which, has continually increased ever since. In 1881 he opened his present well-stocked drug-store in order to have pure and fresh drugs always convenient for his practice and also as an accommodation to the public. During Lee's threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1863, he enlisted in Co. B, sixty-second regiment, Pa. Militia, and participated in the battle of Antietam.

On July 4, 1879, Dr. Allison united in marriage with Mary Lockard, of Indiana, whose father, David Lockard, owns the well-known Lockard flouring-mills of Indiana.

Politically Dr. Allison is a democrat. In addition to his practice he has given some attention to agriculture and business pursuits. He owns one hundred and thirty-three acres of the old Allison homestead farm in East Mahoning township, where he keeps some of the finest thoroughbred horses to be found in the county. He is proprietor of the Marion creamery, in which from 100 to 200 pounds of butter are made daily and shipped to various parts of the county. He is a genial and courteous gentleman. He successfully discharges the duties of his profession with care and sincerity and has well-earned his deserved popularity as a physician.

"JOHN PARK was born in 1776, in the town of Baltiwalter, county Down, Ireland, and was the son of Robert and Jane (Bailey) Park. The family removed in 1794 to Philadelphia, where Robert instructed classes in navigation. He died about a year after his location, and his widow subsequently married James Johnston, the surveyor, who resided near Green Castle, Franklin county, and whose name is associated with the early surveys of northern Indiana county. She died in Johnstown, Cambria county, in 1828, and was one hundred and eight years of age at the time of her death. Our subject studied surveying with his father and step-father, and received a commission as deputy surveyor for the western district of Pennsylvania, from Gov. Snyder. His location near the present site of Marion is related in the history of the borough. He died August 10, 1844, at the age of seventy. His wife was Mary Lang, whom he married in Franklin county, in 1807. She died in 1864, eighty-one years old. She was the daughter of Rev. James Lang, a Presbyterian minister of White Spring, Franklin county. John and Mary Park's children were: Margaret H., married to Samuel Craig; Robert, married first to Mary G. Cannon, second to Margaretta Thompson and third to Martha Caruthers, a sister of Rev. John Caruthers; Jane R., married to Alexander Sutor; Mary B., married to Joseph Brady; James L., married first to Susannah Early, and second to Anna Loughry; Ann E., married to James Martin; Amanda, married to Robert Barbour; John, married to Martha Curtiss; and Lindon. Lindon was for six years in the United States service, one year of which he was a member of the 'President's Guards,' 2d regiment, District of Columbia. Lindon engraved the broad-axe presented to Lincoln in 1860."

HON. JOHN KEENE THOMPSON, M.D., ex-member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and ex-associate judge of the courts of Indiana county, was one of the oldest and ablest physicians of western Pennsylvania. He was born at the village of Stonerstown, twelve miles west of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1821, and was a son of John and Lydia (Blake) Thompson. Among the many settlers of Centre county who came from county Derry, Ireland, was John Thompson, Sr., the grandfather of Dr. Thompson. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and died in early life. He

had a war claim from the war of 1812, and settled near the site of Stonerstown, where he served for several years as justice of the peace. His son, John Thompson (father), was born and reared on his father's farm, upon which he continuously resided until his death, in 1877, at seventy-eight years of age. He was well educated for his day, and ably sustained the reputation of an honest and upright man. He acted as clerk for the Potter Furnace company, afterwards became manager of their extensive iron works, but resigned the latter position to engage in the general mercantile business at Stonerstown, where he became quite wealthy. He was elected sheriff of Centre county, where he served one term with great credit to himself and advantage to the county. He married Lydia Blake, of Kennett Square, Chester county, against the wishes of her parents, who disinherited her on account of her marriage. Respected for his honesty and integrity, his services were constantly in demand among his neighbors in all matters of importance, especially in legal business.

John Keene Thompson was reared at Stonerstown, and at the age of seventeen entered Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pa., in which he remained for two years. He then left college and read medicine with Dr. George B. Engles, after which, in 1844, he entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1845. In March, 1846, he located at Marion, when Dr. Baldwin was the only physician in that section. Dr. Thompson soon came into a wide practice that extended over parts of Jefferson, Armstrong and Clearfield counties, in addition to his home-practice at Marion. In 1863 he removed to Indiana, but two years later he returned to Marion, where of late years he had retired from active practice, except in his own town, or when called in consultation. In 1856 Dr. Thompson was elected associate judge of Indiana county, and at the expiration of his term in 1861, was re-elected, and served until 1866. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and was re-elected in 1875. Before the war he was a free-soiler, and since 1865 had been an active Republican. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Philadelphia that nominated General Grant for president, and was alternate to the Chicago convention of 1888, that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president.

Dr. Thompson was serving as president of the Marion school board and burgess of the borough at the time of his death, in 1890. He married Jane Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson. (See sketch of Robert Thompson, of Indiana). Mrs. Thompson died and left one child: Horace J., a successful merchant at Decker's Point. On March 6, 1889, Dr. Thompson was united in marriage, by Rev. H. A. Ottman, of Salamanca, N. Y., with Mrs. Anna M. (Weamer) Sylvis, an estimable and fine-looking woman. She is a native of Indiana county, and a daughter of David Weamer, who was a merchant at Indiana and Newville, and died in 1877.

In addition to his town property, Dr. Thompson owned about five hundred acres of valuable land. He was a charter member and one of the directors of the Indiana County Deposit bank, and a trustee of the State Normal school at Indiana. During the last summer (although it was not apparent to any) his sands of life were nearly run out, and on September 17, 1890, his spirit went home, when he was well advanced in his seventy-ninth year. With impressive funeral ceremonies his remains were entombed in Gilgal cemetery amid a large and sorrowing assemblage of people. It has been the privilege of very few men to be so eminently useful as Dr. John Keene Thompson was in all that pertained to the well-being of his neighbors and the prosperity of his community. As a physician he had always been successful, as a judge he was able and impartial, as a legislator

none were more active in the interests of their constituents, and as a man he stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens throughout the county.

JAMES M. WORK, a well-qualified justice of the peace and a prominent citizen and leading business man of Marion borough, is a son of William and Nancy (Brown) Work, and was born about five miles northeast of Marion, in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1832. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his paternal grandfather, William Work, Sr., was a native of eastern Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1792, in Cumberland county, to Miriam Scroggs, daughof Alexander and Rachel (Ireland) Scroggs, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Irish descent. Soon after his marriage William Work, Sr., removed to the foot of "Squirrel Hill," near the site of New Florence, in Westmoreland county. In 1805 he came to East Mahoning township, where he died in 1828, aged sixty-eight years. He was an honest, honorable man and a member of the Seceder church. His widow survived him until 1855, when she passed away at eighty-one years of age. William Work, Sr., was a prominent man although no aspirant for political honors. He was among the first (if not the first) teachers in the Mahoning country, and left the impress of his excellent character, to some extent, on the generation that succeeded him and received its education at his hands. His children were: Rachel Hamilton, James, Lettice Ewing, Alexander S., John, William, Hon. Allen N., who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature; Sarah Steele, Mary S,. Miriam Limerick, Moses T., Susan E. Smith, and Elijah I. William Work (father) was born in November, 1800, and died in 1878. He was reared in his native township, where he always resided, and where he followed farming until his death. He married Nancy Brown, who was a daughter of Jeremiah Brown, a farmer and distiller of this county. After Mrs. Work's death, Mr. Work married for his second wife Mary T. Hamilton.

James M. Work was reared on a farm, received a good, practical education and taught school for five years. At fifteen years of age he learned barn-building, but was principally engaged in farming until 1871, although he devoted a portion of each winter to lumbering. In the last-named year he came to Marion, where he embarked in the manufacture of furniture and window blinds. After seventeen years of successful experience as a manufacturer he disposed of his factory and engaged in his present prosperous undertaking business. In 1874 he was elected as county commissioner and served very faithfully during his term. In 1875 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as justice of the peace, and rendered such good satisfaction that he has been elected to that office three times in succession since. On Oct. 13, 1853, he married Margaret Hamilton, who died September 7, 1874. Mr. Work was remarried April 17, 1879, to Anna R. (Getty) Morton. By his first marriage he had six children: Jeremiah W., Jessie F., wife of James L. Park, Jr.; Elizabeth Estella, married to Robert C. Meanor, editor of the *Cherry Tree Record;* Lottie N., wife of Samuel Rue, of Ft. Collins, Colorado; Maud C., married to A. L. Guthrie, a merchant of Marion; and Margaret.

In 1863 he enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and served on the southern border of the State. He is a member of the Mahoning United Presbyterian church, and has been as prosperous in his present as he was in his past lines of business. Squire Work has carefully studied the principles as well as the practice of law, and while an expert in drawing up legal documents in correct form, is also recognized as an authority in his section upon points of law.

CONEMAUGH, BLACK LICK, BURRELL AND EAST AND WEST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and Descriptive.—The southern townships of Indiana county are Conemaugh, Black Lick, Burrell and East and West Wheatfield, on whose territory the earliest settlements in the county were made.

Conemaugh township is in the southwestern part of the county, was organized from Armstrong township about 1803, and received its name from the river which separates it from Westmoreland county.

Settlements were made in the township as early as 1779, and by 1807 it contained two hundred and thirty-eight taxables, as returned in the following assessment list of that year:

John Barr, tanner; Charles Barr and Samuel Barr, weaver; Samuel Barr, cooper; Thos. Bell, weaver; John Bell, David Blakely, Jas. Black, saddler; Alexander Barkley, Nancy Bollman, widow; James Brown, David Black, James Burns, William Crawford, Thomas Cunningham, Samuel Coulter, Andrew Cunningham, John Cunningham, William Croazer, shoemaker; George Cunningham, Thos. Curry, John Coleman, William Coleman, Nicholas Coleman, Hugh Cunningham, John Crosier, Ann Canning, widow; Thomas Carey, James Curry, Robert Dunlap, reedmaker; Frederick Deemer, Thomas Duncan, shoemaker; John Davis, James Elder, Robert Elder, David Elder, Mary Elder, widow; John Ewing, Robert Ewing, blacksmith; Thomas Elder, James Elder, fuller; Benjamin Edwards, shoemaker; Abb Findley, Robert Fulton, John Flemming, William Flemming, James Flemming, Alexander Flemming, James Gailey, cooper; John Garey, John Gray, Jas. Gibson, Andrew Getty, John Getty, joiner; Wm. Gains, Anna Gibson, widow; Robert Henderson, David Henderson, joiner; Robert Henderson, Joseph Henderson, Edward Hutchison, David Hutchison, George Hutchison, James Hutchison, John Hutchison, Francis Harbison, tailor; Jos. Harbison, tailor; Robert Harbison, John Hopkins, Moses Hart, Rosannah Haselet, widow; John Henry, Robert Henry, Thomas Hood, James Hamilton, Elizabeth Hutchison, widow; Joseph Hutchison, Catherine Hindman, widow; Eliphlet Irwin, Hannah Irwin, widow; Beza Irwin, schoolmaster; Thos. Kier, David Kerr, Jacob Keener, Samuel Kelly, Samuel Kilpatrick, Henry Kilpatrick, weaver; Robert Kelly, John Long, Tobias Long, carpenter; Jacob Long, Tobias Long, Abraham Lowman, John Lewis, Hugh Lynn, John Laird, Zachariah Loughrey, Margaret Loughrey, widow; Samuel Lyon, Robert Lafferty, John Lafferty, Alexander Little, Jacob Libengood, Robert Little, James Leach, John Lepley, wagonmaker; Allen McComb, James McNeal, Susanna Millirons, widow; James Millen, Joseph Millen, carpenter; Christian Miller, stiller; Mathias Miller, blacksmith; R. McCready, R. Miller, J. Mardanand, J. McCreight, J. McKissock, J. Mitchell, Margaret Marshall, widow; John McClelland, Daniel McClelland, Matthew McCowell, James McDowell, Francis McClellam,

Robert McKissock, John Marshall, Archibald Marshall, James Marshall, John McKee, hatter; Alexander McCurdy, Alexander McLean, James McLean, Esq., Samuel McMean, John McLean, Samuel Marshall, Archibald Marshall, William Marshall, tanner; Robert Miller, Samuel Miller, John Matthews, James Matthews, Rev. John Matthews, Samuel Miller, Joseph Marshall, William McElhaney, blacksmith; Samuel Mitchell, Andrew McCurdy, Joseph Mitchell, Andrew McCreery, Samuel McCreery, Robert Mitchell, shoemaker; Isabella Martin, widow; Thomas McClelland, shoemaker; Jane Madre, widow; Robert McComb, John McNeal, blacksmith; William Newel, John Neal, Wm. Neal, Rosannah Neal, John Nisbet, Jonathan Nisbet, Mary Nisbet, widow; Agnes Oliver, widow; James Oliver, John Patterson, Alexander Patterson, William Patterson, Joseph Pitts, Joseph Pierce, cooper; Samuel Reed, merchant; Thomas Reed, John Reed, shoemaker; Robert Robinson, Sr., George Randles, John Robinson, Robert Robinson, Jr., Rebecca Rosborough, widow; Joseph Ross, John Rutherford, James Smith, weaver; Thomas Smith, James Smith, Robert Shields, Robert Shirley, John Shirley, James Simmons, weaver; Nicholas Snow, blacksmith; Mary Thompson, widow; Moses Thompson, cabinetmaker; Moses Thompson, Sr., Adam Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Alexander Templeton, Jas. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Jane Thompson, widow; John Thompson, Robert Virtue, Samuel Virtue, Adam Wreath, weaver; Matthew Watron, Jacob Wimmer, Robert Wilson, Daniel Wray, Robert Wray, John Wray, Joseph Wray, John Wright, Francis Riddle, weaver; Joseph Yates, James Alexander, weaver.

In 1880 a gentleman who was well acquainted with the township gave the following facts in connection with its surface minerals and early settlers:

"The soil is a rich loam, well adapted to agricultural purposes. The principal minerals are coal, iron ore and lime-stone. The surface is hilly. It is well watered by the Black Legs creek and numerous other streams that empty into the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, bordering on the south.

"The first settlers in this locality were principally Scotch and Irish, who came from the old counties of the State, and were a very sober and industrious people. From 1770 to 1794 the settlers were quite insecure on account of the hostility of the Indians. A block-house was erected on the Dixon farm as a means of defense. One of the Indian war-paths was along the Loyalhanna. There was an Indian town about one mile below Saltsburg, on the left bank of the Kiskiminetas. Notwithstanding the frequent interruptions by the Indians, the settlement was rapidly extended. Among the early settlers here were the Wilsons, Wrays, Millers, Marshalls, Lemons, Pattons, Loves, Drums, Johnstons, Robinsons, Hendersons, McBrides, Colemans, Thompsons and others. A number of these had been raised under Presbyterian influence, and they brought with them the Bible and held family worship. Robert Robinson, Sr., came to this locality in 1766 and built a cabin in sight of the river opposite Coalport, and soon after built his residence, which is still standing upon the farm now owned by W. J. Sterett, where he lived and died. The Rev. James Power, afterward D.D., became pastor of Mount Pleasant and Sewickley churches, and began to preach as stated supply at Unity. Unity, fourteen miles distant, was the nearest point from Saltsburg for public worship prior to 1783, the close of the Revolutionary war. From that time the Presbytery of Redstone, which then embraced all of this region in its field, sent out numerous supplies into the thinly settled districts, by whom churches were organized. There were no settled pastors until 1790. On the 22d of November of that year, old Salem, Congruity and

Polk Run obtained under-shepherds—Mr. John McPherrin being ordained and installed pastor of the first (in connection with Unity) and Mr. Samuel Porter of the other two. The Rev. Joseph Henderson was called to the congregation of Ebenezer, April 9th, 1799, and became their pastor. To those points where tents, and afterwards rude log houses of worship, had been erected, our forefathers from the surrounding country gathered with their families for public worship.

"A log grist-mill was erected on Johnson's Point at a very early day, to which the settlers packed their grain to be prepared for food. From the Indiana side they came from five to ten miles across a region of country but thinly settled, and winding through unbroken woodland to the very edge of the river; they forded it at a point just above the junction of Loyalhanna. Later there was an oil-mill and still-house built upon the point, and business began to centre here. Flat-boats were laden at the point with home products for New Orleans. This was the only source of communication for trade until the opening of the Pennsylvania canal in March, 1829, on the opposite side of the Conemaugh, which did away with flat-boats. From this date there were no more bills of shipment made out at Johnson's Point. The line of trade passed by on the other side and touched at Saltsburg. The early rising town faded in the disappointment and went down, and to-day a lone rude dwelling—the oldest in all the country around—marks the place. The early discovery and manufacture of salt in this locality is accredited to one William Johnson, who came from Franklin county in 1800, and settled upon the point. In 1813 or '14 he bored the first well, in the pursuit of salt, in the bed of the Conemaugh, about two miles above its junction with the Loyalhanna. At the depth of 287 feet he found an abundant fountain, strongly impregnated with salt. He was soon in the full tide of successful experiment, making about thirty bushels per day, all of which found a ready market; and some of it at first sold as high as $4 per bushel. Others soon embarked in the business, and the manufactory of salt was carried on quite extensively for twelve or fourteen years, when the low price discouraged its production. There are but three wells in operation at the present time. These are from one to five miles above Saltsburg. The deepest of these wells is 1,000 feet. In 1825 a salt well was sunk on the left bank of the river a short distance above the mouth of the Black Lick; but to the grief of all the parties interested, it only poured forth a stream of useless dirty looking oil. They filled up the well and abandoned it. Of late search has been made to find the oily well, but in vain."

The Saltsburg axis passes nearly through the central part of the township, and divides into two parts, of which the western one lies in the Saltsburg sub-basin and the eastern one in the Marion sub-basin of the Fourth Great basin. The eastern part is entirely in the Lower Barren measures which carries the Upper Freeport coal, while the western part, west of Black Legs creek, is principally in the Upper Coal measures, and carries the Pittsburgh coal-bed—which has not yet been fully developed—up to the Armstrong county line. The geologists say that the Pittsburgh coal-bed appears as a slaty and much-parted seam in the Saltsburg basin. Including its partings and roof coal, it ranges from 8 to 11 feet in thickness, maintaining these dimensions, with trifling variations, from the Conemaugh river to West Lebanon. The coal is very rich in hydrocarbon gases—richer by from 3 to 7 per cent. than the coal from the same bed at Blairsville. And the few analyses made of it show also that it is here less pyritous than at the latter place.

The coal makes a broad distinct bench on nearly every slope over which it runs. By means of this bench, and with the aid of the geological map of the county, the observer

in the field will have no difficulty in tracing the bed across the numerous ravines by which the basin is gashed, to the northernmost end of this coal in Indiana county.

Moreover the bed has been so frequently opened up in this basin that allusion here can only be made to such mines as were examined, and in which measurements of the bed were made. Generally speaking, only the lower half of the seam is wrought in the Saltsburg basin, the roof coal being so much parted by thin bands of slate that there is little inducement to take it down in mining. Moreover the shales over this roof coal are so soft and friable that they render this plan of mining almost imperative, without an elaborate and expensive system of timbering.

In the Saltsburg basin the Pittsburgh bed exists in three belts of nearly equal size. All of these have their western limits across the borders of Armstrong county, but the great bulk of this coal area is in Indiana county. The first of these belts extends from the Conemaugh river to Big run, a small stream which empties into Black Legs creek, near Clarksburg; the second belt extends from Big run, northeast to Whiskey run, while the third area embraces the region between Whiskey run and the headwaters of one branch of Gobbler's run at West Lebanon. Beyond this latter place there are a few small detached outliers of Pittsburgh coal, but as before stated, this seam does not cross the main valley of Gobbler's run, two miles northeast of West Lebanon.

The deep ravines dividing this coal area in separate belts furnish long lines of outcrop, by means of which all the coal in this basin could be easily and cheaply mined. The strata are nearly horizontal, the gentle rise from the synclinal only assisting the operations of the miner.

At present the bed is worked in this basin only in a small way to supply the home market.

Many years ago the coal was quite extensively mined on the Rhea property, near Coalport, but developments here terminated when the canal ceased to be used. Further down the river the bed is now being mined below Loyalhanna station, in Westmoreland county, by the Loyalhanna Coal and Coke company.

The outcrop of the Pittsburgh coal bed skirts the high western bluff of Black Legs creek. In the vicinity of Clarksburg, on Black Legs, five miles above Saltsburg, several mines have been opened on the Pittsburgh seam. The village of Clarksburg is in Lower Barren rocks, 200 feet below the Pittsburgh coal, nearly all the intervening measures being exposed in the little valley of Harper's run, which joins Black Legs at Clarksburg.

In the Conemaugh valley there are several salt wells, from which is manufactured an excellent quality of salt. About the year 1812 or 1813 an old lady named Deemer discovered an oozing of salt water at low-water mark on the Indiana side of the Conemaugh river, about two miles above the present site of Saltsburg. Prompted by curiosity, she gathered some of the water to use for cooking purposes, and with a portion of it made mush, which she found to be quite palatable. This discovery very soon led to the development of one of the most important business interests in the county. About the year 1813 William Johnston, an enterprising young man from Franklin county, commenced boring a well at the spot where Mrs. Deemer made the discovery, and at the depth of two hundred and eighty-seven feet found an abundance of salt water. The boring was done by tramp or treadle, the poles being connected with open mortice and tongue, fastened with little bolts, The salt was manufactured by boiling the water in large kettles, or graimes, using wood for fuel, until, with the opening of additional wells, some fifty or sixty acres of woodland had been

consumed for this purpose. Originally the pumping was done by blind horses, and the salt sold at five dollars per bushel retail, but as the wells multiplied the price came down to four dollars. With the increase of the trade came new machinery and appliances in the manufacture of the salt. The unwieldy kettles were dispensed with, and large pans of half-inch iron, some twenty feet long, ten to eleven feet wide and eight inches deep were used instead; coal was used as fuel, and the blind horses were put aside, and the steam-engine introduced for both boring and pumping. The place was called the Great Conemaugh salt works, from the name of the river upon which they were located, and a post-office with that name was established there.

The seven wells along the river, on the Westmoreland side, were all put down prior to 1820 and 1822, and from that date till 1830 the group of hills on both sides of the river was like a great bee-hive; yet the expenses of production, in many instances, exceeded the income. The coal and machinery had to be hauled from Pittsburgh by wagon, or brought by the river in keel-boats—both expensive means of transportation.

The population of Conemaugh township at each census, from 1850 to 1890, has been as follows: 1748, 1701, 1493, 1346 and 1530.

The principal towns of the towship are: Saltsburg, Kelly's station, where John Kelly made the first improvement prior to the Revolutionary war; Clarksburg, situated in the Pittsburgh coal field, with 200 population, and Tunnelton.

Black Lick Township.—This township lies north of Black Lick creek, and the Indiana axis divides it into two nearly equal parts; the western part is in the Marion sub-basin of the Fourth Great basin, and the eastern part lies in the Blairsville or Third Great basin. Between two tributary streams of Black Lick creek is an area of the Pittsburgh coal-bed.

Crossing Black Lick and ascending the northern slope of the valley, the Pittsburgh bed first appears in a small knob on the Campbell farm at the summit of the slopes. Here it is exposed. Then in a knob of similar size, but separate and distinct from the Campbell outcrop, and to the northwest of the latter farm it again appears. But the most important area north of Black Lick creek is that embracing the Doty and J. Dixon farms, which, with a small out-lier in the S. Dixon property, terminates the basin.

The coal as opened on the Doty farm is 55 feet higher in level than in Coleman's; this being nearly along the strike of the rocks expresses the gentle rise in the synclinal towards the northeast—the rise that thrusts the Pittsburgh coal from the basin and covers the country beyond with Lower Barren rocks.

In the Doty mine the coal is very uniform and regular, and is decidedly more free from pyrites than where exposed at any other point in the basin. It carries, however, considerable slate, especially near the floor, the bottom bench being almost worthless in its lower part.

The geological structure of Black Lick Valley will be further noticed in East and West Wheatfield townships.

The township was formed from Armstrong township in 1807, and its chief productions are wheat, corn, oats, coal and limestone. The surface is moderately hilly, and its citizens give particular attention to raising fine cattle. Among the early settlers were George Aultman, Rev. Henry Baker, Patrick McGee, Gen. Charles Campbell and Jacob Bricker. Mollie Furnace, who came with the Dixons, frequently told of having nursed Gen. George Washington. Gen. Charles Campbell and five others of the early settlers were captured by the Indians and held as prisoners for five years. John Dixon, who died in 1843, at seventy-two years of age, was the first white child which was born in the township.

Newport, the first town in Indiana county,

was founded half a mile below the junction of Black Lick creek and the Conemaugh river, by Alexander Dennison, some time between 1785 and 1790.

A block-house was erected and the town prospered for a few years. Stores were opened, two taverns were started, and among other buildings erected were a church, mill, carding factory, tannery, hatting shop and scythe factory. A new county was agitated at that time, and Newport, being in the centre of its proposed territory, expected to become its future county-seat. The Conemaugh being made the boundary line of Westmoreland destroyed all possibility of the new county, and Newport went down, until to-day not a vestige of any of its buildings are to be seen.

We give the following list of taxable inhabitants resident within the bounds of Black Lick township, in the county of Indiana, as returned on the assessment lists for 1807:

Robert Anderson, weaver; Philip Altman, Jacob Altman, blacksmith; George Altman, John Anderson, James Brunson, mulatto; John Burns, Mary Bell, spinster; George Bell, tailor; Jeremiah Brown, Thomas Bell, David Byers, weaver; Tobias Byers, Henry Byers, Jacob Bricker, Benjamin Closson, constable; Philip Cribs, John Casaday, Charles Campbell, judge; Michael Campbell, Josiah Closson, Richard Closson, George Cribs, Sr., John Conkle, John Cowen, James Caldwell, John Caldwell, James Craig, George Cribs, Jr., Samuel Coulter, David Campbell, weaver; John Compton, shoemaker; Jean Dean, spinster; Samuel Dixon, Esq., Andrew Dickson, James Dickson, Davis Davis, William Davis, Sr., William Davis, Jr., William Downey, Samuel Downey, John Downey, Mary Downey, spinster; Thomas David, William Deviney, Esq., Andrew Deviney, Samuel Douglas, cabinet-maker; Steward David, shoemaker; George Daugherty, Abraham Dehavens, William Donahew, Henry Ebrick, carpenter; Mary Elder, spinster; Joseph Elder, Elizabeth Elder, mantuamaker; John Fair, Peter Fair, James Ferguson, Sr., James Ferguson, blacksmith; David Ferguson, Hance Ferguson, Alexander Fails, Susanna Glenn, spinster; James Gordon, John Gibson, Hugh Gibson, Samuel Gray, tailor; William Green, Michael Heir, weaver; Robert Hunter, shoemaker; James Hunter, George Hays, doctor; John Hamilton, weaver; Henry Frederick, John Herrold, Sr., John Herrold, Jr., Daniel Herrold, David Herren, Ruban Jewel, Patrick Jack, Rev. John Jameson, William Jameson, John Jameson, painter; Isaac Jennings, Samuel Keton, Archibald Kelly, Charles Kenning, Joseph Kenning, James Kelly, stone-mason; Patrick Kelly, coverlid weaver; Amos Laurence, William Laurence, Reynold Laughlin, James Lyon, Alexander Lyon, Jacob Lepley, wagon-maker; Henry Livingston, wagon-maker; Conrad Lintner, tavern-keeper; Andrew Lowers, James Lockerd, Jos. Loughry, cooper; Nicholas Loughry, William Loughry, Daniel Levear, John Miller, James McConnal, David Mercer, John Meriman, wheelwright; Archibald McEwen, Patrick McGee, distiller; Rebochah Moorhead, weaver; Jonathan Martin, stone-mason; James McComb, assembly; George McComb, tanner; William McFarland, John McFarland, miller; William Martin, Hugh McIntire, Andrew McCartney, carpenter; Arthur McGuff, John McCready, John Meason, trader; William Mecum, tavern-keeper; Joshua McCracken, shoemaker; Robert McElhaney, Jane McClure, spinster; Robert Murdurgh, Peres Means, Elizabeth McCartney, spinster; John McCrea, William McFarland, James Mitchell, Robert Nixon, merchant; Robert Nixon, Jr., merchant; John O'Conner, school-master; Robert Patten, Peter Palmer, Charles Palmer, Susannah Palmer, spinster; John Palmer, Sarah Reed, weaver; Samuel Reed, Jane Rapine, spinster; James Rapine, Daniel Rapine, John

Rapine, mill-wright; William Rankin, George Rankin, Andrew Rankin, James Reed, Christopher Rapine, George Rapine, fuller; Agnes Rain, spinster; Christian Ruch, John Robins, shoemaker; Catherine Rhees, spinster; Robert Rhees, Michael Buch, Joseph Smith, Daniel Smith, blacksmith; William Smith, shoemaker; David Still, James Shields, Garvin Sutton, Joseph Shields, cooper; John Scott, shoemaker; Thomas N. Sloan, Esq., John Spires, Jane Smith, negro, jobber; Catherine Thomas, spinster; Joseph Turner, wheelwright; Samuel Talmage, doctor; Michael Tarry, Daniel Ulam, Aaron Wear, Hugh Wear, George Wear, wheelwright; Joseph Wear, Abraham Wear, William Wallace, Samuel Wallace, tailor; James Williams, Catherine Wolf, tavern-keeper; James Wilson, Hugh Wiley, cooper; John Wiley, miller; Adam Walker.

The population of Black Lick township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 2043, 1130, 1016, 798 and 924.

Burrell Township is in the Blairsville basin and lies between the Chestnut Ridge axis on the east and the Indiana axis on the west. About one-third of the eastern part of the township lies in the Lower Coal measures, while the remainder is situated in the Lower Barren measures, which carries the Upper Freeport coal. A small area of the Pittsburgh Coal-bed extends north from Blairsville towards Black Lick creek, while in the extreme southeast the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, XI, Pocono Sandstone, X, and Catskill formation, IX, crosses the township. In the northeastern part the Red Shale again appears.

The *fire-clay deposit* of Burrell township has acquired some commercial celebrity, and justly so, because the clay when carefully selected, and the two varieties properly mixed, produces a brick of high refractory power. It exists in great abundance, is easily mined and is favorably situated; moreover, it loses nothing in thickness or in character in ascending the stream, remaining in all respects even and regular. It has been traced as far up the creek as Berry's house, where it has been worked, but beyond this point, aside from its outcrop, it is not known, having hitherto been overlooked in the explorations on Dr. Simpson's property.

The plastic clay immediately underlying the coal is not worked, sufficient clay of this variety and of better quality being obtainable just below the band of hard clay, an interval of about one foot separating the two deposits.

This deposit of fire-clay resting immediately on top of *Formation XII* is one that is widely outspread in the bituminous coal regions. It is this clay that is worked by Mr. Hawes, at Mineral Point, in Cambria county, and it is likewise this deposit that supplies the brickworks along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield R. R., in Clearfield county.

Burrell township was formed, in 1853, from Black Lick, and was named in honor of Judge J. M. Burrell. The township has a very irregular boundary, as may be seen from the map. The surface is an alternation of hill and dale, grove and meadow, which is divided into farms, most of which are highly productive. The minerals are coal, iron ore, fire-clay and stoneware clay, and limestone. The surrounding hills are teeming with bituminous coal, large quantities of which are mined and shipped east. Chestnut ridge, extending from Westmoreland county into the eastern portion of this township, is cut at this point by the Conemaugh river, which separates Indiana and Westmoreland counties, leaving "Pack Saddle" upon the left bank, and "Oakes Point," which is an elevation of about 1200 feet above the river, upon the right bank. This eminence affords one of the finest views in all the country around. The bank of the river about half a mile above Blairsville, is very high and precipitous, and is known as the "Alum Bank." There is here an upright wall of nature's own masonry, in some places fifty or sixty feet high, and below

this, an abrupt descent of about one hundred feet, to the water's edge, covered with forest trees. This cliff is a mile or more in length. Several veins of iron ore and coal have been opened upon its face. There is also an extensive vein of fire-clay, and an alum deposit.

The population of Burrell township at each decennial census from 1860 to 1890 has been: 1251, 1374, 1770 and 1450.

"Among the manufacturing interests of Indiana county the Black Lick Manufacturing company, of Burrell township, deserves especial mention. Its works are located about seven miles north of 'Black Lick Intersection,' on the Indiana branch of the West Penn railroad, one and one-quarter miles east of Black Lick station, and connected with the station by a tram railway. They were erected in 1869 for the purpose of making fire-brick and tile. The firm was composed of E. Robinson, C. Hadley and F. McKinter. The works at this time consisted of a clay-mill driven by an engine of thirty-five horse-power, and a yard capacity of four thousand brick per day, with two kilns of each thirty thousand capacity. In May, 1872, Mr. Robinson sold his interest to J. M. Guthrie, of Indiana, and in July of the same year E. W. Giddings and E. J. Mildren, of Johnstown, Cambria county, bought the establishment. They immediately doubled the size of the yard, also the capacity, by running day and night. In November, 1873, Mr. Mildren, the present proprietor, purchased the interest of Mr. Giddings, and in addition to the manufacture of brick and tile, commenced making 'Bessemer Tuyers,' on what is known as the 'Ostrander machine.' In 1874 Mr. Mildren added another clay-mill driven by a twenty-five horse-power engine, and a powerful steam 'Tuyer machine.' In connection with fire-brick he manufactures nozzle-stoppers, chimney-tops, fire-clay dust, gas-retorts and settings. In 1875 the two old kilns were removed and two crown-kilns were built, with a capacity of forty-five thousand each. At these works are employed upwards of one hundred men and boys."

Wheatfield township was formed in 1779, and at one time embraced all of what is now Indiana county, south of the purchase line. Old Wheatfield might well be called the mother of the county, for within her limits the early settlements began, and sixteen townships are now embraced within what were once her original boundaries. In 1859 Wheatfield was divided into East and West Wheatfield townships. The name is said to have been derived from the "barrens," or places destitute of timber, affording a good soil for wheat, hence the "wheat fields."

The first settler was undoubtedly George Findley, who had come to the Pumroy and Wilson settlement in 1764, and in the following year had "tomahawked" a tract of land in what is now East Wheatfield township, and his home was spoken of, May 29, 1769, as the "Findley cabbins," in some application warrants of that year. There were many early settlers whose graves were scattered in out-of-the way places through the township, of whom no account is given, save that they were pioneers. William Clark was prominently mentioned among the pioneers. His improvement was not surveyed till June 22, 1776, and is described as situated on the "path between Conemaugh and Black Lick, adjoining George Findley, and including Wipey's cabbin."

Shoupstown was laid out about 1807, by Henry Shoup, on the old Frankstown road. It was situated on the hill opposite the present residence of John Schrock. At one time it boasted of a store and a half-dozen cabins. The pike's erection gave it a death-blow, and there is not to day a single vestige of its existence left on the hill to tell the story of its downfall.

The first grist-mill in the township was the William Bracken mill, erected about 1772 to 1774, as it is mentioned in the surveys of 1772

–74, and called the "Bracken mill." This was situated on a run which flows into Black Lick. During that stormy period, although deserted for several years, and many buildings in this section were destroyed, it escaped all damages, save that from Time's ruthless hand, and upon the return of Bracken was again put in order, and did a large amount of work for the new-comers who arrived after the war. The Bracken mill was succeeded by the William Clark mill, a better arranged mill than its predecessor. The present saw-mill of David Tomb is the third mill that has occupied its site. The next grist-mill was the George Findley mill, on Laurel run. The first was erected in 1784–85, and was a small, rude log mill, using a ten-foot undershot wheel, and had only one run of stones. The second was worn out in 1817, and was then using a breast wheel, and it too had only one run of stones. The third was erected in 1817, and had two run of stones, and used an overshot wheel, sixteen feet in diameter. The Isaac Rogers mill was erected by Robert Work, a noted wheelwright, about 1784–85, on the Conemaugh. It was the only "dry weather" mill in this section, and was resorted to by the people living distant even forty miles. It was the most noted of all the early mills, and when its mates were prostrate with drought, it went on its way merrily grinding night and day. Old settlers speak of camping near it, and waiting even three or four days for the chance to get their grist. The present mill is the fourth on its site.

"Among those who are known to have first settled along that part of the Conemaugh river which bounds West Wheatfield township on the south, were James Clark, "Billy" Woods, David Inyard, William Bennet, Archibald McGuire, Ben Sutton, Neil Dougherty, David Lackens and James Galbraith. On and near "Tub-mill" creek there were the ancestors of the numerous families of Bradys now living in the northern part of Indiana county. It is claimed to have been the home, for many years, of the great Indian hunter, Captain Samuel Brady.

"William P. Brady, after the disposal of his property, together with "Big Joe" Brady, "Little Joe" Brady, "Big Peggy" Brady, John Brady, and numerous Hughs, Sams and Jims, becoming disgusted (as did also Ben Sutton, Billy Woods, Davy Inyard, William Bennett, Sr., William Bennett, Jr., and others too numerous to mention) with the scarcity of bears, wolves, panthers, etc., as well as Indians left in search of homes more prolific of their accustomed surroundings. Some went to the north part of this county and others migrated to western Virginia and the Ohio country, where Captain Samuel Brady achieved the most exciting exploits ever recorded in the history of Indian warfare."

We give the following list of the taxable inhabitants of Wheatfield township, Indiana county, which was returned for 1807:

Henry Auberts, innkeeper; James Anderson, distiller; Valentine Amsbough, Adam Amsbough, Henry Amsbough, Thomas Askins, John Armstrong. William Alexander, Thomas Bracken, Sr., Samuel Bratten, John Bruce, cabinet-maker; Frederick Brantlinger, Alexander Barr, Jr., innkeeper; Archibald Beckwith, Thomas Bracken, Jr., Ruth Bracken, widow; John Bowler, George Bowler, Jacob Bowser, Mary Boner, widow; John Bennett, shoemaker; George Bowers, Nathaniel Bryan, Jr., Henry Bowers, John Bowers, Thomas Barr, Francis Boals, William Boals, David Boals, David Campbell, blacksmith; Alexander Carnahan, cooper; Samuel Carnahan, James Campbell, shoemaker; James Campbell, James Crawford, Moses Crawford, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Cochran, John Campbell, Elizabeth Carney, widow; Thomas Clarke, William Clarke, Jr., Ruth Clarke, spinster; Findley Cameron, Daniel Cameron, Hugh Cameron, Andrew Campbell, Mark Campbell, William Clarke, Esq., Robert Craig, William Campbell, Andrew

Campbell, Jr., John Crisswell, Francis Chapman, Thomas Craven, John Carney, Jacob Craig, weaver; John Craven, John Coleman, shoemaker; James Campbell, stonecutter; Mary Dempsey, widow; Chris. Dumars, shoemaker; Peter Dike, blacksmith; John Davis, Joseph Davis, William Davis, Matthew Dill, Sr., Matthew Dill, Jr., wheelwright; Richard Dill, Thomas Dias, Sr., Richard Dias, Robert Davis, tobacconist; John Davis, Nathaniel Davis, James Dunwoody, Isaac Dicker, Job Dicker, William Erwin, innkeeper; John Elder, George Empfield, millwright; Jacob Empfield, millwright; Joseph Evans, Hugh Evans, Robert Elkins, John Evans, John Ewings, Elizabeth Faloon, widow; George Finley, James Finley, Isabella Ferrier, widow; Andrew Fee, John Fink, carpenter; John Fleaker, carpenter; William Fowler, Lawrence Fox, William Ferguson, Jr., William Ferguson, Sr., James Grimes, Sr., innkeeper; Joseph Grimes, William Grimes, Jr., Allen Grimes, John Grimes, William Grimes, Sr., Isaac Griffith, William Gamble, George Glassford, Sr., George Glassford, Jr., Alex. Glassford, Leonard Gooshorn, blacksmith; John Grimes, Sr., James Grimes, Jr., Charles Gibson, Hugh Junkins, mason; Robert Hill, John Hopkins, Henry Heis, George Heis, William Heis, Thomas Hull, Barbara Heater, widow; Robert Holmes, tailor; William Johnston, Sr., William Johnston, Jr., Mary Johnston, widow; Archibald Jameson, Sr., blacksmith; Archibald Jameson, Jr., Allen Jameson, Sr., William Jameson, John Jameson, Allen Jameson, Jr., shoemaker; Alexander Jameson, David Jenkins, John Jones, mason; David Kennedy, weaver; William Kennedy, Thomas Lapsley, Mary Lapsley, widow; Francis Lathers, Robert Liggett, Elizabeth Likens, widow; Samuel Logan, weaver; James Longstreth, William Lee, James Luke, Archibald Louthers, William McBroom, weaver; Henry McBroom, Robert McBroom, carpenter; James McLean, Robert Muck, Joseph McDonald, Archibald McCochran, tailor; James McCochran, Robert Marshall, tanner; Archibald Matthews, distiller; William Mayben, George McGarrow, David McKown, Robert Maffet, Robert Michael, distiller; William Murphy, Patrick McCormick, James McDonald, James McNitt, Joseph McCartney, Sr., treasurer; Joseph McCartney, Jr., John McCartney, John Mecune, Sr., John Mecune, Jr., John McDowell, Neal Manaman, George McEntire, distiller; John McCarland, weaver; Samuel Parker, cabinet-maker; William Parker, cabinet-maker; Hugh Parker, Frederick Persian, John Patterson, Thomas Patterson, Joseph Patterson, Samuel Patterson, Archibald Patterson, William Patterson, Benjamin Pitman, Joseph Pitman, Thomas Pettigrew, David Reed, Esq., Aaron Robinson, Isaac Rodgers, miller; Robert Rodgers, Daniel Reynolds, Adam Ritchie, Matthew Rhea, Aaron Rose, Philip Smires, Hugh St. Clair, James Shaw, Robert Sutton, Adam Sides, Thomas Sanderson, Esq., Samuel Stevens, Benjamin Stevens, John Stillwell, Shedrick Stevens, Daniel Sleppey, Thomas Selfridge, Christopher Stinemen, James Strong, weaver; John Thorn, David Tomb, constable; Henry Taylor, George Turner, Henry Treece, Alexander Tilford, Jesse Talkington, Thomas Taylor, David Wakefield, wheelwright; James Wakefield, Thomas Wakefield, Robert Wakefield, Ephraim Wallace, Robert Wallace, John Wallace, Richard Wilson, speculator; Andrew Wilkins, Alexander Wilson, Joseph Wilson, weaver; Richard Williams, Robert Wier, William Wilson, distiller; Archibald Woodsides, Henry Wyke, John Wolf, Jeremiah Wakefield.

In 1859 Wheatfield township was divided into East and West Wheatfield townships. East Wheatfield township lies between the Nolo and the Laurel Hill axis, while the larger part of West Wheatfield township is between the Nolo and the Chestnut Ridge axis. The southeastern part of East Wheatfield and the northern and

western parts of West Wheatfield are in the Lower Coal measures.

The Pennsylvania geological report of 1880 gives the following description of both townships:

Between the Conemaugh river and Black Lick creek, in the Ligonier Basin, ranges a belt of smooth high land, the surface of which, deeply gashed in places by ravines extending north and south, is composed of Lower Barren rocks, excepting along the flanks of Laurel hill and Chestnut ridge. The region so included embraces the Wheatfield townships, a name at once suggestive of deep fertile soils, which are the product of the disintegration of the prevailing surface rocks.

Through the centre of these townships and along the highest land runs the Indiana and Cambria turnpike, which, from Mr. Clark's house on the east slope of Chestnut ridge, to the Ling property east of Armagh, traverses Lower Barren rocks. At one point, namely, at the Stone House between Armagh and Ling's, the road is nearly four hundred feet above the Upper Freeport coal bed.

The course of Black Lick, though not exactly parallel to the Conemaugh, is yet in effect the same, both streams flowing generally west and northwest across the basin. But in spite of the similarity in the direction of the two streams, the geology displayed along Black Lick differs in many respects from that along the Conemaugh. Precisely the same rocks compose both valleys; the difference in tide water level between the surfaces of the two streams is everywhere trifling in this basin; yet certain points along Black Lick corresponding in position to the shallowest parts (geologically) of the Conemaugh Valley are the deepest along the first named stream, while certain other points among the deepest on the Conemaugh correspond in position to the shallowest parts of Black Lick. To verify this statement, the reader has only to compare the geology at Baker's furnace with that exhibited at the old Black Lick furnace, the latter being scarcely more than three miles northeast of the former, and along the strike of the rocks. Under such circumstances one would naturally expect to see the conditions of the one place repeated at the other; but so great is the fall of the Laurel Hill anticlinal in this distance of three miles, a fall, moreover, participated in by the rocks at the base of the mountain, that a difference of nearly four hundred feet exists between the geological horizons of the two places, and instead of the Conglomerate and Lower Productive hillsides, prevailing at Baker furnace, we find at the old Black Lick furnace Barren Measure slopes two hundred and fifty feet in height; near the base of these slopes is the Black fossiliferous limestone, itself two hundred feet above the highest coal of the Lower Productive measures. This explains the absence of workable coal beds above water level in the region of Black Lick furnace, and why it is that all efforts to find such in the interval between the old furnace and Dilltown, either on the hills extending southwest towards the pike, or northeast into Buffington township, have been and must be unavailing.

Again, to compare the country between Centreville and Lockport with that between the old Buena Vista furnace and the mouth of Brush creek on the Black Lick is to discover that of the Lower Barren rocks, of which the hills are entirely composed at the first named locality, scarcely a vestige remains on the creek, and what is there left of them is forced to the very highest land, thus giving place to the Lower Productive Coal measures, and even to the Conglomerate of XII. Instead, therefore, of the smooth arable slopes at Centreville, steep rugged hillsides prevail at the Buena Vista furnace, and the country has remained a wilderness, excepting along the uplands, which are covered by Lower Barren rocks.

This last change in the geology has no imme-

diate connection with Laurel Hill, but has been effected by the Nolo anticlinal, the sub-anticlinal axis of the Ligonier Basin, an axis whose force, gradually weakening southward, was nearly exhausted before reaching the Conemaugh, and, in consequence, was there unable to push the lower rocks upwards to the same level that they are found on Black Lick, along which waters the anticlinal exercises a potent influence, and is one of the main features of the valley.

The section of Lower Barrens exposed along Black Lick between the Cambria county line and Dilltown embraces over four hundred feet of rocks, in which are included three small coal beds and several limestone layers. Besides these, there is a band of carbonate iron ore, which ranges near the top of the section, and which is known generally by the local name of the "Black Lick ore." This ore stratum was at one time extensively worked, supplying not only the Black Lick furnace with material for smelting, but also the Buena Vista furnace below Dilltown, and even the Baker furnace on the Conemaugh. The Morgantown sandstone is the highest rock (geologically) in this valley; it leaves the basin at Dilltown, being forced into the air by the Nolo anticlinal, but it extends southwest from the creek along the centre of the basin, and is conspicuous on the Cambria pike, near the Stone House east of Armagh. It is a heavy, compact rock, often conglomeritic and at least fifty feet thick.

Though the Lower Productive Coal measures outcrop at the eastern end of the valley, in the ravines at the base of Laurel hill, these rocks can be studied to better advantage, because more frequently exposed, at the western end of the trough, namely at Heshbon, where all the coals of the Lower Productive series have been developed by the farmers.

The coal once mined by Mr. Clark near the headwaters of Laurel run, which is crossed by the Cambria pike at the foot of Laurel hill, came from a bed near the base of the Lower Productive group. The same bed was long afterwards developed to supply the Black Lick furnace with fuel. It is said to exist as a double seam parted by a thick band of soft clay; the upper bench, however, is now all that is visible at the old works. It measures four feet thick and is overlaid by a heavy mass of black slates. These conditions would indicate the presence of bed B at this place.

On the unexplored hillside rising westward above the mine come in all the higher coals of the Lower Productive series. Advancing in the direction of the dip, the uppermost coal of the group appears on Mr. Ling's farm, where it has been explored, measuring 3½ feet thick. Still further west, the Lower Barrens make up the country rock.

It was shown in the Report of Progress for 1875 that the Lower Productive Coal measures are above water level at the old Ritter furnace, which stands at the forks of Black Lick, on the dividing line between Indiana and Cambria counties. It was further stated in that report that the iron ore band once worked at the forks of the creek, for the supply of Ritter furnace is at the top of the Lower Productive Coal measures. The stratum must not, however, be confounded with the "Black Lick ore" of the Black Lick furnace region.

After crossing the Indiana county line, Black Lick flows a nearly due west course for about a mile, and the Lower Productive rocks disappear under the creek bed. Bending then to the southwest it runs along the strike of the rocks to Black Lick furnace, the geology of the valley in this distance undergoing little change. Below the furnace, at which point the synclinal axis crosses the valley, the creek flows west and northwest to Dilltown, the rocks rising in the same direction towards the Nolo anticlinal. This forces the Lower Barrens above water level and Lower Productive rocks appear below Dilltown.

The Lower Barren rocks have been thorough-

ly explored on the Kern property below the Black Lick furnace, and again on the Stevens farm near Dilltown.

Mr. Kern has failed to discover a single workable bed of coal above water level on his farm, and it is unlikely that a bed of minable dimensions exists there. Several seams have been found at various intervals, but none exceed one foot in thickness. This, moreover, is the size of the Elk Lick bed, for which, however, on the Stevens farm a thickness of three feet is claimed. The lower coals of the section have been mined at Dilltown on both sides of the creek, but these are below water level on the Kern farm.

The black fossiliferous limestone has been finely exposed by Mr. Kern, together with a smaller but much purer stratum which occurs about seventy feet higher in the measures.

The "Black Lick ore" was benched on nearly every hillside close to the furnace. It ranges as a persistent deposit, varying from six inches to two feet in thickness; resting in shale it can be cheaply mined, and a sufficient amount of ore was easily obtained near at hand, for the supply of the small furnaces once dependent upon it for support. The ore is rather coarse grained, of a bluish cast, and to all appearances rich in iron.

Advancing to Dilltown, the lowest Barren Measure coals as yet explored in this region are visible at the grist-mill on the Stevens property. These coals, measuring respectively two and three feet thick, and separated by thirty feet of rock, have been mined by Mr. Stevens, and have further been explored on the J. Tomb property to the south of the Dilltown bridge.

The black fossiliferous limestone has been exposed on the Stevens' hill, as also the Black Lick ore, the latter stratum appearing near the top of the hill, and measuring, according to Mr. Stevens, two feet thick.

A test hole for oil was drilled some years ago to a depth of nearly 1,200 feet below the level of the creek at Dilltown bridge. The record of this drilling, which started at the top of the Lower Productive Coal measures, and extended downward nearly, if not quite, to the base of No. X, is no longer obtainable.

The northwest rise of the rocks brings the Upper Freeport coal (bed E) to daylight about one-half mile below Dilltown, whence to Heshbon the outcrop line of this coal follows along both sides of the creek. It runs up all the small ravines, which widen into the Black Lick Valley; and it preserves an unbroken line across the Nolo anticlinal, shooting out finally into the air on the flank of Chestnut ridge.

Dill mine. The bed is exposed on several farms below Dilltown. It shows on both sides of the creek at McCartney's mill, being here quite extensively developed on the north bank of the stream by Mr. J. C. Dill.

Still further west a bed of coal, similar in appearance and dimensions to the above, is mined on the D. Killen farm. This is also most likely the Upper Freeport bed, which, at the Killen mine, is 160 feet above the creek level.

About one-half mile below Armagh a bed of coal and slate four feet thick was opened at the level of the run on the A. Campbell farm. Thirty feet higher in the measures there is another coal seam 3 feet thick. Neither of these beds correspond with that mined by Mr. Killen, although the mines are nearly on a level, and along the strike of the rocks. The rapid rise of the Nolo anticlinal to the northeast sufficiently explains the difference in the horizons, the coals at Mr. Campbell's corresponding doubtless with the beds (Philson and Coleman) once worked by Mr. Stevens at the grist-mill near Dilltown.

Buena Vista furnace stood on the right bank of Black Lick, about one-half mile below the mouth of the Armagh run. The ore supply at this place seems to have been inconstant and

irregular, and the furnace was long ago abandoned on account of ill success.

The Lower Productive rocks make up the hillsides bordering the creek at the furnace, the Conglomerate of XII also rising above water level for a short distance at the centre of the Nolo anticlinal, which crosses Black Lick between the furnace and the mouth of Brush creek, the country between being an unexplored wilderness, from which the valuable timber has in large part been cut.

In the vicinity of Heshbon, one mile and a half below the mouth of Brush creek, the entire Lower Productive group is above water level. Three coal beds only of this series have been developed to any extent at Heshbon, these being the three lowest seams of the section.

The Johnstown Cement bed has a long line of outcrop at Heshbon; and, existing here as a good limestone upwards of five feet thick, it furnishes the farmer with abundance of fertilizer. Hitherto little attention has been paid to the deposit, but recently active steps have been taken to explore the limestone and to make practical use of it. The dominating rock of the Lower Productive measures at Heshbon is sandstone.

The Lower Productive Coal measures at Heshbon are a trifle over three hundred feet thick. They include in the aggregate about the same amount of coal as at Bolivar, although neither Bed E nor Bed B is so thick on the Black Lick as on the Conemaugh. But Beds A and C fully make up the difference, these coals at Heshbon being more than double their dimensions at Bolivar.

The Conglomerate of XII is divided into three members along Black Lick, and in this respect corresponds with its condition on the Conemaugh. It measures at least seventy-five feet from top to base, its full thickness being, perhaps, slightly in excess of that figure. Its lowest member rises above the creek below the grist-mill, and is a compact, heavy, coarse-grained sandstone. The Piedmont sandstone, the top layer of the deposit, is partially exposed on Mr. Hoskinson's land, between the mill-dam and the village, the rock there skirting the water in a vertical cliff twenty feet high. It is fine-grained, of a greenish color, and much current-bedded. Between this sandstone and the lowest member of the XII occurs an interval of concealed rock, which outcrops in the bank at the mill, and there fills a space twenty-five feet high.

Bed A. The lowest workable coal bed of the Lower Productive series here comes in almost immediately on top of the Piedmont sandstone. The coal-bed is exposed on Mr. Hoskinson's land, and measures four feet thick.

Sandy shales and sandstone fill the interval to bed A′, which occurs sixty-eight feet higher in the measures. This is the small coal seam that outcrops in the bed of the run on the A. Campbell farm to the south of the village. It is only one foot thick.

Bed B. Continuing upwards in the column, thirty feet of shales and sandy clay bring us to bed B, which, though only three feet thick, has nevertheless been quite frequently explored by the neighboring farmers.

Three coal beds of the Lower Productive series are of workable thickness at Lockport, and together aggregate fifteen feet of coal. These beds are E, D′, and B; coals D and C being of little importance in this vicinity. Limestone abounds in the hills, the Lower Productive series containing alone as much as seventeen feet of this kind of rock, while the portion of the Lower Barren group present in the hills above Lockport hold nearly as much more. Some of these limestone layers have been developed close to Lockport, and used for fertilizing, but as yet little attention has been paid to them.

The developments of Bolivar, a small village at the eastern end of Packsaddle gap, and about one mile below Lockport, are chiefly confined to the fireclay bands, one of which is a member

of the Freeport group of rocks, and the other underlies coal bed A, at the base of the Lower Productive Coal measures, this whole series being above water level in the hills at Bolivar.

Several clay works have been established at this village on the fireclay deposits, the clay being good, abundant, and close at hand, while the bricks and retorts made from it are highly esteemed. Moreover, the clay works at Lockport derive their supply of clay almost entirely from the Bolivar hills, the plastic variety being underneath the river bed at Lockport, while the Freeport deposit is there, thin and worthless.

The fireclay belonging to the Freeport group, is from 15 to 20 feet below *bed E.* It is conveniently situated for mining, and has been worked on nearly all the hills close to the village. The deposit is very variable in thickness, varying from 3 to 8 feet in height, and yields a smooth even clay quite free from impurities. It is overlaid by shale and rests upon a similar rock.

The principal towns of East Wheatfield township are Armagh, the second town founded in the county; Nineveh and New Washington. The population of the township from 1860 to 1890 at each U. S. census has been: 1420, 1104, 937 and 775. The principal town of West Wheatfield is Centreville, on the Conemaugh, which was founded by William Leggett in 1828 on land on which Ephraim Wallace had settled in 1800. The township also contains Clyde, a village of 50 inhabitants.

The population of West Wheatfield township at each census from 1860 to 1890 has been: 1408, 1318, 1359 and 1699.

Armagh, in East Wheatfield township, "the second and the oldest of all the existing towns in the county (Newport being the first), was founded in September, 1792, by Margaret Jane Graham, the wife of James Graham. The first settlers were a portion of a ship-load of emigrants from Ireland, most of them being from the counties Armagh and Antrim, who arrived in America on the 21st of July, 1792. They located in western Pennsylvania, eight families arriving on the present site of Armagh in the early portion of August of that year. These eight families were from an Associate Reformed church, in the county Armagh, and were composed of James Graham, Margaret J., his wife, and four children by a former husband; a Mr. Parker, David Tomb (a brother of Mrs. Graham), wife, one child and a sister, Mary Tomb; James Anderson and wife; A. Fee, wife and one child, Elizabeth; Alexander Carnahan, wife and four children; James Leslie and wife; James Luke and wife; and Hugh Junkins and wife. The site of Armagh was partially covered with a thin and scrubby growth of oaks, and was like in appearance to an old field on a hill. Armagh, Armaghada, in the Irish dialect, means a field on a hill, hence its name."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. JEREMIAH MURRY BURRELL, in honor of whom a township in each of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland was named, was the third president judge of the courts of Indiana county.

"Jeremiah M. Burrell was born at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pa., September 1, 1815. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Burrell, who came from an eastern county and settled at Murrysville in the practice of his profession, and in 1814 married Sarah Murry, daughter of Jeremiah Murry, Esq., a merchant and large landholder. Jeremiah was the only child of this marriage, and after receiving such elementary education as the village school afforded, entered a classical school taught by a Rev. Mr. Gill, about three miles from his native village, and in which he studied Latin and the

mathematics, and prepared for entering college. After a full course of collegiate training at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., he graduated with honor. His father having died, and young Burrell having decided to enter into the legal profession, his mother removed to Greensburg, where he entered the office of Richard Coulter, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and after the due course of reading was admitted to the bar, and rapidly made progress into a good practice, which became a large one. He possessed splendid powers of oratory, which impressed his audiences in the very beginning of his career. While studying law he had stumped the county as a democratic politician, commanding great admiration, and making countless profitable acquaintanceships, which served him when he entered upon professional practice. He conducted the practice of the law with assiduity, faithfulness, and constantly increasing success for some years.

"Some time about 1839 he bought the *Pennsylvania Argus*, and became its editor. In the hot political campaign of 1840 he established his name as a writer of high ability, and made a State reputation for the paper. Some of his articles on political topics were copied in other papers all over the Union. Horace Greeley in the *Log Cabin*, on the side of the opposition, took issue with some of the articles, and gave them still wider circulation by replying to them in the fulminating style which later made him one of the most celebrated political journalists of the age. In the campaign of 1844 he was one of the most efficient speakers and writers in the State in behalf of Colonel Polk, his political friends pitting him against such men as Thomas Williams, who was afterwards selected by Congress to deliver the eulogium upon Abraham Lincoln. He was subsequently elected to the State Assembly. Here he soon distinguished himself, and there was a heated rivalry between him and Thomas Burnside, Jr., a son of Judge Burnside of the Supreme Court, and a son-in-law of Simon Cameron, then a democrat, for the position of leader of the Democratic party in the House. In this competition Burrell was victorious, and it is admitted by both friends and political opponents that he was the ablest partisan and the most eminent orator in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

"In 1847 he was appointed judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and in February, 1852, took his seat as judge of the same court under election (as elsewhere stated in detail), and held the post till 1855, when he was appointed by President Pierce judge of the Territorial District of Kansas. Leaving his family in Greensburg, he went to Kansas and entered upon his professional duties in a time of great excitement over the slavery question. Judge Burrell entertained what was known as Douglass' 'Squatter Sovereignty' policy in regard to that territory, and which involved the proposition of the right of citizens of any State to take with them into the territories south of the Missouri Compromise line, without interferance or opposition by others, whatever was regarded as property in their own State. If this policy was a mistaken one, it must be remembered that it was entertained by many able statesmen of the times, which were those of great political distress in the land, when no man was found wise and prophetic enough to foresee what one of the several conflicting propositions or policies of that day would prove the best or most expedient for the country, or be, all things considered, actually the most just. Judge Burrell's instincts and education inclined him to refined consideration for the rights of all men, and nothing but a supreme reverence for the Constitution of his country could have allured him to lose sight for the moment of the great question of positive and equal justice to and among all races of men.

"Suffering from malarial fever in Kansas, Judge Burrell returned to Greensburg in 1856,

and after a sickness of some months' duration, died at his home, surrounded by his family, on the 21st day of October of that year.

"He married Miss Ann Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of William H. and Henrietta D. (Hubley) Richardson, of Greensburg. Of this union were six children,—Sarah M., William Richardson, deceased; Henrietta H., Benjamin, Mary R. and Jeremiah M."

"GEN. CHARLES CAMPBELL, of Black Lick township, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and a native of the Conecocheague Valley. He migrated to what was afterward known as Campbell's mills, in this township, about 1772.

The data at our command are so meagre that adequate justice cannot be done to his memory. A scant record exists of his captivity among the Indians and British. The positions of trust and responsibility which he held in the county and on the frontier indicate in some degree the estimation in which he was held by the citizens and State authorities. He died in 1828, at the age of eighty-two. For many years he was an elder in Bethel Presbyterian church.

His connection with the militia of the county and district was both honorable and effective. He died as he lived, respected by all who knew him. His first wife was Margaret Clark, and his second was Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsey. The children were: Barbara, Michael, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary, Jane, James, Margaret, Fennwell, Eliza, Charles and Thomas.

"Mrs. Mary (Cummins) Campbell has several tea-spoons over one hundred years old, that were used by Gen. Campbell. Matilda, daughter of the late Charles Campbell, has Gen. Campbell's gold watch; this is an unique specimen old mechanism. It is marked 'M. and A. No. 5106.'"

RICHARD W. H. DAVIS, a pioneer in the field of brick-making machinery, is destined soon to be widely known as an inventor through his valuable machine for pressing brick, which is being rapidly and successfully introduced throughout the country. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1851, and is a son of Richard and Alice (Williams) Davis. His parents were natives of Wales and came to Brady's Bend in 1840. Richard Davis was a cabinet-maker by trade, but after arriving at Brady's Bend was employed, for eight years, as a furnace manager by the Brady's Bend Iron company. In 1849 he went to the then new discovered gold fields of California, where not meeting with the degree of success which he anticipated, he embarked for Australia. Landing in that great island-continent, he was variously employed until 1854, when he was drowned in crossing a river and his body was never recovered. His widow survived him until 1876, when she passed away.

Richard W. H. Davis received his education in the common schools of Brady's Bend township and a college of Alliance, Ohio. Leaving college, he was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house at Alliance, in which he remained for twelve years. In January, 1887, he came to Indiana county, where he was employed as general manager of the Black Lick Manufacturing company, which position he has held ever since. In February, 1890, he was elected justice of the peace and has already in the rightful enforcement of the laws become a terror to evil-doers.

At Alliance, Ohio, in 1874, he united in marriage with Louisa Shaffer. They have two children living: Howard and Stella.

In politics, Mr. Davis is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a cousin of Capt. Jones, the great inventor, of Braddock, Pa., who was realizing $75,000 per year out of his inventions at the time of his

death. Mr. Davis has given some time and attention to the consideration of useful inventions, and has succeeded in perfecting a machine for pressing brick which is a great labor-saving invention. On November, 1889, a patent (No. 328,899) was issued to him for this machine, which, on account of its excellent work and its great saving of time and labor, is destined to soon become an indispensable adjunct to every first-class brick-making establishment in the United States. This machine has been severely and successfully tested and has received merited commendation after each and every trial. The man who has felled a forest or has tilled a field has not lived in vain, yet often a comparatively simple invention represents all the possible labor of many life-times. The machine invented by Mr. Davis for pressing brick will perform the labor of many men, fills a long-felt want in an important industry and will soon come into universal use throughout the United States.

JOHN E. KELLY, one of the useful citizens and a prosperous merchant of the progressive town of Black Lick, is a son of John and Anna (Evans) Kelly, and was born in Brush Valley township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1841. His paternal grandfather, James Kelly, was a native of Ireland and settled in Centre township at an early day in the history of Indiana county. His maternal grandfather, Hugh Evans, was born in Wales, and, after attaining his majority, came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Indiana county. John Kelly (father) was born and reared in Centre township, in which he resided until his death, in 1847. He was a steady and industrious farmer, as was his father before him, and married Anna Evans, who was a native of the county.

John E. Kelly was reared on a farm and received three months' schooling. He has made up largely for his lack of educational privileges by reading and self-study. He learned the trade of shoemaker at Mechanicsburg, where he established a shop at the expiration of his apprenticeship, and was engaged in the shoemaking business until 1873. In that year he came to Black Lick, where he operated a shoe-shop until 1886. In 1880 he embarked in the general mercantile business, which he has successfully pursued ever since. He has continually increased his mercantile investment until he now carries a well-selected stock of goods which is worth over three thousand dollars. His trade has rapidly increased since 1880, and he now does a business of twelve thousand dollars per year. He is a democrat in politics and served, for several years, as constable of Mechanicsburg. He was commissioned as postmaster at Black Lick by President Cleveland, and held that position for some time. He is a member of the Baptist church, has always been interested in religious affairs and contributes to the support of his own and other churches. In addition to his store, he owns a valuable house and lot. By untiring industry, fair dealing and good management he has been able to secure a competency.

In 1860 Mr. Kelly married Britania Hileman, of Mechanicsburg. To their union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Thomas B., Alonzo B. (born June 1, 1869, and now engaged in the mercantile business with his father), John E., Jr., and Frances.

EDWARD J. MILDREN. The fact that most of the great resources of Indiana county are being developed with home capital, and by citizens of the county, is a matter of gratification to Indianians. One of the leading and most important industries of Indiana county and Pennsylvania to-day is the manufacture of fire-brick, and a representative manufacturer in that line of business is Edward J.

Mildren, the proprietor of the Black Lick Manufacturing company. He was born in Sheffield, Cornwall county, England, in March, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Jennings) Mildren. Jacob Mildren was born March 2, 1808, in Cornwall county, England, where, on November 29, 1834, he married Jane Jennings, daughter of Edward Jennings, and in 1848 came to Armstrong county and purchased his present farm near Brady's Bend. He has always followed farming and met with good success in that line of business. He is now in the eighty-second year of his age, while his wife has seen her seventy-ninth birthday, and both are in good health. He is a son of Richard Mildren (born September 9, 1750), who married Mary Lory, and whose father (Richard) was a son of Richard Mildren, Sr., whose father (James) was a son of Richard Mildren, who was a very wealthy and influential man in Cornwall county about 1650.

Edward J. Mildren was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools of England and the common schools of Pennsylvania. At twenty two years of age he was manager for one year of an iron and blast furnace owned by the Tennessee Iron and Coal company. He then returned to Pennsylvania and went to Cambria county, where he took a contract for hauling ore out of one of the large coal mines of that county. He worked from forty to one hundred mules, and held this contract for fourteen years, when he resigned it, in 1873, to succeed the firm of Kinter, Hadlaije & Guthrie, in the proprietorship of the Black Lick Manufacturing company. The works are one and one-fourth miles east of Black Lick station, with which they are connected by a tram railway. They were erected in 1869 for the purpose of manufacturing fire-brick and tile. After Mr. Mildren came in possession he enlarged the yard to twice its original size and increased the capacity of the works. In 1874 he added another clay-mill and a twenty-five horse-power engine. The next year he erected two crown kilns, and since then has been continually enlarging and improving his works. A large machine-shop and a thoroughly-equipped foundry have been attached to the works, which are used exclusively for the manufacture of fire-brick. Mr. Mildren employs from one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five hands, and does over $100,000 worth of business per year. These works are fully equipped with all the latest machinery and apparatus necessary for the prosecution of the business, which is conducted in all of its branches by experienced and skilled workmen. The fire-brick of the Black Lick Manufacturing company are of the finest quality. They are used for building purposes and in blast furnaces, glass-houses, coke-ovens and iron and steel-works all over this county, and are shipped to Mexico, where they are in great demand for their durability and excellence. The capacity of the works at the present time is forty thousand bricks per week. Mr. Mildren brings to his aid, in conducting this enterprise, years of business experience, as well as an intimate knowledge of the wants of his numerous patrons. He is favorably located to secure low freights and to make prompt shipments to every part of the country. The reasonable inducements which he offers to the public have secured him the present extensive patronage which he enjoys in his line of business. In 1873 he opened his present mercantile establishment, in which he always carries a stock of from five to eight thousand dollars' worth of goods.

In 1859 he married Mary Davis, daughter of Richard Davis, formerly of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county. They have one adopted daughter, Edna, who is the wife of L. H. Shannon. Mrs. Mildren is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Mildren was reared in the episcopalian faith.

Edward J. Mildren is a republican in politics. In Masonry he has passed through lodge

and chapter, and is a Knight Templar. He possesses a high sense of honor and a marked individual independence, and has always been true to himself and his engagements. He is distinguished for promptness and fearlessness in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him.

"ROBERT ROBINSON, SR., of Conemaugh township, was born in county Antrim (Mahara), Ireland, in the year 1739. In November, 1769, he married Rachel Wier, who was born in the same county in 1738. They, with his father and mother, two brothers, two sisters and brothers-in-law, emigrated to America, landed at Philadelphia in July, 1770, and in a short time moved to Marietta, later going up to Harrisburg with all his family. He was one of the masons who built the John Harris 'House,' (now Cameron House) Harrisburg. In a short time he, with the balance of his family, moved up to Franklin county, to Conococheague (Conikagig) creek, where he helped to build a mill (now a tub factory). Some time from 1777 to 1778 he, with his family, moved west of the mountains, to 'Big Sewickley,' Westmoreland county.

"Soon after 1780 they, with their three sons and two daughters, moved from Sewickley to the north side of the Kiskiminetas river, in Armstrong township, Westmoreland county, near the mouth of Lick Run, on lands called 'York,' in the midst of numerous Indians. While living in that insecure cabin the writer's father got his first schooling, at night. Mr. John McDowell was the teacher. In a short time they made their way north one mile (no roads), put up a building twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, two stories high, and used it as a stockade. No windows or doors were there for a time. The second log from the puncheon floor had four feet of it cut out for an entrance. The building is still standing, having been built nearly one hundred years. It is situated on part of the 'York' lands. The aged parents lived there till 1820, when they went to their son John's on a visit, half a mile north, on the 'Iconium' lands. On Friday, October 31, 1823, she died, in her eighty-fifth year. She was buried in the Robinson river-hill graveyard. On Thursday, June 23, 1836, he died of palsy, in his ninety-seventh year, and was buried in the same river-hill."

"ROBERT ROGERS, one of the early pioneers of East Wheatfield township, came from county Donegal, Ireland, to the Conococheague Valley, Pennsylvania, and there met George Findley, who had had for a few years an improvement in the Conemaugh Valley, the same as now occupied by George F. Mathews. Together they went to this portion of what is now Indiana county. The date is unknown, but the warrant of the original tract of fifty-seven and one-fourth acres is dated September 29, 1772, and was surveyed October 28, 1774, and was described as situated 'on the north side of Conemaugh, on the path leading to Black Lick, two miles from Robert Gibbs', in Westmoreland county.' Mrs. Martha Rogers, widow of Isaac Rogers, a grandson of Robert, the pioneer, is residing on the original homestead. Robert Rogers' wife was Sarah Kyle, and their only child was Isaac, who died in 1822. Mrs. Martha Rogers has Robert Rogers' old Bible; it was printed at Berwick, England, in 1711. The tract of land upon which Rogers' mill is situated was warranted March 11, 1786, and the survey was made September 7, 1786, the number of acres being three hundred and thirty-eight and three-fourths."

ALFRED K. STONEBACK. Indiana county's future success is largely based on her rich farming lands, her wealth of tim-

ber and her immense deposits of coal, iron ore and limestone. Among those who are earnestly engaged in developing her material resources is Alfred K. Stoneback, justice of the peace and a leading real estate agent of Black Lick. He was born at Zieglersville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1863, and is a son of John and Ottillia (Beerer) Stoneback. John Stoneback was born in Montgomery county in 1834, is a son of David Stoneback, who was a member of the State legislature, from Montgomery county, in 1859–61, and came to Black Lick in 1871. He has always been actively engaged in business pursuits, and at the present time owns several hundred acres of valuable timber and farming land in this and adjoining counties. He married Ottillia Beerer, daughter of Joseph Beerer, of Montgomery county, a native of France. They are the parents of five children, one son and four daughters.

Alfred K. Stoneback was reared in Montgomery county and at Black Lick. He attended the common schools of Montgomery and Indiana counties, and entered Blairsville academy, where he remained for four years. Leaving school, he engaged in his present business of farming and lumbering. He is a democrat, has always taken an active part in politics, and during 1888 served as mercantile appraiser. In 1887 he was elected as justice of the peace of Burrell township for a term of five years, and so far, in the discharge of the duties of his office, has given general satisfaction. In addition to five hundred acres of land which he and his father own in Indiana county, he owns over four hundred acres of choice mineral land in Cambria county. He has bought and sold a great deal of real estate, making a specialty of mineral and timber lands. He has won his way to an honorable place in the ranks of the progressive and successful business men of this part of the State, and is one of the youngest, if not the youngest, justice of the peace in Indiana county.

POUND FAMILY.

The Pound family is one of the oldest and best families in western Pennsylvania, and is descended from Thomas Pound, of Saxon or Scandinavian parentage, from north Holland or Denmark, who came in 1635, at the age of twenty-one years, from Amsterdam, Holland, to London, England, and from thence to Plymouth Colony. He and his wife, one of the children who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620, had among their descendants Adonijah Pound, of Tarrytown, Westchester county, New York, who evidently lost his life in the Revolutionary war. Adonijah Pound was married to Hannah Collier, evidently sister of Sarah (Collier) Harper and Thomas Collier, and a direct descendant of William Collier, a London merchant, who came to Plymouth Colony in 1633, and was assistant governor for thirty years. Adonijah and Hannah (Collier) Pound were the parents of Joseph Pound, a soldier of distinction in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Pound was born in 1750 and died April 4, 1813. He married Sarah Tichinger, who was born in 1757 and died April 8, 1813. She was a sister of Dr. Thomas Tichinger and Rachel (Tichinger) Collier, wife of Thomas Collier. Joseph and Sarah (Tichinger) Pound were the parents of six children: Stephen, born in 1777, married to Catherine Stiffitch; Sarah, Hanna, Eunice, wife of John Eggen, Hardin county, Ky.; Elsie, wife of Thomas McIntyre, Armstrong county, Pa., and Joseph. At the close of the Revolutionary war they came from Basking ridge, Morris county, New Jersey, to Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near Salem Presbyterian church, of which they became members, and where their youngest son was born. They finally located on "Tunnell Hill."

Joseph Pound was born December 21, 1795, and died October 2, 1881. He was a man of strong character, highly respected and without

a known enemy. In early life he boated salt from the Conemaugh river to Cincinnati, but his distinctive occupation was farming. He was an ardent democrat of the Jacksonian school. Joseph Pound was a member of Salem Presbyterian church for nearly seventy years, and persistently declined to ever hold any office in the church. He was married to Mary Drummond, who was born in 1807 and died February 26, 1845. They were the parents of nine children: Joseph, born May 12, 1830; Mary, born September 9, 1831, died July 16, 1832; Sarah, born May 11, 1833; John D., born December 13, 1834; Ellen, born September 18, 1836, and is the wife of John Drummond; Hannah, born March 10, 1838; Mary, born December 21, 1839, died January 15, 1889; Stephen C., born July 25, 1841, and William, born April 6, 1843, died October 19, 1876. Joseph is a successful farmer of Centre township, Indiana county, Pa.; he was married first to Jane Robbins, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Reynolds) Robbins; second to Julia Wilson, daughter of Daniel and Letitia (Henderson) Wilson, and third to Ellen Coad, daughter of Henry and Diana (Blackler) Coad. Sarah married Alexander McCurdy, son of Alexander H. and Mary (Doty) McCurdy, and among their children are Rev. Irwin Pound McCurdy, pastor of Southwestern Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and Joseph A. McCurdy, a successful lawyer of Greensburg. John D. and Hannah still reside on the old homestead on "Tunnell Hill." John D. is a successful business man and farmer, and was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, in Captain Weaver's company (A), 54th regiment, Pa. Vols. Stephen Collier was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and served successfully in Capt. H. L. Donnelly's company (G), 135th regiment, Pa. Vols., in Capt. William Seanor's company (I), 54th regiment, Pa. Vols., and in Capt. George Tanner's company (H. D.), 1st Pa. Vols. Mary Drummond, wife of Joseph Pound, was a daughter of John and Mary (Bullman) Drummond, and granddaughter of Joseph and Theresa (Byard, now Bayard) Bullman, of New Jersey. John Drummond was a son of William and Ellen (Cannan, now Canaan and Keenan) Drummond, of New Jersey, the latter a direct descendant of John Cannan, who came to Plymouth Colony from London, England, in 1621, and his wife one of the ladies that came in the "Mayflower."

William Drummond died of wounds received while a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a direct descendant of the great Drummond family of Scotland. William and Ellen (Canaan) Drummond were the parents of John and George Drummond and Nancy Drummond) Cox, of Ohio. John and Mary (Bullman) Drummond were the parents of William, Gowin and Joseph Drummond, Ellen, wife of John McCracken, John Drummond, Sarah, wife of Archibald Cunningham, and Nancy Drummond. John Drummond manufactured salt for many years on the Conemaugh river, was a man of strict integrity and owned a large farm in Conemaugh township, Indiana county. He was born in 1763 and died in 1843.

The Pounds, Tichingers, Colliers, Bullmans, Cannans and Bayards came prior to the Revolutionary war from New England (mostly from Plymouth Colony) to northern New Jersey, from whence a number of them came to western Pennsylvania, among whom was John Pound (a nephew of Adonijah Pound), who came to Indiana county, where his descendants may still be found.

RAYNE, WHITE, CENTRE, CHERRY HILL, BRUSH VALLEY, GREEN, PINE AND BUFFINGTON TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and Descriptive.—The first five townships named constitute the central part of Indiana county, while the last three enumerated are the eastern townships of the county.

Rayne township is drained by the waters of Crooked creek and lies within the Blairsville basin and the Marion and Saltsburg sub-basins of the Fourth Great basin. The larger part of the township is in the Marion sub-basin. It is situated in the barren measures excepting two small areas of the Lower Coal measures on Crooked creek—one at Kintersburg and the other at Chambersburg.

In the geological report of 1878 no detailed account is given of the valley of Crooked creek.

Rayne Township was formed from Washington and Green in 1847 and received its name from Robert Rayne, an early settler on Rayne's run. The soil is a sandy loam well adapted to farming and stock-raising, and its most valuable minerals are coal and iron ore. There is but little account to be had of its early settlers. Among those who came in an early day was Robert Thompson and Hugh Cannon, who settled near Kellysburg. The "Old Block House," in the southwestern part of the township, was erected in 1790 and torn down in 1811. Kelleysburg (Home P. O.), a place of about 125 inhabitants, was laid out in 1838 by Daniel Stanard and named in honor of Meek Kelley.

Chambersburg, with a population of 60, was laid out by William Swan in Oct., 1848, and named for Elisha Chambers, who purchased in 1789 the tract of land upon which it is situated.

Kintersburg (Gilpin P. O.) is a town of 100 inhabitants and was named for Isaac Kinter, who opened a store there in 1854. John Buchanan made the first improvement about 1800 on the site of the village. Its population at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 1184, 1595, 1735, 1958 and 1924.

White Township was formed in 1843 from Centre, Washington, Green and Armstrong townships and was named for Judge Thomas White. It contains the county-seat and there are said to have been an Indian encampment or village within its borders. Geologically it lies within the same basin as Rayne township, but only has one bed of the Lower Coal measures, which is in the southeastern part of the township, on Two Lick creek. For a description of Two Lick creek see Cherry Hill township. The population of White township since 1850 to 1890 at each census has been: 1288, 1749, 2146, 1716 and 1612.

Centre Township was formed from Armstrong in 1807 and is irregular in shape, but it is an impossibility to trace its boundaries from any State, county or geological map of Indiana county which we have seen up to this writing. It lies in the Marion sub-basin and the Blairsville basin and contains (in the eastern part) four large areas of the Lower Coal measures. Of the middle area Prof. Platt says that Tearing run affords access to nearly all the coal beds

and other strata of the Lower Productive group, and its northern slope will be the starting-point of extensive drifts, if ever such be established here on these coals. All the seams of the lower group run uninterruptedly from this point to the Yellow Creek Valley, offering thus an unbroken expanse of coal, above water level, of more than one mile in width, while lengthwise in a northwest and southeast direction the coal spreads in great sheets up and down the mountain flank. A large part of this section of country is owned in fee simple by the Indiana Coal company, which company holds also in addition extensive mining rights.

The Upper Freeport coal bed is underneath the waters of Tearing run, as high up the ravine as Coy's saw-mill. But after its emergence above the water line it rises rapidly on the slopes towards the east and southeast, and has been explored on nearly every farm in the upper part of the valley.

It is now most extensively mined on the property that goes by the name of the "Bracken farm." It is there roofed by a high hill, in which the Mahoning sandstone as a heavy compact rock is the most conspicuous feature.

As here developed, the Mahoning sandstone furnishes excellent building material, not only for heavy foundations, but equally well for purposes of decoration. Sandstone land has been much overworked and often stands in need of fertilizing material. The deposit outcrops 20 feet below the base of the coal on the Bracken farm. An outcrop of apparently good fire clay was observed immediately above the limestone.

The Lower Freeport coal (bed D′) is a small and unimportant seam in this neighborhood, just as it is along Yellow creek. Its outcrop is very distinct on the township road a short distance east of the Bracken mine, from which it is here separated vertically by an interval of 60 feet. From indications here and also on Yellow creek, it would appear that the Lower Freeport bed is accompanied throughout this region by its usually attendant stratum of limestone. But this is not certain, the exposures being very imperfect at this horizon.

Below this there are no rock exposures along Tearing run for an interval of 115 feet, which most likely brings us to bed B, this being the seam exposed a few feet above water level on the Bracken farm. Coals C and D are therefore concealed here, as is also the Johnstown Cement bed, nothing whatever being seen of these strata anywhere in the valley. But they were all found along Yellow creek, and are simply hidden on Tearing run, the rock exposures occurring there being less complete than on Yellow creek.

Bed B on the Bracken farm shows four feet of very soft and inferior coal. Only the outcrop has been exposed at this place, but ascending the run we find this same coal opened and mined on Mrs. McAdoo's property, just above the forks of Tearing run. From water level at the Bracken farm it has risen to a point 50 feet above that line at Mrs. McAdoo's. This bed is considered identical with the so-called "four foot" seam at Findlay's and at Lewis', on the opposite flank of the anticlinal, but barely two miles distant from the exposures above described.

Along Tearing run bed B is overlaid by 20 feet of black slates and fissile shale, while at only a few feet beneath the coal sandstone shows in the bed of run, thus concealing bed A and keeping it below water level in this valley across the Chestnut Ridge anticlinal.

The northern areas of Two Lick and Yellow Creek are thus described:

Crossing Black Lick creek to proceed northeast along the base of Chestnut Ridge by the Homer road from Bell's mills, there is no change to record in the general geology of this region as compared to that described in the last chapter. The Lower Productive Coal measures continue to occupy the summit and flank of the ridge; and the same rocks are crossed by all the streams, large and small, descending into Two Lick, and

also by the Two Lick itself, but only as far down the latter valley as the "Two Lick upper mills," beyond which to the west, past Homer, and beyond this to its junction with Black Lick, Two Lick flows over Lower Barren rocks. This latter fact is of considerable importance, inasmuch as the high Two Lick bluffs overlooking Homer are thereby condemned as non-coal-bearing. These bluffs, supporting the rich pasture lands of western Centre and Black Lick townships, have been searched again and again by the farmers for coal beds of workable dimensions, but always without success. They yield abundance of good limestone that would serve well to enrich the stiff clay soils that sometimes overspread the surface in this vicinity.

The outcrop of the Upper Freeport coal is crossed a few hundred yards north of Bell's mills, the road then rising quickly above it into the Mahoning sandstone, which covers the surface and makes the country rock at the school house one-half mile north of the village. At Mr. J. Rugh's house the Upper Freeport coal bed is only a short distance beneath the surface, its outcrop being plainly defined by a high bench which rises rapidly on the slopes east of the house.

The coal appears above water level in the shallow valley of a small nameless run that joins Two Lick at the Lutheran church. The lower part of this ravine is occupied by the Mitchell and Col. Shephard properties (Zach farm), on both of which the bed has been opened.

The bed on the mountain flank is six feet. In this, however, is included a damaging slate parting that ranges within about one foot of the roof, and virtually reduces the seam to a bed four feet thick, inasmuch as it renders the upper bench of coal worthless for all practical purposes, the slate parting being too thick to be profitably taken down. Moreover, this system of mining is here rendered obligatory because of the great weakness of the roof slates of the coal.

As on the Conemaugh at Bolivar, so along the lower waters of Two Lick and Yellow creek, this great parting of clay and slate is the most conspicuous and distinctive feature of the Upper Freeport coal bed. It is so persistent and continuous throughout the Homer region as to render the bed easily identifiable there. Not a single section of the seam as exposed in the numerous drifts along the lower waters of Two Lick and Yellow Creek but what shows this parting always in the same position and nearly always of about the same thickness.

There were in the township several block-houses in olden times, to which the people were in the habit of congregating for mutual protection from the ravages of the Indians. One was on the farm now owned by Peter Fair. The logs with marks of port-holes still remain. Among the earlier settlers of the county who fled to this block-house were Thomas Wilkin, Daniel McKesson, James Mitchell, Andrew Dixon, Samuel Dixon, G. Doty, Thomas McCray, Samuel Todd—the latter was owner of the land on which the building stood. Thomas Wilkins carried apple trees on his back from Franklin county and planted them on the farm now owned by Robert McGee. The family were forced to flee and while they were away the Indians came and pulled up all the trees, except three, which are still standing. The family returned again several years afterward. Thomas Burns settled on the farm now owned by Thomas and William Burns in the year 1791. He brought apple trees from Chambersburg and planted them; they are yet living. The oldest organized church in Indiana county is in Centre township. It bears the name of Bethel. The Psalm book used by the Rev. J. W. Henderson is still in existence. Mr. Henderson was the first Presbyterian preacher in the county, and was made pastor of the Bethel church at the time of its organization. The association called "The Whiskey Boys" had their headquarters at the house now owned by Robert Hamil. John Allison built the first grist-mill in Centre town-

ship, the site of which is located on the land now owned by John H. Devers.

The following list of taxable inhabitants of Centre township was returned in 1807:

Adam Altimes, blacksmith; Andrew Allison, John Armitage, Robert Allison, Jr.; Robert Allison, Sr.; Thomas Allison, surveyor; John Allison, miller; John B. Allison, carpenter; John B. Allison, Robert Allison, carpenter; Gavin Adams, John Armstrong, Robert Adams, James Adams, John Arthurs, Beany Adear, James Alcorn, James Alexson, miller; John Allison, Sr.; Peter Bricker, William Brown, carpenter; Thomas Burns, George Byers, John Clyde, William Cain, Jacob Cribs, William Cummins, John Cummins, David Cummins, Jean Cummins, Moses Chambers, Solomon Chambers, James Canon, mason; Ann Campbell, John R. Cummins, mason; James Dixon, Andrew Dixon, William Dickie, blacksmith; Martha Dean, Martha Dean, Jr.; John Davis, James Donald, Moses Donald, William Donald, Andrew Dickon, Robert Eggy, Jonathan Eggy, Daniel Elgin, Jacob Fluke, William Fleming, George Frederick, William Fulton, schoolmaster; Robert Gordon, John Griffin, Lydia Gibson, Robert Gordon, John Gourley, shopkeeper; James Gardner, tailor; William Hamilton, Esq.; Robert Hutchinson, William Hall, John Hawk, Joseph Henderson, minister; Christopher Harold, James Huston, Robert Jordon, Meek Kelly, carpenter; Patrick Kelly, James Kelly, John Laughlin, James Laughery, John Lowery, Samuel Lowery, William Lowery, John Lytle, Daniel Leny, cooper; Randolph Laurence, Mary Latta, John Laughery, mason; Fergus Moorhead, Sr.; Fergus Moorhead, tanner; Daniel McKisson, John McLanahan, James McLanahan, Robert McLanahan, James McKnight, Esq.; Charles Morrow, James McGenity, John Murphy, William McKee, Michael McAnulty, James Montgomery, Daniel McGlaughlin, James McLane, prothonotary; Joseph Moorhead, Esq.; James Moorhead, carpenter; Samuel Moorhead, carpenter; Thomas Moorhead, James McFarlin, Thomas McCartney, sheriff; John Micksell, John Matson, carpenter; Jean McConaughey, James McKisson, Daniel McQuelkin, blacksmith; James O'Harra, Charles O'Harra, Mary Patton, James Patton, Adam Pilson, John Pilson, Mary Pilson, John Pounds, Adonijah Pounds, Benj. Pard, shopkeeper; Armor Phillips, Ann Quigley, John Ross, carpenter; John Ross, Alexander Rea, Samuel Rea, John Rankin, Philip Rice, Conrad Rice, John Redick, Robert Rea, James Reynolds, schoolmaster; James Stunkard, James Simpson, Andrew Speddy, John Sines, Charles Stewart, James Stewart, Richard Stewart, David Semple, James Semple, Peter Sutton, innkeeper; Thomas Sutton, carpenter; Daniel Stanard, lawyer; William Shields, Matthew Steel, William Smith, Alexander Taylor, William Tremble, Samuel Todd, James Thompson, John Thompson, Joseph White, Samuel Wiggins, Thomas Wiggins, William Wiggins, James Wilkins, James Wilkins, Sr.; William Wilkins, John Wilson.

The population of Centre township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 1193, 1397, 1555, 1265 and 1277.

Cherry Hill Township is in the Blairsville and Ligonier basins. It is irregular in shape and is in the Lower Barren measures, except the Yellow and Two Lick creek valleys, which carry the Lower Coal measures, and a small area of Pottsville conglomerate near Mitchell's Mills P. O.

The developments along so much of the valley of Yellow Creek as falls within the limits of the present discussion are almost wholly confined to the Upper Freeport coal bed, of which there are frequent exposures. Some of the mines are worked quite extensively, this being the nearest point to the county seat of any workable coal bed above water level. And while large quantities of this coal are yearly consumed in the country round about, it confessedly

does not rank as high as the coal from the Pittsburgh bed, and for domestic use cannot compete successfully with the latter in the Indiana market, although the Pittsburgh coal has to be brought at a considerable cost of transportation from either Blairsville or West Lebanon, near the Armstrong county line. In the chemical composition of the coals, especially in the case of that coming from the Pittsburgh bed at Blairsville, there is little or no difference.

The conditions for cheap and easy mining are very favorable along the Yellow Creek valley. Gangways could be driven along the strike of the rocks, southwest to Tearing run, or northeast to Two Lick; and such gangways would command enormous fields of coal. The projected Homer and Cherry Tree R. R. would furnish the region with an outlet to market.

Ascending Yellow creek from its mouth, the Mahoning sandstone, in the same compact and massive condition that characterizes it along Tearing run, is the county rock for nearly a mile. It is the upper part of this deposit that shows in the left bank of the stream at the Homer bridge. As the rock slowly rises above the water line it grows more and more conspicuous on the slopes, over which fragments and boulders of coarse and fine-grained sandstone are strewn in great abundance.

The Upper Freeport coal bed, as exposed in this valley by Messrs. McDonald, Markle, Shephard, Griffith and Porterfield, is a double bed of uniform thickness, yielding in all about six feet of coal, of which the lower bench makes up nearly two-thirds. The section is the same in all the mines, and about identical with that given for the same bed on Tearing run.

The little valley of Dixon's run leads from the Two Lick creek to the top of the divide between Two Lick and the Mahoning. Ascending the little valley of the run from Two Lick we start in rocks at or near the base of the Lower Productive system, and slowly rise in these measures until finally the slope of the stream bed carries it above them into the Lower Barren group.

The coal mined at present in this valley comes entirely from the Lower Freeport bed. The seam varies somewhat in thickness at different points, but invariably yields a good clean coal. The existence of other coal beds both above and below that now worked is well known, but there is no inducement to further investigate them.

What little limestone has been used by the farmers in fertilizing the soil has been taken from the Freeport deposit, here an important and valuable stratum yielding excellent limestone, easily raised, and giving off its carbonic acid quickly in the kiln.

The lower part of the valley, that is, from the school-house at Woodison's to the mouth of the run, has been very little explored for its mineral contents. The developments begin at Woodison's and extend beyond Dixonville, where the Lower Freeport coal is close to water level.

Bed D was once uncovered near the grist-mill; it showed 18 inches of coal. Underneath it was the Johnstown Cement bed, four feet thick, and according to Mr. Woodison, who exposed these strata, made up of good stone.

About 50 feet above this exposure the Lower Freeport coal outcrops.

Cherry Hill was formed from Green and Brush Valley townships in 1854 and was named from "Cherry Hill Manor," which was surveyed to the Penns. The soil is a sandy loam and the main minerals are coal, lime and iron ore. Among the early settlers were the Mortons, Evanses and Hustons. Diamondville (Mitchell's Mills P. O.) was laid out by Dr. Robert Mitchell between 1823 and 1825. Greenville (Penn Run P. O.) was founded in 1838 by William Evans, and Hustonville derives its name from Robert Huston, who built a house and blacksmith shop on its site in 1850.

The population of Cherry Hill township at

each census from 1860 to 1890 has been: 1758, 1976, 2243 and 1794.

Brush Valley Township was formed in 1835 from Wheatfield and derived its name from the valley of Brush creek. It lies in the Ligonier basin and is included principally in the sub-basin between the Nolo and the Chestnut Ridge axis.

The ravine of Brush creek is important as unfolding the geology of Brush Valley township. The creek heads in the high land about Mechanicsburg and flows south to meet Black Lick at Ash's saw-mill, one mile and a half above Heshbon.

It is sufficiently clear that the Lower Productive Coal measures are in the hills at the mouth of Brush creek. A portion of these rocks, however, but only a small portion of them, is there below water level, the tops of the ravine being crowned by Lower Barren measures, in which the Mahoning sandstone is prominent.

As Brush creek is ascended the ravine grows rapidly shallower by the slope of the stream bed. This gradually conceals the Lower Productive coal rocks as the valley becomes more and more narrow, until finally the tops of the ravine join and spread out on a wide sheet of Lower Barrens, on which the town of Mechanicsburg is built. These same rocks cover nearly the whole of the surface of Brush Valley township, by which is explained the total absence of workable coal beds, not only at Mechanicsburg, but everywhere on the uplands of this township. The sheet of Barrens extends west of Mechanicsburg nearly to the summit of Chestnut ridge, and eastward it sweeps across the top of the Nolo anticlinal. But in the deep valleys skirting the township on the north and south range the Lower Productive coal beds, nearly all of which are of workable thickness.

The few developments made in the ravine of Brush creek illustrate what has just been said with regard to its geology.

Thus two coal beds and two limestone bands have been exposed near the mouth of the creek. The lower of the coals was discovered in sinking a well on the Mock farm, and is reported as a parted seam three feet thick; it is not elsewhere known in the ravine.

Ascending the creek to Overdorff's mill, the upper seam is at water level.

Ascending the stream still higher and advancing to the Wilson property, about one-half mile above Overdorff's mill, two limestone layers, thirty feet apart vertically, make their appearance on the left side of the ravine. The lower of these is a very ferruginous rock, which calcines only under the hardest burning and yields then an impure reddish lime. The upper stratum, likewise partly opened by Mr. Wilson, is, on the other hand, an unusually pure limestone for the coal measures; it is streaked with thin veins of calcite, and slakes down readily into a white lime. These limestone bands were identified as belonging to the Upper and Lower Freeport deposits, neither of which coals, however, have yet been opened hereabouts.

Mechanicsburg was laid out by John Taylor for Robert McCormick in September, 1833, and as it was a place for mechanics it was called Mechanicsburg. Heshbon is a place of 36 population and Suncliff has 26 inhabitants. Brush Valley at each census from 1850 to 1890 contained the following population: 1481, 1733, 1606, 1365, and 1179.

Green Township was formed from Wheatfield about 1816 and was named on account of the green color of its heavy forests. It is in the Ligonier basin between the Nolo and the Chestnut Ridge axis. The Lower Coal measures extend along the north fork of Two Lick in the western part of the township.

Cookport was named for William Cook and the first house was erected by Lewis Shaw in 1858. Dixonville was established in 1860 and Kesslerville (Beringer P. O.) was laid out by

Peter Kessler in 1871. The first house at Taylorville (Utah P. O.) was erected by A. T. Moorhead in 1854 and the place was named for President Taylor. The first house at Pine Flat was built in 1860 by Evan Williams. The population of Green township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 2281, 1723, 2160, 2606 and 2401.

Pine Township was taken from Wheatfield in 1850 and derived its name from the extensive pine forests then within its boundaries. It is in the Ligonier basin, and contains a long and narrow area of the Lower Coal measures, which lie in the Little Yellow Creek Valley. The eastern part of the township is between the Laurel Hill and the Nolo axis, while the western portion is in the sub-basin between the Nolo and the Chestnut Ridge axis. The geology of Little Yellow Creek received but scant notice at the hands of the State geologists during the last survey.

James Strong owned the site of Strongstown, and some time shortly after 1823 built the first three houses of that place. Strongtown has 75 inhabitants. Nolo was founded under the name of the "Stone House," which it bore until 1858, when the post-office of Nolo was established, and the place changed its name to that of the post-office. The population of Pine township from 1860 to 1890 has been: 1860, 1788; 1870, 921; 1880, 1189; 1890, 1003.

Buffington Township was formed from Pine in 1867, and was named in honor of Judge Joseph Buffington. The township lies in that part of the Ligonier basin which is between the Laurel Hill and the Nolo axis. A small area of the Lower Coal measures is in the northwestern part of the township.

Among the early settlers were the McCartneys, Clarks, Camerons, Dills, Misners, Stewarts, McPhersons and Campbells. Dilltown was laid out in 1850, under the name of Franklin, but soon received its present name from Matthew Dill. The population of Buffington township since 1870 has been: 1870, 877; 1880, 819; 1890, 644.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

"THOMAS BURNS purchased the Burns homestead in Centre township in 1790. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and served three years in the British army at the outset of the Revolutionary war. He then served four years under the noted Paul Jones and other American commanders. After his settlement in this section he chopped wood and burned coal. He died in 1833, at the age of eighty-four. He was twice married, first in 1800, to Mary Harea, who died in 1816, at the age of sixty-four, and second to Sarah Boyle, daughter of Robert and Mary (Johnston) Boyle. The children were: William, Thomas, Catherine and James. William served four months in the 105th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and seven months in the 177th during the war of 1861. He was also in the provost marshal's department for nine months. William and Thomas reside on the old homestead, where there is said to have been an Indian village. Tradition reports that for several years the dusky woodsmen would return to look for treasure said to have been buried there."

"HON. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, of Centre township, was born in 1799, at the present residence of his widow, and was the son William and Ann (White) Campbell. William Campbell was among the early settlers of the township, and was engaged in some of the Westmoreland furnaces. William White, the father of Mrs. Campbell, was an early pioneer of Centre township. Both the Campbells and Whites migrated from Antietam creek, Maryland, to what is now Indiana county. William

Campbell died when Joseph was a young lad, leaving a widow and two children, with a farm in the woods, without horses, implements, or the means with which to secure them. Joseph worked with Rev. Joseph Henderson, on the latter's farm, and the mother and daughter took in weaving. Slowly the land was improved and the necessary stock and appliances were obtained. Our subject was married, first, in 1836, to Nancy Elgin, a daughter of Daniel Elgin. She died in 1838, of consumption, and their only child died when three months old; and second, in 1848, to Rebecca Allison, daughter of Andrew Allison. Their children were: Sarah Ann, Rebecca J. and Nancy Ellen. Mr. Campbell served in the various township positions, and as an associate judge for five years. He was among the earliest anti-slavery reformers in the country, and was termed an abolitionist more than fifty years ago. He was among the first men in the county to sign the total abstinence pledge, and was among the earliest champions of the temperance cause in the county. He died in 1879, not long after the above was written, and was buried at the Crete United Presbyterian cemetery. His funeral was attended by over a thousand persons."

CAPT. JACOB CREPS, a veteran officer of the Army of the Potomac and a popular citizen and active business man of Rayne township, is a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Wolfe) Creps, and was born in that part of Washington township which is now Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1836. His grandfather, Jacob Creps, was a native, in all probability, of Centre county. He came, in 1837, to what is Rayne township, where he died a few years after his arrival. He was a lutheran and an old-line whig and served in the war of 1812. He married and reared a family of three sons and three daughters. One of these sons was Samuel Creps, who was born in Centre county, in 1807, and died near Dixonville, in 1858. He was a whig and afterwards one of the early abolitionists of Indiana county. He was active in political affairs and married Eleanor Wolf, daughter of John Wolf, a whig and farmer of Centre county, who married Susanna Lutes and came to Rayne township, where he reared a family of six sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Creps were the parents of two sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Creps was born in 1814 and is still living.

Jacob Creps was educated in the common and select and normal schools. Before he attained his majority he had assisted his father in clearing out a valuable farm of seventy acres of land. At eighteen years of age he engaged in teaching and taught five terms of school at one place and two at another. He displayed quite a military taste at a very early age and was a drummer and leader of the band in a militia company when only twelve years of age. At sixteen years of age he was elected first lieutenant of the Washington artillery and at the time of the Utah troubles offered his services to the government, but was not accepted. When Fort Sumter was fired on, he was captain of a militia company which offered its services for the three months' service. It was not accepted as the quota was full. Under the call for three hundred thousand men the company enlisted, and he resigned as captain and enlisted as a private, but was unanimously re-elected as captain of the company, which became Co. A, 63d regiment, Pa. Vols., and served till 1864, when they were honorably discharged. Capt. Creps served under General Scott and every other commander of the Army of the Potomac and led the advance of that grand old army three times across the Rappahannock. The first time his company was given the honor of leading the advance they crossed on pontoon bridges. This

company has a remarkable war record and it is said had more men killed and wounded, according to its numbers, than any other company in the United States service. Capt. Creps was always found at the head of his company and participated in all of the great battles between the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia from the fall of 1861 to the winter of 1864. When his term of service expired he returned home and engaged in farming, stock-raising and stock-dealing, which business he has followed successfully ever since.

He married Christiana Bookinmire, who is a native of Germany. To them have been born five children, of whom four are living: Ida, wife of William Campbell, an oil broker of Pittsburgh; J. Augustus, who lives with his father and married Minnie Ray, by whom he has two children, Minorica and Ella E.; John F., of Allegheny city, who is a bookkeeper for Clever Bros., of Pittsburgh, and married Eliza Pulfer, by whom he has one child, Percy; and Florence, who is at home.

In politics, Capt. Creps was a republican until 1877, when he became a greenbacker. In 1867 he was elected sheriff, and from 1877 to 1879 was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1886 he was a candidate of the Labor party for the legislature and lacked but one hundred and ninety-three votes of being elected when the county gave twenty-five hundred republican majority. In 1890 he was the candidate of the Labor party for Congress, in the Twenty-first Congressional District. He is a member of the Lutheran church, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. On August 21, 1887, the surviving members of his company presented him with a one hundred dollar gold-headed cane, and an address written on parchment, expressing in glowing terms the high esteem in which he was held by those who had served under him on many a bloody field.

WILLIAM T. HAMIL, a well-respected citizen of White township, and a descendant of two pioneer families of Indiana county, is a son of Robert M. and Jane (Trimble) Hamil, and was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1830.

The Hamil family is of Irish descent, and one of its members, John Hamil (great-grandfather), emigrated from Ireland to the United Colonies in 1761, and settled in the famous Ligonier Valley, some two miles south of Palmer's fort. According to the old traditions of Indiana county, he was the tenth settler who located in the Ligonier settlement. He married Elizabeth Gibson, who was a native of Ireland. Their son, Robert Hamil (grandfather), was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents. He was a "Seceder," or a member of the Associate Presbyterian church. During the Revolution his father, John Hamil, was drafted; but Robert went in his place, and served three years. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in 1841, when in the eighty-third year of his age. He married Jane McKelvey, and reared a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Elizabeth, Mary (wife of James Alexander), Allan, David, Jane McClain, Robert M., Ann Frew, Ebenezer, Hannah, Joseph, Sarah (who married Alfred Lameroux) and Rachel (wife of David Brown). Robert N. Hamil (father) was born in the Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland County, in 1805, and in 1831 removed to Centre township, and bought the tract of land called "Junction." On this farm the "Whiskey boys" had an encampment during the Whiskey insurrection of 1794. Robert M. Hamil was a tanner by trade; but after he removed to Indiana county, he was engaged in farming until his death, in March, 1886. He married Jane Trimble, and had nine children: William T., Margaret Jane (wife of William

Douthet), Samuel, Mary Ann, Susan, Elizabeth (wife of R. C. Carson), Sarah (wife of William Carson), Washington (who died while serving in the Union army at Fredericksburg in 1863), and Rachel (wife of William Staley). Mrs. Jane (Trimble) Hamill was a daughter of William Trimble, and a granddaughter of George Trimble, a native of the north of Ireland, who emigrated from that country to the United Colonies in 1789, and located in White township, Indiana county. He was soon driven by the Indians to the Conecocheague Valley, from whence he afterwards returned, in 1797, to this county, and settled in Armstrong township, where he purchased a tract of land called "St. James."

William T. Hamil was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools of Centre township. He removed in 1853 to White township, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. On April 24, 1854, he married Keziah Beck, daughter of William Beck, by whom he had three children: William P. (who died in 1856), Franklin (who passed away in 1888), and Plymouth (who married Annie Campbell in 1884). Mrs. Hamil died in 1861, and Mr. Hamil, on May 27, 1862, married Mary Ann Ray, daughter of Matthew Ray. By his second marriage he has five children: Jane, Quincy Adams, Clara Josephine, Robert and Matthew Wilson.

Squire Hamil owns a valuable farm, besides one hundred and ten acres of the old homestead farm in Centre township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and a republican prohibitionist in politics. He served his township acceptably for six years as justice of the peace, and is frequently counseled by his neighbors in legal matters. He has always taken a deep interest in education, and contributed liberally toward the establishment of the Indiana State Normal school at Indiana, Pa., from which institution four of his children have been graduated.

"ANDREW LEARN, a pioneer settler of Green township, was born in 1809, in what is now Bell township, Westmoreland Co., and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Ashbaugh) Learn. The former was a native of the Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, where he was born in 1785. He was a son of Andrew and Susan (Yorkey) Learn. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and located at an early period on Sewickley creek. His father and wife, their son George and wife and family, were killed by the Indians near Blue mountains. The tradition is that this massacre was committed by seven Indians from the Lake Erie country. The children of Andrew Learn, the pioneer, were,—John, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, George, Sarah, Barbara, Rachel and Andrew."

ADAM H. MIKESELL, one of the comfortably situated farmers and most substantial citizens of White township, is a son of John P. and Sarah E. (Holmes) Mikesell, and was born in Centre township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania February 20, 1869. The Mikesell family is of German descent, and one of its members, Adam Mikesell (grandfather) was born in 1794, and came to Indiana county in early life. He purchased 500 acres of land in Centre township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1877, when he was in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and an upright man. One of his sons, John P. Mikesell (father), was born on his father's farm in Centre township in 1833. He commenced life as a farmer in his native township, where he remained until the fall of 1879, when he removed to White township. He owned one hundred and twelve acres of his father's farm, which he sold for about one hundred dollars an acre. In 1890 he retired from farming and purchased property at Indiana, where he has resided ever

since. He advocates the principles of the democratic party, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In 1868 he married Sarah E. Holmes, a daughter of George Holmes, of Indiana, and to their union were born two sons: Adam H., and Torrence, born September 10, 1876. Mrs. Mikesell was born 1844, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Adam H. Mikesell was reared on his father's farm, in Centre township, and received a good common-school education. He has been engaged in farming ever since leaving school, except a short period during which he conducted a livery stable at Homer City. He lives on 92½ acres of his father's White township farm, which he takes great pride in cultivating, and which is very productive under his judicious management.

On June 13, 1888, he united in marriage with Nettie Ralston, daughter of Samuel Ralston, of Cherry Hill township. To their union have been born two sons, Johnnie and Walter Gilbert, both now dead.

Adam H. Mikesell is a democrat and believes in the principles and practices of the democratic party, whose interests and nominees he ever supports and whose success he ever desires.

Well situated in a favored section of his township, he devotes the most of his time to his farm and justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the most throughgoing and successful farmers in White township.

JOHN PILSON, a prudent and industrious farmer, and one of the well-respected citizens of White township, is a son of John, Sr., and Nancy (Johnston) Pilson, and was born in White township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1803. John Pilson, Sr. (father), was born in Ireland, from which he emigrated in 1870 to the United States. He settled in White township, Indiana county, where he purchased three hundred acres of land, which he cultivated until his death. He died in 1834, when he was in the seventy-second year of his age. He married Nancy Johnston, a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by whom he had five children, of whom three are still living: Susanna, who was born in 1807, and married Jesse Griffith, of Indiana county; John and Nancy, born in 1812. Mrs. Pilson was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1851, when in the eightieth year of her age.

John Pilson was reared on his father's farm and attended the subscription schools of that period, in which he received a practical education. He has always lived a quiet and peaceful life and devotes his time to farming and stock-raising. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of the homestead farm, which is four miles from Indiana. He keeps his farm in fine condition and raises good crops of grain and grass.

He has never married, and Nancy J. Griffith, a daughter of his sister, Mrs. Susanna Griffith, keeps house for him. John Pilson is an esteemed citizen of White township, a stanch republican in politics, and, like his father, is a conscientious member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Pilson has never given time or attention to any other business than that of farming and stock-raising. John Pilson is one of the thrifty and prosperous citizens of his township, and while taking no active part in political life yet, he has decided opinions of his own concerning public affairs, which he has formed by closely watching the course of the political parties of the United States since Andrew Jackson was first a candidate for president in 1824.

J. W. SHIELDS, of Rayne township, is a man of sound judgment and tried capacity, and as a member of the board of commissioners has exercised a conservative and watchful care over the finances of Indiana county. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Speedy) Shields and

was born in what is now Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1835. His paternal grandfather, John Shields, was a native of Ireland and settled in what is now Black Lick township about 1800. He served in the war of 1812 and during part of that time was employed by the government as an Indian spy and to give notice to the western forts of any threatened attack upon them by Indians. His wife, a native of Scotland, bore him six children; William, John, Mary McKee, Margaret Speedy, James and Joseph, all of whom are dead. John Shields (father) was born in Rayne township, where he owned six hundred acres of good farming land. He was also a stock dealer, purchasing droves of cattle and driving them to the eastern markets. In his early life he was quite a successful bear and deer hunter, but soon abandoned that dangerous pastime for his farm work and stock business. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church. He was a whig and afterwards a republican in politics. He was a man of sound judgment, and served two terms as justice of the peace, besides filling several other township offices. He was elected county commissioner in which office he served with the usual success which had attended him in all of his township offices and won the reputation of having made an excellent county official. He died in 1872, aged eighty-four years. His wife was Elizabeth Speedy, who died in 1860, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She was a daughter of Andrew Speedy, who was of Scotch extraction, came from Scotland when a young man and was engaged during his lifetime in farming in this county. He was a good teacher of vocal music and married Margaret McKee, by whom had six children; Elizabeth Shields, Mary Kinter, Margaret McLaughlin, James, Thomas and Hugh. He died in 1827, and his wife survived him several years.

J. W. Shields was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools which at that time were in the infancy of their existence, being looked upon in the light of an experiment. Leaving school, he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for ten years. He then bought a farm adjoining the old homestead and engaged in farming, which he has continued in ever since. He now resides upon the homestead tract and owns in all one hundred and forty acres of productive land. On March 5, 1865, he enlisted for one year in Co. F, 74th regiment, Pa. Vols., as second sergeant, was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., and mustered out as first sergeant at Clarksburg, West Virginia, August 29, 1865.

March 12, 1861, he married Mary Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson, of Rayne ownship. To their union have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: Annie M., Wilmer W., Lawrence T., Carlotta, Mary B. and Robert C.

In connection with his farming operations Mr. Shields gives considerable attention to stock-raising, in which he has met with good success. He is a member and trustee of Washington Presbyterian church and belongs to Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics J. W. Shields has always been a republican and takes a lively interest in politics. In the fall of 1887 he was elected county commissioner and his term, which commenced January 1, 1888, expired January 1, 1891. To the work of the commissioner's office he gave the same care and attention that he gave to his own business affairs. He has been conscientious and impartial according to the best of his ability in the discharge of all public duties, and thus far he has been so successful as to win the commendation and good opinion of the public.

"JAMES SIMPSON, of Centre township, came to this country from Scotland, locating first at what was called the 'Old Scotch

Fort,' or Ligonier, near Laurel Hill. He suffered all the trials of frontier life in the French and Indian wars and the Revolution, and, with his brother Andrew and the White brothers, served for several years as scouts. His wife was Hannah White, and he and the Whites removed at an early date to the vicinity of what is now Blairsville, and built a block-house and stockade. They remained there for several years. Andrew was killed by the Indians near the mouth of Black Lick while going to warn a settlement below of danger. John White was with him, but escaped with a broken arm. Shortly after this they removed to Cherry run, on Two Lick creek, just above the mouth of the run. They erected a block-house on a bluff on the bank of Two Lick, which was called the 'Old McConaughey Fort.' Simpson built a grist-mill on Cherry run, on land now owned by Mr. Lomison, and remained there until his death."

CAPTAIN JOHN STUCHELL, a Union officer in the late civil war, and proprietor of "Traveller's Home," is a son of Christopher and Jane (Mahan) Stuchell, and was born near Plumville, in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1834. His great-grandfather, John Stuchell (sometimes written Stuchal), was a native of Germany, and settled in what is now White township in 1805. He had five children: Abraham, Christopher, Jacob, Mary McHenry and a daughter who married a Mr. Caldwell. The second son, Christopher Stuchell, Sr. (grandfather), married Elizabeth Lydick. He was an industrious and well-to-do farmer, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He had nine sons: John, Christopher, Jacob, Abraham, James, William, Thomas, Joseph and Samuel. Christopher Stuchell (father) was born June 21, 1800, in Rayne township, and died in South Mahoning township, September 29, 1867. He was engaged in farming during his life-time. He was a whig and afterwards a republican, and was an influential member and highly respected elder of the Plumville United Presbyterian church. He married Jane Mahan, a daughter of John Mahan, a native of Ireland, who settled on the site of Newville, on Crooked creek. She was born on the Atlantic ocean, on board the ship which brought her parents to this country, and died in South Mahoning township, December 27, 1876, aged seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Stuchell were the parents of three sons and six daughters. One of these sons, Christopher, served in the Union army in West Virginia, and is now a resident of South Mahoning township.

John Stuchell was reared on a farm. He received his education in the common schools, and was engaged in farming until the commencement of the late civil war. On November 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols., was commissioned captain December 28, 1861, and commanded his company until April 16, 1863, when his term of enlistment expired. He served in the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. Returning home in 1863, he followed farming in South Mahoning township for four years, and then embarked in the wagon-making business at Plumville, in which he continued for seven years. In 1874 he attempted to work at carpentering, but was compelled to quit on account of physical disability, which was the result of disease contracted in the army from exposure. In 1890 he came to Kelleysburg, where he took charge of the "Traveler's Home," and has continued in the hotel business successfully until the present time.

On March 22, 1860, he married Jane McCune, daughter of John and Margaret McCune, and a native of South Mahoning town-

ship. They have eight children: Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Ellen, Jennie Olive, Ora Anna, Leah Dean, Harry White, Maud and Mabel.

In politics Capt. Stuchell is a republican. He owns some property at Plumville, and is a thorough-going business man. He was a member of Plumville Post, No. 495, Grand Army of the Republic.

"RICHARD W. WILLIAMS was born in Wales in 1796, and was a native of the Isle of Anglesea. He married Jane Davis, by whom he had seven children, all born in Wales, and all emigrated to this country. After the death of his first wife, he married Sarah James, of Pittsburg, a native of Wales, now deceased. He died in 1876, at eighty-one years of age. He came to this country in 1832, and first settled in Madison county, New York, then in Allegheny county, Pa., and from thence to Green township. He was one of the men interested in the establishment of a Welsh church and Sunday-school near the premises."

BANKS, MONTGOMERY, CANOE, GRANT AND THE MAHONING TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and descriptive.—These eight townships constitute the northern part of Indiana county and their territory constituted the celebrated "Mahoning Country" of the early settlers of this county. The territory of these eight townships constituted Mahoning township from 1803 to 1834, when the territory of the four eastern townships was organized into Montgomery township. In 1847, Canoe township was formed and in 1868, Banks was taken from it, while Grant was organized out of Montgomery. The western part of the Mahoning country remained as Mahoning township until 1846, when it was divided into North, East, South and West Mahoning townships.

Of the early inhabitants north of the "Purchase Line" we have but little account prior to 1807 when the following list of taxables of Mahoning township was returned to the county commissioners: Jonathan Ayers, blacksmith; James Brady, Sr., John Brady, Sr., Fergus Blackney, John Brady, Jr., John Brown, Robert Brady, Arthur Black, David Black, Joseph Brady, Hugh Brady, Sr., William P. Brady, surveyor; Joseph Brady, Jr., Asa Crossman, wheelwright; John Carson, doctor; William Cain, Frederick Clingerberger, Peter Croftzer, distiller; Elizabeth Colter, spinster; John Cain, David Coughran, Moses Curry, Bernard Cook, Daniel Davis, Joshua Davis, William Dilts, Peter Dilts, James Ewing, distiller; Samuel Fleming, John Flummer, Stephen Gaskin, Robert Hamilton, Peter Hoover, William Hannah, constable; William Hopkins, John Henderson, John Jamison, James Johnston, John Johnston, tailor; Peter Justice, Thomas Jones, David Kirkpatrick, John Leashure, Joshua Lewis, Esq., Michael Lane, tanner; William McLaughlin, Archibald McBride, William McCreary, Isaac McHenry, Joseph McHenry, James McComb, William McCall, Samuel McHenry, James McBride, Thomas Neal, Samuel Newcombe, William Neal, George Pierce, Jacob Pierce, David Pierce, Joshua Pierce, Job Pierce, John Parks, Patrick Porter, mason; John Reary, Samuel Smith, Robert Saddler, William Smith, Sr., Henry Stuart, William Smith, Jr., William Thompson, John Thompson, Sr., John Thompson, Jr., James Thompson, Isaiah Vanhorn, John Work, Esq., John White, John Wiggings, William Warden, Matthew Wynekoop, John Woodruff, miller; John Wear, Christopher Wells, Robert Walker.

Banks Township was formed from Canoe in 1868, and was named in honor of William Banks, a member of the Indiana county bar. The Chestnut Ridge axis passes through it from southwest to northeast and divides its territory into two very near equal parts. All of the township, excepting a small area of the Lower Barren measures in the eastern part, is in the Lower Coal measures, yet its coal fields receive no mention from the State geologists.

Outside of coal the principal production is lumber, and valuable white pine is found in all parts of the township. The waters of the

Little Mahoning creek and Susquehanna river afford convenient transportation for marketing the lumber. There is a paint bed of great but unknown value about one mile and a half northwest of Smithport. The farm of Mrs. Horton at Smithport divides the waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Little Mahoning—the one flowing to the Chesapeake bay, and the other to the Gulf of Mexico. Among the early settlers were Joseph Stear, James Obern, Simon Uber and George Pierce.

Smithport (Horton P. O.) was named on account of several Smiths who live there and in its vicinity. The post-office was established in 1856 and named for Mrs. E. J. Horton. The population of Banks township was in 1870, 747; 1880, 919; 1890, 1485.

Montgomery Township was formed from Mahoning in 1834 and was named in honor of John Montgomery, a Revolutionary soldier who owned a large tract of land within its borders. The township lies between the Chestnut Ridge and the Laurel Hill axis, and the western part is largely covered with areas of the Lower Coal measures.

Cush creek is an important stream draining nearly the whole of Montgomery township, and a considerable portion also of Banks township. It flows in a deep valley which forks near its head, both branches extending to the village of Gettysburg and there starting in rocks at the base of the Lower Barren column. Nearly the whole of the valley is unimproved timber land; its mineral resources are confined to the coals, limestones and fire clays of the Lower Productive measures; its soil is lean and the country rugged because these rocks hold several heavy sandstone deposits; and it is on account of these sandstones that the farmers and early settlers made their "clearings" and founded their settlements in the smoother uplands.

At the village of Gettysburg there are few natural or artificial rock exposures. The limestone that outcrops in Mr. Ake's fields to the west of the village belongs apparently to the Lower Barrens, no workable coal bed having yet been found there, nor does any such likely occur above water level at Gettysburg.

The Upper Freeport bed is handsomely displayed in the Urey mine, being there operated for the supply of the country-side with fuel, the fuel extracted from this mine being quite free from injurious impurities, and much esteemed in the neighborhood. Both benches of the bed yield equally good coal, the showing in the Urey mine being perhaps as fine as is anywhere presented by the Upper Freeport bed in the Bituminous Coal region. This is certainly the case with respect to the thickness of the seam which on the Urey property will yield, acre for acre, as much coal as the Pittsburgh bed. How far it may extend in this superb condition is a question easily determinable, but at present is of little practical interest to the farmer. Doubtless at some time, and perhaps at a day not far distant, the bed will receive from capitalists the attention it fully merits.

Gettysburg (Hilldale P. O.) was laid out in 1851, on land of Hugh Rankin. The population of the township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 751, 1423, 932, 1211, and 1079.

Canoe Township was formed from Montgomery in 1847, and was named from Canoe Creek, whose mouth was the head of canoe navigation. The Indiana axis passed from southwest to northeast through the township, and large areas of the Lower Coal measures are in its northern, eastern and southern parts. This township, like Grant and Banks, received but little attention or notice from the second State geological survey.

Among the early settlers were the Bradys, Leasures, Clawsons and Whites. Richmond (Rochester Mills P. O.) was originally called Simpson's Mill for David Simpson. Robertsville was laid out by Robert Roberts, and Locust Lane was founded by W. G. Lewis in

1860. The population of the township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 888, 1470, 998, 1217 and 1245.

Grant Township was formed in 1868 from Montgomery, and was named after Gen. U. S. Grant. It lies principally between the Chestnut Ridge and the Indiana axis, and the Lower Coal measures extend over nearly all of the township.

Kinter's hill, which affords a fine view, and Doty's round top, the highest ground in the county, are in this township. Decker's Point, now Colfax, was laid out in 1867, and derived its first name from John Decker. Nashville was named in honor of William Nash Prothers, who made the first improvement there in 1872. The population of Grant township at each census from 1870 to 1890 has been: 999, 1318, and 1351.

East Mahoning Township was organized in 1846, and lies in the Marion sub-basin. There are two areas of the Lower Coal measures in the township—one on Little Mahoning and the other on Pine run. Of these beds the geological survey of 1878 makes but a very slight, and rather disparaging, mention.

The surface is rolling, the soil fertile, and has a mixture of limestone; in some parts it is well watered by the Little Mahoning creek and numerous small streams and living springs. It is adapted to grain and stock-growing. Coal is the principal mineral. Among the early settlers were John Park, Casper Mogle, John Leasure, John Sutton, James Brady, William Work, James Craig, William McCreery and William McCall. John Park settled on the ground where Marion now stands, about the year 1800. The principal town is Marion, situated in the south part of the township, and is a prosperous borough. This town has two new churches.

Georgeville was laid out about 1830, and derived its name from George Hoover.

The population of East Mahoning township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 869, 1209, 1139, 1160 and 1085.

North Mahoning Township was formed in 1846, and lies in the Marion sub-basin, between the Indiana and the Perrysville axis. The soil is adapted to grain and stock-raising.

Davidsville (Trade City P. O.) was laid out by David Muterbaugh in the fall of 1852. Marchand is on land purchased in 1822 of the Holland Land company by Archibald Smitten. Covode was first known by the name of Kellysville, on account of John Kelly building the first house at that place, about 1840.

The population at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 840, 1175, 1263, 1317 and 1251.

South Mahoning Township was formed in 1846, and lies in the Saltsburg sub-basin of the Fourth Great basin. Two small areas of the Lower Coal measure are in the township—one on Ross's run and the other on Plum creek, where a three-and-a-half foot vein of Upper Freeport coal has been developed.

The first settler is said to have been John Ross, an Indian trader. Among the early settlers were A. Weamer, David Pearce, John Lewis, S. Fleming and J. Wadding. Plumville is the largest town in the township.

The population of South Mahoning township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 1138, 1167, 1131, 1369 and 1313.

West Mahoning Township is in the Fourth Great basin, and lies between the Perrysville axis and the Port Barnet axis. It has two areas of the Lower Coal measures—one on Ross's run and the other on Mahoning creek.

Smicksburg is the largest town in the township. It was laid out in May, 1827, by Rev. J. George Schmick, on land purchased by Charles Coleman, of the Holland Land company.

The population of West Mahoning township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 1030, 1175, 1131, 1170 and 1055.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHRISTOPHER McEWEN, M.D., resident of Plumville for over thirty-five years, is one of the widely-known and most successful physicians of northern Indiana county. He is a son of John and Margaret (Cochran) McEwen, and was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 17, 1830. The McEwen family is of Irish descent, and one of its members, Christopher McEwen (grandfather), emigrated to the United States from Ireland, and located first in New Jersey, where he remained but a short time before removing to Plumville, this county. He purchased the property on which Dr. McEwen now resides, and opened the first general mercantile store at Plumville, which he conducted in connection with the management of his farm. He was one of the founders and an elder of Washington Presbyterian church. After coming to this country he joined the whig party, which he supported until his death. He married a Miss Shaw, by whom he had three children, two of whom came to America, while the third, Dr. James McEwen, was a successful physician and surgeon in the British army. One of the two children coming to this country was Hon. John McEwen (father) who was a farmer and merchant. He was a whig in politics during his early manhood, but afterwards became an active republican, was twice elected justice of peace of Manor township, and represented Indiana county one term in the legislature. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church until his death. He married Harriet Campfield, by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. After the death of Mrs. McEwen he married for his second wife Margaret Cochran. To this second union were born six sons and five daughters. Of these children: James served in the late war, and now is a farmer in Kansas; Dr. William died while in active practice in Armstrong county; Dr. Christopher is at Plumville; Dr. Joseph, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, is a successful physician of Philadelphia; John is deceased; and Margaret, married Rev. Nelson Davis, a minister of the M. E. church. Mrs. Margaret (Cochran) McEwen is a daughter of William Cochran (maternal grandfather), who was a native and farmer of Armstrong county.

Dr. Christopher McEwen was reared on his father's farm. After attending the public school of Plumville and Glade Run academy, he read medicine with his brother, Dr. McEwen, entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1855. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Plumville, where he has remained ever since in the successful as well as active practice of his profession. He married Elizabeth McCune, daughter of John McCune, of this county. They have been the parents of two children, both sons: Dr. Charles, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, and a partner of his father in the practice of medicine, and John, deceased.

In politics, Dr. McEwen is a conservative republican, but always supports the candidate who, in his judgment, is most suitable and best qualified for the office. In whatever is for the interest of his town, in whatever is for the best interests of his fellow-citizens, Dr. McEwen is always interested and ever willing to aid and support. In the enjoyment of an extensive and remunerative practice, he is a popular and successful physician and an active and leading citizen.

JOHN W. NEAL, one of the popular merchants and prominent citizens of South Mahoning township, is the eldest son of Cortez and Rachel (Crissman) Neal, and was born in North Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1844. His paternal

great-grandparents, William and Catherine Neal, were of Scotch-Irish origin. They emigrated from the north of Ireland to Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1760 and at the close of the Revolutionary war removed to what is now Young township, where William Neal died in 1812, aged eighty years, and where his widow passed away shortly afterwards, having reached her four-score years. They had five sons: John, Thomas, Samuel, James and William, Jr. The youngest son, William Neal, Jr. (grandfather), was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed, in 1806, to North Mahoning township, where he followed farming. He died in 1867, aged ninety-two years. He married Mary Cunningham and reared a respectable family of children. One of his sons, Cortez Neal (father), was born in 1821 and is now a prosperous farmer of Jefferson county. He married Rachel Crissman and owns the farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres, in North Mahoning township, which her father, Enoch Crissman, purchased when he settled there in the early part of the present century.

John W. Neal was reared on his father's Jefferson county farm and attended the common schools. He was engaged in farm work after leaving school, until June 17, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C, 2d battalion, Pa. Vols., and served six months. On August 25, 1864, he reenlisted in the United States service, and served as a member of Co. B, 206th Pennsylvania Volunteers until August 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Richmond, Va. After the close of the war he returned home and was steadily and continuously employed in farming and lumbering for twenty years in North and West Mahoning townships. In 1886 he embarked in his present general mercantile business at Ambrose, which is situated in a good section of country in the southeastern part of South Mahoning township.

February 22, 1866, he married Margaret Redding, of Wood county, West Virginia. They have five children: Lula M., Maud I., Grace A., Books and Clyde.

John W. Neal is a republican in politics, but no extremist, and served as justice of the peace in West Mahoning township, from 1879 to 1886. He is a member of John Pollock Post, No. 219, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marion. He is in the general mercantile business at Ambrose. His room is well stocked with everything to be found in a first-class general mercantile establishment. He has a large trade and conducts a very successful business. John W. Neal is an active and successful business man and one of the energetic and enterprising citizens of his township. He served for six years as a member and secretary of the school board of South Mahoning township, and on May 3, 1886, was commissioned as postmaster at Ambrose. In 1890 he accepted the appointment and commission of census enumerator for South Mahoning township whose enumeration he completed in 14 days. In 1889 Mr. Neal was elected by the republicans of Indiana county and served as a delegate to the Republican State convention of that year.

HON. N. SEANOR, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a popular republican leader of South Mahoning township and one of the most extensive stock dealers of Indiana county, is a son of George and Sarah (Ainsley) Seanor, and was born near Seanor's church, in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1844. The Seanors are of German descent, and the name was originally written Zaner. Michael Seanor (grandfather) was born in eastern Pennsylvania and came to western Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm on the Pittsburgh, pike, in Westmoreland county, at the present town of Grapeville. Besides cultivating his land, he kept a hotel, and was an active business man. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and an

active whig in politics. He married Elizabeth Weible, of German descent, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters. He died in 1871, when he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His son, George Seanor (father), was born in Westmoreland county and drove a team on the old pike for several years in connection with the management of his farm and dealing in live stock. He was a whig in politics and a class leader in the United Brethren church. He died in 1851, aged thirty-four years. He married Sarah Ainsley, of Westmoreland county, and to their union were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary; Harrison, who enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in Co. E, one hundred and fifth regt., Pa. Vols., and was killed May 31st, at the Battle of Fair Oaks; Hon. N. and Sarah, deceased. Mrs. Seanor passed away in 1882, when she was in the sixty-third year of her age. Her grandfather, Ainsley, was a Revolutionary soldier of New Jersey, who ran off with and married the daughter of a tory who followed them for three days with his gun. Their son, Daniel Ainsley (maternal grandfather), removed to Indiana county at an early day and cleared out a large farm. He married a Miss Fisher, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Of these sons, Daniel was sheriff of Indiana county; and another, Hon. Josiah Ainsley, M.D., is a physician in Illinois, where he served as a member of the legislature of that State.

Hon. N. Seanor was reared on his father's farm near Madison, and attended the schools of his native township and county. His father's death left him at an early age to do for himself, and he worked for some years as a day laborer. After marriage he engaged in farming and in 1864 came to Indiana county. At the breaking out of the late civil war he enlisted for three months, but his company was not accepted, and in 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, 14th Pa. Cavalry, but his company soon withdrew from that regiment and united with the 18th regt., Pa. Cavalry. He served until January, 1863, when he was captured by the Confederates under Colonel Moseby near the battle-field of Chantilly. He was sent to Middleburg, where he was paroled, and as soon as exchanged rejoined the army. Soon after this, upon the application of his mother that he was not of age and her only support, he was discharged, but in 1865, having attained to his majority, he re-entered the Union service, and enlisted in Co. F, 28th regt., Pa. Vols. He took part in Sherman's famous March to the Sea, witnessed Johnston's surrender, and was discharged at the close of the war in 1865. In 1867 he began dealing largely in live stock, has been very successful in that line of business and some years has shipped as high as 100 to 130 car-loads of stock, aggregating over $100,000 in value. In 1877 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and on which he has built a fine dwelling as well as a large barn. He also owns two other farms of 70 acres or more each, in Armstrong and Indiana counties, and ranks high as a neat, successful and progressive farmer.

On December 4, 1860, he married Barbara Ellen Kinnan, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary J. (Stahl) Kinnan, and whose father (Kinnan) served three years in a Pennsylvania regiment as a sharp-shooter. To Mr. and Mrs. Seanor have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Sarah J., married to John Ferguson, a farmer of New Bethlehem; Harrison, who married Alice Kroh, is a farmer and stock dealer; Sherman, married Mary Johnson, and is a resident of East Liberty, Pa.; Mary E., who was the wife of Chas. Kroh, and now dead; Emma, wife of G. Dinger, of Jefferson county; Annie, wife of G. A. Polliard, of Clarion county, and George W.

Hon. N. Seanor is a member of the United Brethren church, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is an active and prominent repub-

lican, and in the spring of 1890 he was urged to be a candidate for the legislature, and was nominated on the Republican ticket by a majority of 515 votes. At the fall election he was elected by the largest majority of any candidate on the republican ticket for that office. During the same year he was unanimously elected to represent Armstrong county on the State Board of agriculture for the term of three years, although a resident of Indiana county. He was one of the first members of the Dayton Agricultural society, of whose board of managers he is now president as well as one of its most active members. He is strictly temperate, indulging in neither liquor nor tobacco in any form, and by his honesty, enterprise and reliability has secured the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a man of fine personal appearance, being six feet one and one-half inches in height, and has a fine military record as a brave soldier who never flinched from any duty in the camp or on the battle-field.

ARCHIBALD SMITTEN, an intelligent citizen and one of the leading farmers of North Mahoning township, is a son of Archibald, Sr., and Hannah (Thompson) Smitten, and was born in North Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1831. Archibald Smitten, Sr., was born December 6, 1780, in Dundee, Scotland, from which, in 1820, he came to Indiana county, where he purchased land at "Clover Patch," near the Clearfield county line, of the Holland Land company. He soon abandoned this purchase and bought a large tract of land, upon the western part of which the town of Marchand stands and upon the eastern part of which the subject of this sketch resides. He was a stonemason and erected good buildings on the eastern part of the land, where he resided until his death, in 1856. He was a baptist and democrat and was once the candidate of his party for associate judge. He was active and influential in politics and religious affairs as well as being one of the prominent business men of his section. He erected most of the old stone dwellings in his township, whose inhabitants also depended upon him for merchandise which he had hauled in wagons from Pittsburgh. He was noted for generosity and hospitality and his house became the stopping-place for many years of all the travelers who passed through that part of the county. His first wife was a native of Scotland, who died in that country and left two daughters who did not come with their father to this country, but remained there with their mother's relatives. He married for his second wife Hannah Thompson, who was born at Shirleysburg, on the Juniata river, and died in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They had five children, Sarah J., of Indiana county, and widow of Isaac Simpson; John Y., of Marchand, married Nancy McComb and engaged in farming; Evaline B., wife of George S. Hennigh, a blacksmith and farmer of Punxsutawney, Pa., who was a Union soldier in the late war; Archibald and Mary A., who married John Mitchell and after his death married W. R. Mahan, who died from the effects of disease contracted from exposure while serving as a soldier in the late war. Mrs. Smitten was a granddaughter of the Rev. Robert Thompson, one of the early ministers of the Presbyterian church west of the Alleghenies, and a daughter of John Thompson, who was drowned in the Juniata river when she was quite young.

Archibald Smitten was reared in his native township, where he received his education in the common schools. Upon attaining his majority, he engaged in farming on the homestead farm, which he now owns. He raises good crops and makes a specialty of fine stock. He owns about three hundred acres of land which he keeps in a good state of cultivation.

Archibald Smitten married Mary J. Sparr, a

daughter of David Sparr, of Westmoreland county, but formerly of Chambersburg, Pa. She was born December 7, 1833, and passed away June 10, 1883, leaving four children: Ida Jane, of Washington City, who married James C. Kinsel and has two children, J. Merrill and Veida Ruth; William B., who married Laura Shomo, by whom he had one child, Ina Mary, and after her death married for his second wife Nannie Smith, of Indiana, Pa.; Hugh W., a teacher and farmer, who is now business manager of the Mahoning Union Cemetery company, which was incorporated under a perpetual charter on August 21, 1890; and Martha Belle.

Archibald Smitten is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patrons of Husbandry and Marchand Methodist Episcopal church. He is a democrat, but takes no active part in politics and gives his time to his business affairs.

JOHN F. STITLER, the proprietor of the Smicksburg Flouring mill and a reliable business man of West Mahoning township, is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fleck) Stitler, and was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1815. The Stitler family is of German descent, and John F. Stitler's great-grandfather Stitler was a native of Germany, who emigrated from the fatherland to Pennsylvania, and settled in Chester county. His son, John Stitler (grandfather), was born in Blair county, where he followed weaving until his death. He was a stanch, uncompromising democrat of the old school. One of his sons, Peter Stitler (father), was born on the Chester county farm, from which he removed to Blair county. Afterward, about 1830, he came to Indiana county where he settled at Smicksburg, and spent the latter years of his life. He was a weaver by trade and a democrat in politics, and was engaged in weaving until his death. He married Elizabeth Fleck, daughter of John Fleck, and to their union were born six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom four are still living. Mrs. Stitler was a daughter of John Fleck (maternal grandfather), who was a native of Chester county, where he was engaged in farming until his death.

John F. Stitler received his education in the common schools of his native county, learned the trade of weaver and came with his father to Indiana county about the year 1830. For several years he was interested in a distillery in this county, but the principal part of his time has been devoted to farming. He owns a farm of 200 acres of well-cultivated land adjoining the prosperous town of Smicksburg. In 1869 he built at Smicksburg a very large flouring mill, 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, with four sets of burrs and all other needed machinery. This mill, which is first class in every respect, he has operated successfully ever since. Determined to keep fully up to the spirit of the times, he introduced the roller process into his mill in 1885, and was the first miller in that section who made use of the roller process.

John F. Stitler married Eliza Smiley, and to them have been born four children: Elizabeth, deceased; Maria, wife of George Lewis, of Allegheny city; Catharine, married to Albert Davis, a farmer in Nebraska; and James, who married Jane Lewis and resides at Smicksburg. Mrs. Stitler died, and afterwards Mr. Stitler united in marriage with Susan (Lewis) Stear.

In politics Mr. Stitler has held to the faith of his father and grandfather and supports the principles of the democratic party. Industrious, persevering and active in whatever he undertakes, he has been successful in business and enjoys the respect of his neighbors.

WASHINGTON, ARMSTRONG AND YOUNG TOWNSHIPS

Washington, Armstrong and Young are the western townships of Indiana county.

Washington Township was formed from Armstrong in 1807, and was named in honor of Washington, under whom many of its pioneer settlers had served during the Revolutionary war. The township lies in the Saltsburg subbasin, and has two areas of Lower Coal measures, one on Plum creek and the other on Sugar Camp run. At Five Points, on Plum creek, is a workable bed of coal above water-level. This bed is three and one-half feet thick, and ranges along the valley of Plum creek.

Five Points receives its name from five roads that centre there. Marlin's Mill (Willett P. O.) was named for Jesse Marlin, who built a mill there in 1834. The post-office was established in 1854.

Newville (Creekside P. O.) was laid out in 1854 for John Weamer, by David Peelor, who gave it the name which it bears. The population of Washington township, at each census, from 1850 to 1890, has been: 1111, 1301, 1466, 1668 and 1589.

The following list of taxables of Washington township was returned by the assessment of 1807:

John G. Allison, house carpenter; Robert Anderson, James Armstrong, Robert T. Allison, house carpenter; Samuel Barr, brickmaker; Robert Boyles, Charles Buchanan; John Buchanan, Samuel Bell, Cornelius Blue, William Boreland, John Buchanan, John Bell, constable, William Coulter, Hugh Cannon Adam Carson, Elisha Chambers, Henry Coleman, schoolmaster; John Dennison, storekeeper; John Dougherty, shoemaker; Simon Davies, Lewis Deckard, Samuel Dixon, Patrick Dougherty, George Dixon, John Evans, Esq., William Evans, Margaret Evans, weaver; James Evans, William Evans, supervisor; John Fleming, James Fairman, weaver; David Fairman, William Fulton, Samuel Ferguson, Robert Frazer, William Frazer, David Fulton, James Galbreath, minister; Peter Gordon, weaver; Peter Gordon, James Gamble, Moses Gamble, William Holiday, Bartholomew Haddam, Michael Hess, Jacob Hess, Sr., Archibald Haddam, John Huey, joiner; Thomas Harbridge, Jacob Hess, Jr., Robert Hazlet, Edward Hallowell, Nathaniel Highlands, William Hazlet, John Ish, Jacob Lydick, Margaret Lydick, housekeeper; John Lydick, Moses Lowers, James Lydick, Patrick Lydick, Daniel Morrison, James Moorhead, tavern keeper; James McMahon, stone mason; John McAnulty, brickmaker; Samuel Moorhead, joiner; Robert McClosky, David Moses, Robert McKissock, William McHenry, Samuel McCartney, blacksmith; John Mark, schoolmaster; James McKee, Robert Miller, William McCulloch, Alexander McKnight, Robert Morrison, Timothy O'Naile, David Price, wagon-maker; Peter Pruner, blacksmith; Joseph Parker, speculator; John Phees, Hugh Phees, Michael Restler, George

Rowe, John Ruth, William Riddle, John Rowe, James M. Riddle, attorney-at-law; Henry Sryock, tavern-keeper; Robert Stuart, brickmaker; Abraham Stutchel, Christopher Stutchel, Daniel Swartzwalter, Charles Stuart, Jacob Shallaberger, James Spence, John Shields, Jacob Stutchel, Robert Simpson, James Simpson, Nathaniel Simpson, John Simpson, Joel Storet, joiner; George Trimble, weaver; George Trimble, Robert Thompson, James Thompson, John Thompson, Hugh Thompson, John Thompson, James Thompson, Hugh Thompson, John Thompson, John Talkington, shoemaker; Samuel Young, tavern-keeper.

Armstrong Township was formed as early as 1785, and embraced nearly one-half of Indiana county south of the "Purchase Line." It was named for Gen. John Armstrong. It lies in the Saltsburg sub-basin. Crossing Gobbler's run, and proceeding on thence northeast through Armstrong township into the deeper valley of Crooked creek, Lower Barren rocks alone are seen at the surface. The same measures prevail at Shelocta, which is almost exactly at the centre of the trough, and about 200 feet above the *Upper Freeport coal bed.* A little more than one-half mile below the town there is a partial display of Barren rocks, in which the Black Fossiliferous limestone, one foot thick, makes its appearance in the township road at an elevation of 55 feet above the creek. Nearly 300 feet above this point a fine-grained, greenish sandstone, believed to belong to the *Connellsville*, covers the surface of a high knob; this would show how small the margin is, by which the Pittsburgh Coal bed misses the hills at the centre of the Basin in the Crooked creek region. At this exposure below Shelocta the rocks dip southeast in obedience to the anticlinal fold (Fourth Axis?) running through the eastern townships of Armstrong county, which elevates Lower Productive rocks above the level of Crooked creek, but not until this stream has crossed the Armstrong county line. Regarding the Upper Freeport coal and limestone at this exposure the Final Report of 1858 says:

"The Upper Freeport coal is nearly three feet thick where it is opened from 12 to 15 feet above Crooked Creek.

We give the following list of taxables of Armstrong township, 1807:

Jacob Anthony, constable; William Anthony, single man; James Armstrong, John Buckley, Sr., shoemaker; Joseph Buckley, John Buckley, Thomas Benson, cabinet-maker; Mary Bothwell, spinster; James Bothwell, John Black, shoemaker; John Black, Thomas Boyd, David Bothwell, John Bothwell, Alexander Black, John Betty, shoemaker; William Coughran, William Cahoun, Robert Cunningham, John Campbell, Nathan Douthet, William Devling, John Donely, tailor; Mary French, spinster; Archibald Findley, James Faran, Conrad Frederick, cooper; David Gilliland, weaver; Daniel Harkins, William Harkins, shoemaker; Hugh Harkins, shoemaker; Michael Harkins, Samuel Hall, wheel-wright; P. Hefflefinger, William Hefflefinger, John Harkins, John Johnson, Felty Karr, Joseph Lowry, Robert Lowry, wheel-wright; Patrick Lucas, Samuel Lucas, weaver; Captain John Lucas, blacksmith; John Lucas, tailor; Robert Little, Uriah Matson, Thomas McElhoes, shoemaker; John McElhoes, Clements McGery, John Mogney, William McNutt, Samuel McNutt, Joseph McNutt, Robert McNutt, Alexander McNutt, John Mitchell, Sr., Robert Mitchell, Matthew Mitchell, John Mitchell, Jr., David McCullough, Alexander McIntire, Daniel McCoy, James Moat, weaver; Mary Neal, spinster; James Orr, Fanny Peter, spinster; Esther Patton, spinster; John Patison, tanner; Jacob Pelor, John Robison, Sr., William Robison, John Robison, carpenter; William Ranking, Barnard Ready, blacksmith; Matthew Ranking, Robert Robison, Esq., James Smith, Esq., Ann Sharp, spinster; James

Stewart, wheelwright; Archibald Stewart, peddler; George Scott, Joseph Scott, Michael Stewart, Alexander Scott, James Templeton, weaver; John Trimble, Israel Thomas, William Thomas, John Thompson, James Watt, Benjamin Walker, Isaac Wahop, Robert Walker.

Among the early settlers were Israel Thomas, James McCreight, Jacob Anthoy and William Devlin. David Peelor settled in Armstrong about the year 1789, Benjamin Walker in 1788, on the farm now occupied by his heirs, about the first in the township. Shelocta has a population of 113.

Stewartsville (Parkwood P. O.) was laid out on January 1, 1848, by Thompson McCrea for Wm. Anderson, Sr., and named in honor of Archibald Stewart.

Tannery was founded by Samuel McCullough, who built a tannery in 1839 on the site of the town.

Shelocta was laid out in 1836 by Abner Kelly and called Shelocta for an Indian chief of that name who resided on Crooked creek. Previous to this the place was known as Sharpsburg or Sharp's Mills, from the grist-mill erected there in 1824 by Joseph and Thomas Sharp. Shelocta was organized as a borough in 1852 and is now one of the prosperous towns of the county. The population of Armstrong township at each census from 1850 to 1890 has been: 1185, 1389, 1435, 1340 and 1195.

Young Township was formed in 1830 from Conemaugh and Black Lick and named in honor of Judge John Young. It is in the Saltsburg sub-basin and the Upper Coal measures extend through the western part of the township. The population of Young township was in 1850, 1510; 1860, 1630; 1870, 1650; 1880, 1376; 1890, 1238.

The Great Limestone is known in this Basin only on Elder's ridge, where it exists as several layers separated by variable intervals of shale, the whole deposit being certainly not less than twenty-five feet thick. On several rounded knolls in this vicinity the limestone makes an abundant outcrop, showing as a grayish non-fossiliferous rock. It was observed in the fields of Mr. J. Smith, near Elder's ridge, the top of its outcrop being eighty feet by barometer above the Sewickley coal bed, the latter having been opened at the foot of the same hill in Mr. Smith's orchard.

In the mine of the Holsten Bros., situated about a mile northeast of West Lebanon, in one of the small detached outliers of coal, the whole of the Pittsburgh bed, including also its roof coal, has been exposed, showing a section in which all the partings characteristic of the seam in this region are present. In this mine also is revealed an interesting occurrence, representing a line of ancient erosion in the old swamps and lagoons in which the vegetation for the formation of the coal was collected. Only the lower part of the seam is affected, showing that the current existed during the earlier stages of the development of the bed. The depression caused by the running stream was subsequently filled up with mud, which we now see as slate and bony coal; it has a lateral width of seventy-five feet, and winds irregularly along a northeast and southwest course, which moreover indicates by its many bends and turns that the little stream flowed sluggishly. That this "slate bar," as it is called by the miners, extends all the way through the Holsten and Craig hill there can be little doubt, for it has been found in all those entries of the Holsten mine that have attempted to cross the line of its path.

The soil of Young township is sandy loam, and limestone land. Coal and lime are found in large quantities in most parts of the township. It is well watered by the Black Legs creek and Altman's run, and their tributaries. It is well furnished with schools and churches. The Elder's Ridge academy is situated in the

southwest part of the township. In the early settlement of the township there was a fort erected on the farm now occupied by S. J. Craighead, to guard against the Indians. It was constructed of logs and the crevices filled with mud. The U. S. militia was stationed there for several years. The settlers often had to flee to the fort for protection, and labored in the grain fields with rifles by their side to secure their safety. Among the early settlers were William McFarland, James Millen, John Ewing, Tobias Long, James Smith, Allen McComb, James Elder, Robert Elder, Matthew Watson and David Hutchinson. The old election ground of Conemaugh is on the farm now owned by John Neil.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ROBERT Y. ELDER. One of the old, highly respected and influential families of southern Indiana county is the Elder family. Fifth in lineal descent from its founder, Robert Elder, of Dauphin county, is Robert Y. Elder, of Elder's ridge. He is a son of Robert and Nancy (Douglass) Elder, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Young township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1840. Robert Elder (great-grandfather) was the first settler on Elder's ridge, which was named after him. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his grandparents, Robert and Eleanor Elder, came about 1730, from Drummore, county Down, Ireland, to a tract of land five miles north of Harrisburg. Robert Elder (great-grandfather) left the home of his grandparents about 1786 and became the first settler on Elder's ridge, where he died about 1791. He married and his wife died and left him one son, who remained in Dauphin county. After the death of his wife he married Mary Taylor, who died April 15, 1813, and sleeps beside her husband in Ebenezer grave-yard. By his second marriage he had four children: James, who was an elder of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, married Martha Robinson and resided on the first improved part of his father's farm until his death, in 1813; David, born in 1764, who married Ann Nesbit and removed in 1816 to Ohio; Robert, Jr., born 1767, married Mary Smith and died in 1813, some thirty-four years before his wife's death; and Ann, wife of Archibald Marshall, an early settler of Conemaugh township. The children of Robert, Jr., and Mary (Smith) Elder (paternal grandparents) were: Margaret, Joshua, Mary Ann, Hannah and Robert. The last-named son, Robert (father), was born in 1809, and died in March 26, 1890. He owned over five hundred acres of land, which he kept in a good state of cultivation. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a republican in politics. He was a man of energy and will, who always took an active part in whatever would benefit his community. He married Nancy W. Douglass, who was born in this county in 1814, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of nine children: Maria, Lieut. John D., killed at Malvern Hills; Robert Y., Cordelia, widow of Dr. Robert Barr; Julia, Lyde A., Josephine, Agnes V., and Lizzie E.

Robert Y. Elder was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools and Elder's ridge academy. Leaving school, he was engaged in farming until he was twenty-eight years years of age, when he embarked at Elder's ridge, in the general mercantile business, which he followed successfully for eleven years. He then (1879) disposed of his store and resumed farming on the homestead farm, where he has resided ever since.

April 29, 1869, he married Mary E. Spaulding, a daughter of Geo. Spauldiug. They are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Maud W., Robert R., George P., Alice M., and Helen D.

August 3, 1864, Mr. Elder enlisted in Co. C, Fourth Pa. Cavalry, for one year, served until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service at Arlington Mills, May 15, 1865. He is a Republican in politics and a member of Elder's Ridge Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school he is superintendent. Robert Y. Elder is one of the most substantial business men and reliable citizens of his township.

SYLVESTER C. KENNEDY. A member of the present strong and effective board of commissioners of Indiana county is Sylvester C. Kennedy, a representative farmer of Young township and an energetic business man of extended and successful experience. He was born in Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Coe) Kennedy. The Kennedys are of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas Kennedy (paternal grandfather) was a native of Allegheny county, this State, served as a soldier in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison, and some time thereafter removed to Burrell township, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he followed farming until his death, in 1842, at fifty-six years of age. He married Catherine Flick, who was born in 1793. Benjamin Coe (maternal grandfather) was of Scotch-Irish extraction and lived and died in Allegheny county, this State. Joseph Kennedy (father) was a native and life-long resident of Lower Burrell township, in Westmoreland county. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in political opinion and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he had served as class leader and steward, as well as filling all of its other local offices. He was a man of very good judgment, took an active part in politics, served for many years as a school director and died in 1877, aged sixty-five years. He married Margaret Coe, who was reared as a Presbyterian, but is now a member of the M. E. church at Springdale, Allegheny county, Pa., where she resides. She is in the seventy-second year of her age and is very sprightly and active for one of her years.

Sylvester C. Kennedy was reared on his father's Westmoreland county farm. He received his education in the common and in select schools. On August 9th, 1862, he left the farm and enlisted in Co. I, 123d regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until May 13, 1863, when he was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was in the hotly contested battle of Antietam and the fearful charges at Fredericksburg. During 1864 he worked on the farm and went to school. In 1865 he taught one term of school and during the next year he attended and graduated from Duff's Business college of Pittsburgh, Pa. He then returned to his farm equipped with a first-class business education, and was successfully engaged in farming until 1879, when he removed to Young township, where he purchased his present fine and well cultivated farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres of land. He is an active and working democrat, who has been honored with various offices of trust and responsibility by his party both in his native and his adopted county. He served for three years in Westmoreland and for nine years in Indiana county as school director. He also served two terms as justice of the peace in Young township. In 1887 he was nominated and elected by his party as county commissioner. On January 1, 1888, he went into office, and by attention to business and faithfulness to the true interests of the county is making a creditable and meritorious record. He is a member of Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Arcadia Grange, No. 176, Patrons of Husbandry, and Jacksonville Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. In agricultural affairs he takes a deep interest, labors steadily for the promotion of the farmers' best interests, and believes in

the Grange organization as the most potent factor of the day to secure the advancement of the laboring and farming classes.

He was married, on May 5, 1868, to Melissa E. Simons, daughter of William Simons, of Allegheny county, Pa. They have eight children, five sons and three daughters: Albert C., Nellie G., Nannie J., William J., Edwin K., Silas Clark, Mary Stella and John E.

He has become well known by his advocacy of grange principles and his desire that no injudicious movement should be allowed to alienate the farmer from his true interests.

REV. JOHN CREE TELFORD, of West Lebanon, an efficient minister and pastor of West Union United Presbyterian church since 1867, was born in Washington county, New York, August 22, 1821, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Cree) Telford. His paternal grandfather, John Telford, came from Ireland to Washington county, New York, where he afterwards died. His son, Stephen Telford (father), was a prosperous farmer and died April 5, 1851, aged fifty-six years. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Associate Presbyterian church and became a noted opponent of slavery and whiskey. He banished liquor from his harvest, and was strict in his family and all of his business dealings. He married Mary Cree, of Rockbridge, Virginia, who was of the same religious belief as himself and who died in 1872, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

John C. Telford was reared on a farm and received his education in Cambridge academy and Jefferson college, from which he graduated in 1844. He then entered the United Presbyterian seminary at Cannonsburg, Pa., and was graduated from that institution in 1848. He was licensed to preach June 20, 1848, ordained January 1, 1850, and had charge of the East Mahoning United Presbyterian church until May 15, 1867, when he became pastor of West Union church and has held that charge until the present time.

November 6, 1850, he married Martha, daughter of James Oram. He has five children, one son and four daughters: Stephen J., a prominent member of the Indiana county bar (see his sketch); Prudence J., wife of J. H. Henderson, a farmer of near Elder's ridge; Mary A., Sarah E. and Maggie B.

Rev. Telford is independent in political opinion. He is logical and convincing as a minister, and under his charge West Union church has increased in membership until it now numbers one hundred and ninety members. Rev. J. C. Telford resides at West Lebanon, where he is highly esteemed by the citizens of that place.

DAVID EDWARD CARNAHAN, one of the progressive young business men of Shelocta and a member of the leading mercantile firm of that borough and section of the county, is the son of Thomas M. and Mary E. (Hamilton) Carnahan, and was born on a farm about one mile from Indiana, in White township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1860. Thomas Carnahan was reared on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits near Indiana, until he came to his present farm in Armstrong county. Since 1890, Mr. Carnahan has been engaged in the general mercantile business at Shelocta, being the senior member of the firm of Thomas M. Carnahan & Son. He has prospered in his various enterprises, and is known as a man of conservative and safe business methods. He married Mary E. Hamilton, and they have had eight children, of whom seven are living.

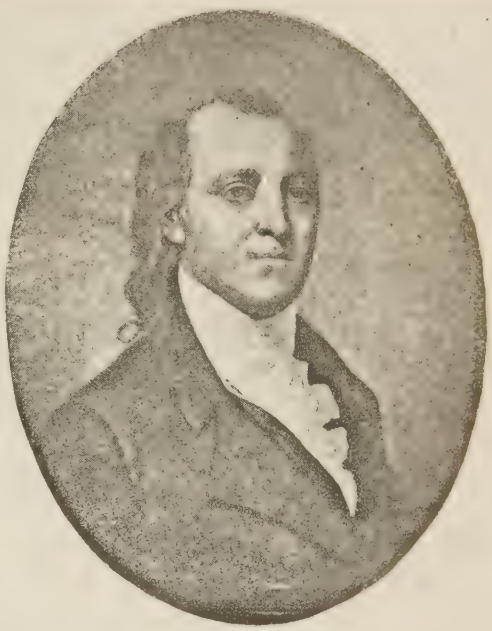
D. E. Carnahan was reared on his father's White township farm, where he was carefully trained in the work and management of a farm. He attended the public schools, in which he obtained a good business education. Leaving

school, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1889, when he concluded to embark in the general mercantile business. He formed a partnership with E. G. Orr, and they purchased the mercantile establishment of G. J. Jones, at Shelocta, which they successfully conducted until February, 1890, under the firm-name of E. G. Orr & Co. He then purchased Mr. Orr's share in the store and associated his father with himself in the business, under the firm-name of Carnahan & Son. They have a large and conveniently arranged establishment which is well filled with a stock of goods worth in the neighborhood of $7,000. Their trade is such that their yearly sales average $12,000 and are constantly increasing. They study the wants of their customers and aim to select goods to suit the tastes of the public, which they have been very successful in satisfying since entering into the mercantile business.

D. E. Carnahan is a prominent and active member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and was principally instrumental in starting the council of that order, which was organized at Shelocta in the summer of 1890. He has won commercial success and the position he holds in the confidence of the public, through his own efforts and his correct business methods.

In September, 1890, he united in marriage with Belle Ralston at Niagara Falls, New York.

HON. JOHN YOUNG, after whom Young township was named, was the first president judge of the courts of Indiana county. He was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, July 12, 1762, and was a member of an ancient Scottish family, distinguished for its wealth, learning and high rank, branches of it having been ennobled before the reign of the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots. His father, John Young, was a wealthy merchant of Glasgow,



John Young

and gained a reputation for great liberality and kindness of heart, which qualities his son, Judge Young, inherited in an eminent degree. John Young bailed his brother for a large amount, for which debt his property was all sold, and he died in ten days afterwards in consequence of the anxiety of mind which that event caused him. He had five children: Judge John, Thomas, Douglas, William and Mary.

At the time of his father's death, Judge Young was a student at law and clerk in the office of Sir Walter Scott's father. After procuring places for his younger brothers, he came to Philadelphia, where he read law with Judge Wilson, and was admitted to the bar January 8, 1786. The high character of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlements in this part of the State and their great prosperity induced Judge Young, in 1789, to leave his practice in Philadelphia and open an office at Greensburg, Westmoreland county. He soon gained a large

practice in that and adjoining counties by reason of his ability as a lawyer and his absolute integrity of character. His participation in the negotiations between the contesting parties in the "Whiskey Insurrection" added largely to his popularity and materially increased his clientage. In 1791 he served as captain of a company that was raised to protect the western frontier from Indian raids; but when the danger was past he declined all further offer of military command, and returned to the practice of his profession, which he pursued with eminent success until 1805. In that year a vacancy occurred in the president-judgeship of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, then composed of the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland, and Gov. McKean appointed Mr. Young to fill that vacancy on March 1, 1806. Judge Young held the office until the latter part of 1837, when, admonished by bodily infirmities, he resigned and retired to private life, to enjoy the repose appropriate to advanced age, and sweetened by the retrospections of a long and successful career of distinguished activity and usefulness. He survived his resignation but a little over three years. He died October 6, 1840, and his remains lie entombed in the old St. Clair cemetery at Greensburg, Pa.

In 1794 he married Maria Barclay, by whom he had eight children: Hetty, who married E. N. Clopper, and whose daughter is the wife of William M. Stewart, of Philadelphia (see his sketch); Frank B., Ellen M., wife of Ephraim Douglass, of Uniontown, Pa.; Statira, Joseph J.; Elizabeth Forrester, wife of J. F. Woods; Mary Y., wife of R. C. Burgess; Edward D., and a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Young died in 1811, and Judge Young married, some two years later, Statira Barclay, who bore him two children: Mary J., wife of Hon. Henry D. Foster, and Stephen B.

Judge Young was well versed in many languages, speaking some seven tongues, one of which he acquired after retiring from the bench. Of him are existing many pleasing legends, going to demonstrate his possession of the attributes of an unusually lofty and tender character. After coming to this country, Judge Young became the hereditary laird of Forrester, succeeding to the entailed estate of Ester Culmore, in the county of Stirling, Scotland, and thereafter in that country was known as Hon. John Young Forrester, while in the United States he was Hon. John Young. A romantic interest is attached to the story of this inheritance, uniting as it does in the same individual the republican simplicity of a new world and the ancestral pride of the old, and thus John Young was an American judge and Scottish laird at the same time.

GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Boundaries and area — Geology — Surface features — Indians — Armstrong's expedition — Battles of Kittanning and Blanket Hill — Brady's fight at the mouth of Big Mahoning creek — Early settlers — County formation and official lists — Assessment lists of 1807 *— Distilleries, salt wells and furnaces — Railroads — Great civil war — Religious — Educational — Journalism — The bar — Political history — Census statistics — Oil excitement — Progress and development — Miscellaneous.*

ARMSTRONG COUNTY, Pennsylvania, lies between the seventy-ninth and eightieth meridians of west longitude and the fortieth and forty-second parallels of north latitude. It is an irregular pentagon in shape and contains six hundred and twenty-five square miles of territory, which is divided into twenty-four townships. Armstrong county is bounded on the north by Clarion county; on the east by Jefferson and Indiana counties; on the south by Westmoreland county and on the west by Butler county.

The Kiskiminetas river is its southern boundary from Indiana county to the Allegheny river—15 miles in a straight line; whence to Butler county, two miles more, the Allegheny river is the boundary. The western boundary line is a straight line running due north from where it crosses Buffalo creek at Freeport, to where it intersects the Allegheny river near Foxburg, a distance of 33¾ miles. The northern boundary line follows the Allegheny river from Butler county to the mouth of Red Bank creek, 14½ miles in a direct line, but nearly double that distance as the stream runs; thence up Red Bank creek to Jefferson county—18 miles. The east boundary line runs due south from Jefferson county 18 miles to the top of the divide overlooking the north fork of Plum creek; whence to the Kiskiminetas river, 20½ miles.

Armstrong county was a part of the following counties for the respective times specified:

Chester, from 1682 to May 10, 1729.

Lancaster, May 10, 1729, to Jan. 27, 1750.

Cumberland, Jan. 27, 1750, to March 9, 1771.

Bedford, March 9, 1771, to Sept. 26, 1773.

From 1773 to 1800 its territory was parts of the counties which are named on page 307 of this work.

Geology.—Prof. Leslie describes the geological structure of Armstrong county as follows:

"The whole surface is sculptured in all directions by the erosion of the Barren measures, lying almost horizontally, although several wide and gentle rolls traverse it from northeast to southwest, bringing the Lower Productive coal measures above water level along the Allegheny river and its great branches from the east, the Kiskiminetas, Crooked, Cowanshannock, Pine, Mahoning, and Redbank creeks; and on the western side, along Buffalo creek, Glade run and other small streams descending from Butler county. The Pittsburgh coal bed occupies only a short and narrow basin in the southeast corner of the county. The Barren measures are 600 feet thick, including the Mahoning sandstone at the bottom, the long horizontal outcrops of which edge all the valleys of the county with cliffs, and rough their steep slopes with fallen rocks. Two coal beds, each with a limestone bed beneath it, are mined near water level at Freeport, and rise slowly northward until they merely cap the highest hills. The three next coals are mined at Kittanning, the highest one having a limestone bed under it, and the lowest one overlying the Ferriferous Limestone, which appears at the surface in southern Armstrong only where Crooked creek is crossed by the Paddy's Run axis. It has isolated outcrops from three to five miles long at Greendale on Cowanshannock; on both forks of Pine creek from Echo to Pine P. O., and near Goheenville; and an unbroken outcrop along both sides of the Allegheny river and Mahoning and Redbank creeks from Kittanning northward. It varies from 4 to 18 feet in thickness, and carries the famous "buhrstone" brown hematite iron-ore on which ran in early years the old Rock, Bear Creek, Allegheny, Buffalo, Ore Hill, Cowanshannock, Mahoning, America, Phœnix, Pine Creek, Olney, Stewardson, Monticello, and Great Western cold-blast charcoal furnaces (with their forges and rolling-mills), some of which were changed to hot-blast coke furnaces. The two Clarion coal beds (beneath the limestone) only appear above water level in the northern townships; and the Pottsville conglomerate No. XII shows its upper massive layers where the anticlinal lines cross the principal river valleys, but nearly the whole formation (300 feet thick) has been cut through by the river at Parker City, where the Clarion oil belt crosses the valley. Here on the flat beneath its vertical cliffs and on the terraces above, hundreds of derricks once stood, thick as trees in a forest, draining the Third Oil sand from a depth of 800 feet beneath the river. At Brady's Bend this third oil sand lies 1,000 feet beneath the river. In all other parts of this county the wells, some of them 2,000 feet deep, have yielded no petroleum."

The carboniferous system occupies the whole surface of the county. The Upper Productive Coal measures are in the southeastern corner of the county, the Lower Barren measures spread over the uplands and the Lower Productive Coal measures are in the sides of the valleys, while the Pottsville conglomerate comes to daylight in the deep and rocky ravines.

The geological structure of Armstrong county consists of a series of anticlinal and synclinal flexures arranged in nearly parallel order from southwest to northeast. By the geologists of the First Survey, nearly the whole of Armstrong county was included within what was called the Fifth Great basin, which had for its southeast boundary the Fourth Great axis, crossing the Kiskiminetas at the mouth of Roaring run; and for its northwest boundary, the Fifth Great Axis, which, coming southward from Clarion county, was thought to cross the Allegheny river between the mouths of Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. This great basin is twenty miles wide.

The anticlinal axes and synclinal basins from the southeast to the northwest corner of the county are as follows:

1. Lisbon West Lebanon Synclinal.
2. Maysville Anticlinal } Lisbon Basin.
3. Perrysville Anticlinal }
4. Smicksburg Synclinal.
5. Waynesburg Anticlinal (Fourth Axis of the First Survey).
6. Port Barnet Anticlinal.
7. Waynesburg or Apollo Synclinal.
8. Apollo Anticlinal.
9. Glade Run Anticlinal.
10. Leechburg Synclinal.
11. Pinhook or Brookville Anticlinal.
12. Fairmont Synclinal.
13. Anthony's Bend Anticlinal.
14. Centreville Synclinal.
15. Kellysburg Anticlinal.
16. Lawsonham Synclinal.
17. Brady's Bend Anticlinal (Fifth Axis of the First Survey.
18. Millerstown Anticlinal.

Surface Features.—Of the topography of Armstrong county, Prof. Platt says:

"The topography of Armstrong county consists of easy-rolling hill and valley surface, in great variety of aspect, but without especially commanding features. There are here no ridges of mountain land, and no extensive gorges similar to those which control the topography in the counties to the east and southeast. It belongs, in fact, to the open country of Western Pennsylvania—a region of deep valleys with broad, undulating uplands between; a broken table-land, upon which the erosive agencies have acted unceasingly since Palæozoic times.

"The main valleys are, for the most part, narrow and tortuous. Their sides range from 300 to 600 feet in. height, sometimes steep and precipitous, and having long lines of cliffs; at other times the slopes are gentle, and rise slowly towards the dividing water-sheds. In this respect, moreover, the topography often unmistakably reveals the geological structure; but only in the valleys. There the steep and narrow stretches of surface indicate the anticlinals, and the more open country with gentle declivities, the synclinals. On the uplands this distinction is obliterated, and the arrangement of the hills fails, in every case, to give expression to the geology.

"The glacial age, whose effect upon the topographical features of the northwest counties was to exert a radical change there, straightening the valleys and planing down the hills, modified but little if any of the then existing outlines of Armstrong. The great sheet of southward-moving ice, which, coming from far-distant northerly regions, crossed northwest Pennsylvania during that time, passed close to Armstrong county, but wholly west of it. No marks of glacial action therefore appear in any of its valleys; and no rolled pebbles on its uplands; the crystalline pebbles of the northern drift in the bottom lands of the Allegheny river have come from the abundant masses of morainic matter which the receding ice left about the heads of that stream at the close of the glacial age.

"Referred to ocean level, the elevation of the upland region ranges from 1500 to 1600 feet. Occasionally an isolated knob or 'round top,' as, for example, Concord Hill, rises from 75 to 100 feet still higher, and stands forth then as a prominent feature in the landscape. The elevations along some of the principal lines of drainage are shown in the following tables:

1. *West Pennsylvania R. R.; Kiskiminetas Valley.*

	Feet above Tide.
Helena	1017
Salina	955
North-West	894
Roaring Run	827
Apollo	823
Townsend's	887
Grinder's	827
Bagdad	780
A. V. R. R. crossing	791
Freeport	770

(NOTE.—The elevations are of the top of the rail,

which is located on the left bank of the river, from 20 to 30 feet above the channel of the stream.)

2. *Allegheny Valley R. R.; Allegheny Valley.*

	Feet above Tide.
West Penn Junction	791
Aladdin Station	793
White Rock	782
Kelly	781
Logansport	785
Rosston	788
Manorville	798
Kittanning	810
Cowanshannock	809
Pine creek	812
Templeton	824
Mahoning	824
Reimerton	837
Red Bank Junction (B. B. R. R.)	851
Phillipsburg	855
Brady's Bend	857
Catfish	859
Sarah Furnace	861
Hillville	865
Montery	875
Parker City	889

3. *Bennett's Branch Extension R. R.; Red Bank Valley.*

	Feet above Tide.
Red Bank Junction (as above)	851
Mortimer run	848
Lawsonham	919
Buck-Lick run	939
Rock run	964
Leatherwood	1027
Anthony's Bend (west end of tunnel)	1051
Bostonia Junction (Bostonia Branch R. R)	1074
New Bethlehem	1080
Fairmount	1086
Indiantown run	1090
Millville	1093
Pine run	1101
Maysville	1108
Patton's	1131

4. *Bostonia Branch R. R.; Bostonia Valley.*

	Feet above Tide.
Bostonia Junction (as above)	1074
Bridge	1075
2000 feet	1100
3000 feet	1122
4000 feet	1143
5000 feet	1153
6000 feet	1186

The Allegheny river, flowing from north to south through Armstrong county, and dividing it into two unequal parts, receives all of the surface water. The drainage system of the county is thus greatly simplified, consisting in brief, of two sets of tributary streams, of which one flows west, and the other east to join the main river flowing south.

The eastern tributary streams are Kiskiminetas river and Crooked, Cowanshannock, Pine, Mahoning and Red Bank creeks; while its western affluents are Buffalo creek, Glade run, Limestone run, Sugar creek and Bear creek.

The soils of the county are good, and are the product of the disintegration of local rocks, excepting the Allegheny river bottom lands, which were formed from drift material.

Indians.—The Delaware and Shawanee tribes settled on the Allegheny river as early as 1719. Their principal town or village was Kittanning, from which war parties went forth to harass the white settlers east of the Alleghenies, but it is unnecessary to speak further of this town, as a full description of it will be found in the account of Gen. Armstrong's expedition.

The Delawares and Shawanees were tenants at will of the Six Nations (see page 23) and had few villages in the county which will be noticed in the history of the townships. They had one great trail or war path which ran from the forks of the Ohio up the Allegheny river and passed into New York. This path was sometimes called the "Warriors' Road." An eastern trail was the noted "Kittanning Path," which run from Kittanning to Huntingdon. There were many branch paths of which to-day all trace seems to be lost.

Armstrong's Expedition.—After examining several accounts of this campaign we have found R. M. Smith's description to be the most accurate and give it below in full :

"Eight companies of soldiers, constituting the second battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, were stationed at the forts on the west side of the Susquehanna. For the purpose of carrying out the expedition against Kittanning, planned as above stated, Col. Armstrong, with a part of the force assigned to him, consisting of three hundred and seven men, marched upon Fort Shirley, Monday, September 3, 1756, and joined his advanced party at Beaver Dam, near Frankstown, which they left on the 4th and advanced to within fifty miles of Kittanning on the 6th, whence an officer, one of the pilots, and two soldiers were sent forward to reconnoiter the town. These men returned on the 7th and informed Col. Armstrong that the roads were entirely clear of the enemy, but it appeared from what else they said that they had not approached near enough to the town to learn its situation, the number of persons in it or how it might be most advantageously attacked. The march was continued on the 8th with the intention of advancing as near as possible to the town that night. A halt was, however, made about nine or ten o'clock on account of information received from one of the guides that he had seen a fire by the roadside a few perches from the front, at which were two or three Indians. The pilot returned again in a short time and reported that from the best observations he could make there were not more than three or four Indians at the fire. It was determined not to surround and cut them off immediately, lest, if only one should escape, he might communicate their presence to his people in the town, and thus their well-laid plan of attack would be, in a measure at least, frustrated. Lieut. James Hogg, of Capt. Armstrong's company, with twelve men and the pilot who first discovered the fire, was ordered to remain, watch the enemy until the break of day, on the 9th, and then cut them off, if possible, at that point, which was about six miles from Kittanning.

"The tired horses, the blankets and other baggage were left there, and the rest of the force took a circuit off the road, so as not to be heard by the Indians at the fire, which route they found to be stony. That condition of the route and the fallen trees along the way greatly retarded their march. Still greater delay was caused by the ignorance of the pilots, who, it seems, knew neither the real situation of the town nor the paths leading to it.

"After crossing hills and valleys, the front reached the Allegheny river shortly before the setting of the moon on the morning of the 9th, about a hundred rods below the main body of the town, or about that distance below Market street, at or near the present site of the poor-house, on lot number 241, in modern Kittanning. They were guided thither by the beating of the drum and the whooping of the Indians at their dances, rather than by the pilots. It was necessary for them to make the best possible use of the remaining moonlight, but in this they were interrupted for a few moments by the sudden and singular whistling of an Indian, about thirty feet to the front, at the foot of a cornfield, which was at first thought by Col. Armstrong to be a signal of their approach to the rest of the Indians. He was informed by a soldier by the name of Baker that it was the way a young Indian called his squaw after the dance. Silence was passed to the rear and they lay quietly until after the going down of the moon. A number of fires soon flashed up in various parts of the cornfield, which, Baker said, were kindled to keep off the gnats, and would soon go out. As the weather was warm that night, the Indians slept by the fires in the cornfield.

"Three companies of Col. Armstrong's force had not, at daybreak on the 9th, passed over the last precipice. Their march of thirty miles had wearied them and most of them were asleep. Proper persons were dispatched to rouse them; a suitable number, under several officers, were

ordered to take the end of the hill at which they then lay, and to march along to the top of it at least one hundred perches, and so much farther as would carry them opposite the upper part, or at least the body of the town. Col. Armstrong, presuming that the Indian warriors were at the lower end of that hill, kept the larger portion of his men there, promising to postpone the attack eighteen or twenty minutes, until the detachment along the hill should have time to advance to the point to which they had been ordered. They were somewhat unfortunate in making that advance. The time having elapsed, a simultaneous attack was made as expeditiously as possible, through and upon every part of the cornfield. A party was dispatched to the houses, when Capt. Jacobs and several other Indians, as the English prisoners afterward stated, shouted the war-whoop and yelled: 'The white men are come at last and we will have scalps enough,' at the same time ordering their squaws and children to flee to the woods."

Battle of Kittanning.—"Col. Armstrong's men rushed through and fired into the cornfield, where they received several returns from the Indians in the field and from the opposite side of the river. A brisk fire commenced soon after among the houses, which was very resolutely returned from the house of Capt. Jacobs, which was situated on the north side of Market, a short distance above McKean street, on Jacobs' Hill, in the rear of the site at the northern end of the stone wall in the garden, on which Dr. John Gilpin built, in 1834–35, that large two-story brick mansion now owned and occupied by Alexander Reynolds. Thither Col. Armstrong repaired and found that several of his men had been wounded, and some had been killed from the port-holes of that house and other advantages which it afforded to the Indians within it. As the returning fire upon that houses proved ineffectual, he ordered the adjoining house to be fired, which was quickly done, the Indians seldom failing to wound or kill some of their assailants when they presented themselves. Col. Armstrong, while moving about and giving the necessary orders, received a bullet-wound in his shoulder from Capt. Jacobs' house. It is stated in 'Robinson's Narrative' that Col. Armstrong said: 'Are there none of you that will set fire to these rascals that have wounded me and killed so many of us?' John Ferguson, a soldier, swore he would. He went to a house covered with bark and took a strip of it which had fire on it, and rushed up to the cover of Jacobs' house and held it there till it had burned about a yard square. Then he ran and the Indians fired at him. The smoke blew about his legs and the shots missed him. That house contained the magazine, which for a time caused it to be observed, to see whether the Indians, knowing their peril, would escape from it. They, as we say now-a-days, 'held the fort' until the guns were discharged by the approaching fire.

"Several persons were ordered during the action to tell the Indians to surrender themselves prisoners. On being thus told, one of them replied: 'I am a man and I will not be a prisoner.' Being told, in his own language, that he would be burned, he said: 'I don't care, for I will kill four or five before I die.' Had not Col. Armstrong and his men desisted from exposing themselves, the Indians, who had a number of loaded guns, would have killed many more of them. As the fire approached and the smoke thickened, one of the Indians evinced his manhood by singing. A squaw being heard to cry was severely rebuked by the Indians. But after awhile, the fire having become too hot for them, two Indians and a squaw sprang out of the house and started for the cornfield, but were immediately shot by some of their foemen. It was thought that Capt. Jacobs tumbled out of the garret or cock-loft window when the houses were surrounded. The English prisoners who were recaptured offered to be qualified that the powder-horn and pouch taken from him were the very ones which

Capt. Jacobs had obtained from a French officer in exchange for Lieut. Armstrong's boots, which he had brought from Fort Greenville, where the lieutenant was killed. Those prisoners said they were perfectly assured of Capt. Jacobs' scalp, because no other Indians there wore their hair in the same manner, and that they knew his squaw's scalp by a particular bob, and the scalp of a young Indian, called the king's son.

"The report of the explosion of the magazine under Capt. Jacobs' house, says Patterson's 'History of the Backwoods,' was heard at Fort Du Quesne, whereupon some French and Indians, fearing an attack had been made on the town (Kittanning), instantly started up the river, but did not reach the place until the day after the explosion and battle, when the troops had been withdrawn. They found among the ruins the bodies of Capt. Jacobs, his squaw and his son.

"Capt. Hugh Mercer, who was wounded in the arm early in the action, had been, before the attack on Capt. Jacobs' house, taken to the top of the hill above the town, where several of the officers and a number of the men had gathered. From that position they discovered some Indians crossing the river and taking to the hill, with the intention, as they thought, to surround Col. Armstrong and his force, and cut them off from their retreat. The colonel received several very pressing requests to leave the house and retreat to the hill, lest all should be cut off, which he would not consent to do until all the houses were fired. Although the spreading out of that part of the force on the hill appeared to be necessary, it nevertheless prevented an examination of the cornfield and river side. Thus some scalps, and probably some squaws, children and English prisoners were left behind, that might have otherwise been secured.

"Nearly thirty houses were fired, and while they were burning, the ears of Col. Armstrong and his men were regaled by the successive discharges of loaded guns, and still more so by the explosion of sundry bags and large kegs of powder stored away in every house. The English prisoners, after their recapture, said that the Indians often told them that they had ammunition enough to war ten years with the English. The leg and thigh of an Indian and a child three years old were thrown, when the powder exploded, with the roof of Capt. Jacobs' house, so high that they appeared as nothing and fell into an adjacent cornfield. A large quantity of goods which the Indians had received from the French ten days before was burned.

"Col. Armstrong then went to the hill to have his wound tied up and the blood stopped. Then the English prisoners, who had come to his men in the morning, informed him that on that very day two batteaux of Frenchmen, with Delaware and French Indians, were to join Capt. Jacobs at Kittanning, and to set out early the next morning to take Fort Shirley, and that twenty-four warriors who had lately arrived were sent before them the previous evening, whether to prepare meat, spy the fort, or make an attack on the frontier settlements, these prisoners did not know.

"Col. Armstrong and others were convinced, on reflection, that those twenty-four warriors were all at the fire the night before, and began to fear the fate of Lieut. Hogg and his party. They, therefore, deemed it imprudent to wait to cut down the corn, as they had designed. So they immediately collected their wounded and forced their way back as well as they could, by using a few Indian horses. It was difficult to keep the men together on the march, because of their fears of being waylaid and surrounded, which were increased by a few Indians firing, for awhile after the march began, on each wing, and then running off, whereby one man was shot through the legs. For several miles the march did not exceed two miles an hour."

Blanket Hill.—"On the return of Col. Armstrong and his force to the place where the Indian fire had been discovered the night before, they met a sergeant of Capt. Mercer's

company and two or three others of his men who had deserted that morning immediately after the action at Kittanning, who, in running away, had met Lieut. Hogg, lying by the road-side, wounded in two parts of his body, who then told them of the fatal mistake which had been made by the pilot in assuring them that there were only three Indians at the fireplace the previous night, and that when he and his men attacked the Indians that morning, according to orders, he found their number considerably superior to his own. He also said that he believed he had killed or mortally wounded three of the Indians at the first fire; that the rest fled, and he was obliged to conceal himself in a thicket, where he might have lain safely if 'that cowardly sergeant and his co-deserters,' as Col. Armstrong stigmatizes them in his report, had not removed him. When they had marched a short distance, four Indians appeared and those deserters fled. Lieut. Hogg, notwithstanding his wounds, with the true heroism of a brave soldier, was still urging and commanding those about him to stand and fight, but they all refused. The Indians then pursued, killed one man and inflicted a third wound upon the gallant lieutenant—in his belly, from which he died in a few hours, having ridden on horseback seven miles from the place of action. That sergeant also represented to Col. Armstrong that there was a much larger number of Indians there than had appeared to them to be; that they fought five rounds; that he had seen Lieut. Hogg and several others killed and scalped; that he had discovered a number of Indians throwing themselves before Col. Armstrong and his force, which, with other such stuff, caused confusion in the colonel's ranks, so that the officers had difficulty in keeping the men together, and could not prevail on them to collect the horses and baggage which the Indians had left, except a few of the horses, which some of the bravest of the men were persuaded to secure.

"From the mistake of the pilot in underrating the number of Indians at the fire the night before, and the cowardice of that sergeant and the other deserters, Col. Armstrong and his command met with a considerable loss of their horses and baggage, which had been left, as before stated, with Lieut. Hogg and his detachment when the main force had made their detour to Kittanning.

"Many blankets were afterward found on the ground where Lieut. Hogg and his small force were defeated by the superior number—about double—of their Indian foes. Hence that battle-field has ever since borne the name of 'Blanket Hill.' It is on the farm of Philip Dunmire, in Kittanning township, to the right, going east, of the turnpike road from Kittanning to Elderton and Indiana, about four hundred and seventy-five rods, a little east of south from the present site of the Blanket Hill post-office, and two hundred and seventy-five rods west of the Plum creek township line.

"Various other relics of that fight have been found from time to time, among which a straight sword with the initials 'J. H.' on it, which is owned by James Stewart, of Kittanning borough, was on exhibition with other relics at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia.

"It was impossible for Col. Armstrong to ascertain the exact number of the enemy killed in the action at Kittanning, since some were burned in the conflagration of the houses and others fell in different parts of the cornfield; but he thought there could not be less, on a moderate estimate, than thirty or forty either killed or mortally wounded, as much blood was found in various parts of the cornfield, as Indians were seen crawling from several parts thereof into the woods, whom the soldiers, in their pursuit of others, passed by, expecting afterward to find and scalp them, and as several others were killed and wounded while crossing the river.

"When the victors commenced their return

march they had about a dozen scalps and eleven English prisoners. Part of the scalps were lost on the road, and some of them and four of the prisoners were in the custody of Capt. Mercer, who had separated from the main body, so that on the arrival of the main body at Fort Littleton, Sabbath night, September 14, 1756, Col. Armstrong could report to Governor Denny only seven of the re-captured prisoners and a part of the scalps."

Brady's Fight.—In 1780, Capt. Samuel Brady, with five men and his pet Indian, intercepted, at the mouth of the Big Mahoning creek, a war party of Indians who were returning from a murdering and plundering expedition in the Sewickley Creek region of Westmoreland county. He surprised the Indians in their camp at break of day and killed five of them besides securing all of their plunder and a valuable horse which they had stolen.

Early Settlers.—The early settlers were chiefly of Scotch-Irish and German descent. The former came from Westmoreland county and the Cumberland Valley, while the latter were mainly from Lehigh and Northampton counties. One of the pioneer settlers was Capt. Andrew Sharp, who died from wounds received in a fight with Indians, which will be described in the history of Plum Creek township. In the histories of the townships will be given the few names of all the pioneers which we have been enabled to secure, although it is fair to presume that a respectable number of those residents given in the assessment lists of 1807 were pioneer settlers.

"Armstrong county was formed out of parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming counties by act of March 12, 1800. All that portion west of the Allegheny river was taken from Allegheny county; all that portion on the east side of that river, between the Kiskiminetas river and the then northern boundary of Westmoreland county, viz., a line due west from the purchase line at the head of the Susquehanna, striking the Allegheny river a short distance below the mouth of Cowanshannock creek, was taken from Westmoreland county, east of the Allegheny river and Clarion river was taken from Lycoming county which had been formed out of Northumberland county by act of April 13, 1795.

"The original boundaries of Armstrong county were: 'Beginning on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, the corner of Butler county,'" which was also erected by act of March 12, 1800; "'thence northerly along the line of said county of Butler to where the northeast corner of the said county of Butler shall strike the Allegheny river; thence from the said corner, on a line at a right angle from the first line of the county of Butler, until the said line shall strike the Allegheny river; thence by the margin of said river to the mouth of Toby's creek'—Clarion river—'thence crossing the river and up said creek to the line dividing Wood's and Hamilton's districts: thence southerly along said line to the present line of Westmoreland county; thence down the (Kiskiminetas) river to the mouth thereof on the Allegheny river; thence across the said river to the westwardly margin thereof; thence down the said river to the mouth of Buffalo creek, the place of beginning.'

"By act of March 11, 1839, that part east of the Allegheny river and between Red Bank creek and the Clarion river was detached from Armstrong and annexed to Clarion county. Thus it appears that the territory of Armstrong county has been successively included in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland and Bedford, wholly, and in Northumberland, Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Lycoming, partly."

While the above is correct in regard to the legislative acts creating the different counties named, yet the Legislature prohibited settlements in that part of the county south of a straight line from Kittanning to the Indiana county line (Purchase Line) and east of the

Allegheny river, until the purchase of 1768, and the remainder of the county until the succeeding purchase from the Indians, of 1784.

We endeavored to compile a list of senators and assemblymen from Armstrong county, from 1860 to 1890, from "Smull's Legislative Hand-Book." We found several errors in names and dates, and were compelled to drop the list for want of time to correct it.

We give the county roster as found in Smith's history of the county.

CIVIL ROSTER FROM 1805 TO 1880.

State Senators.—Robert Orr Jr., 1822–25; Eben Smith Kelley, 1825–29 (died in the discharge of his duties at Harrisburg, Saturday, March 28, 1829); Philip Mechling, 1830–34; William F. Johnston, 1847, until he was inaugurated Governor in January, 1849; Jonathan E. Meredith, 1859–62.

Members of Assembly.—James Sloan, 1808–9; Samuel Houston, 1817–18–19; Robert Orr Jr., 1818–19–20–21; James Douglass, 1834–5–6; William F. Johnston, 1836–7–8 and 1841; John S. Rhey, 1850–1–2; J. Alexander Fulton, 1853; Darwin Phelps, 1856; John K. Calhoun, 1857–8; Philip K. Bowman, 1872–3; And. W. Bell, Wm. G. Heiner, 1877–80; W. F. Rumberger, Lee Thompson and Frank Martin, 1880; Thompson and A. D. Glenn, 1882.

President Judges.—John Young, Westmoreland county; Thomas White, Indiana county; Jeremiah M. Burrell, Westmoreland county; John C. Knox, Tioga county; Joseph Buffington, Armstrong county; James A. Logan, Westmoreland county; John V. Painter, Armstrong county; Jackson Boggs and James B. Neale.

Associate Judges—Robert Orr, Sr., James Barr, George Ross, Joseph Rankin, Robert Orr, Jr., Charles G. Snowden, John Calhoun, Andrew Arnold, Hugh Bingham, Robert Woodward, Michael Cochran, George F. Keener, John Woods, Josiah E. Stephenson, H. A. S. D. Dudley, John F. Nulton, Robert M. Beatty, James M. Stephenson.

Sheriffs.—John Orr, Jonathan King, James McCormick, Joseph Brown, Philip Mechling, Robert Robinson, Thomas McConnell, Jacob Mechling, James Douglass, Chambers Orr, Samuel Hutchinson, Job Truby, George Smith, John Mechling, William G. Watson, Joseph Clark, Hamilton Kelly, George B. Sloan, Jonathan Myers, Robert M. Kirkadden, George W. Cook (appointed *vice* Kirkadden, deceased), David J. Reed, Alexander J. Montgomery, John B. Boyd, George A. Williams, James G. Henry, James H. Chambers.

District Attorneys.—John W. Rohrer, Franklin Mechling, William Blakely, Henry F. Phelps, John V. Painter, John O. Barrett, Jefferson Reynolds, Joseph R. Henderson, M. F. Leason, R. S. Martin.

Deputy Attorneys-General.—Deputy attorneys-general were appointed by the attorney-general until by act of May 3, 1850, the name was changed to district attorney, one of whom was thereafter to be elected by the voters of each county. Thomas Blair, William F. Johnston, Michael Gallagher, J. B. Musser, John B. Alexander, John Reed, George W. Smith, John S. Rhey, Thomas T. Torrey, Daniel Stanard, Hugh H. Brady, Ephraim Carpenter, J. G. Barclay, John W. Rohrer, James Stewart.

Prothonotaries and Clerks.—Paul Morrow, James Sloan, George Hiccox, Eben S. Kelley, James E. Brown, Frederick Rohrer, Simon Torney, W. W. Gibson, James Douglass, Jonathan E. Meredith, Samuel Owens, Simon Truby, Jr., James S. Quigley, John G. Parr, James G. Henry, A. H. Stitt.

Registers and Recorders.—Paul Morrow, James Sloan, George Hiccox, Eben S. Kelley, David Johnston, Philip Mechling, Frederick Rohrer, John Croll, John Mechling, John R. Johnston, Joseph Bullman, William Miller, David C. Boggs, Philip K. Bowman, William R. Millron, James H. Chambers and H. J. Hayes.

County Treasurers.—Appointed annually by the county commissioners, as provided by acts of

April 11, 1799, and April 15, 1834; Adam Elliott, Robert Brown, Samuel Matthews, Guy Hiccox, Thomas Hamilton, James Pinks, Alexander Colwell, David Johnston, Jonathan H. Sloan, Samuel McKee, Andrew Arnold, James Douglass, Samuel Hutchinson, John F. Nulton. Some of them were reappointed once or twice.

County Commissioners.—Appointed: James Sloan, James Matthews and Alexander Walker. Elected: Jonathan King, Adam Ewing, James Jackson, Thomas Johnston, John Henry, George Long, Alexander McCain, John Davidson, David Johnston, Philip Clover, Isaac Wagle, David Reynolds, Joseph Rankin, Joseph Waugh, Daniel Reichert, Philip Templeton Sr., Joseph Shields, Hugh Reed, James Barr, George Williams, John Patton, Samuel Matthews, James Green, Job Johnston, Jacob Allshouse, James Reichert, Alexander A. Lowry, John R. Johnston, William Curll, Jacob Beck, George W. Brodhead, Lindley Patterson, James Stitt, Joseph Bullman, William Coulter, Amos Mercer, Philip Hutchinson, John Boyd, Robert McIntosh, Arthur Fleming, Andrew Roulston, John Shoop, William McIntosh, Archibald Glenn, Wilson Todd, Thomas H. Caldwell, James Douglass, David Beatty, George B. Sloan, William W. Hastings, John M. Patton, William H. Jack, James Blair, Thomas Templeton, James Barr, Daniel Slagle, George H. Smith, Augustus T. Pontius, Peter Heilman, William P. Lowry, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Herron, William Buffington, Brice Henderson and Owen Handcock, Lewis Corbett, John Murphy, James White, John Alward, T. V. McKee.

County Surveyors.—James Stewart, Robert S. Slaymaker, John Steele, Robert H. Wilson.

Assessment Lists of 1807.—The following lists of taxables were returned in the above-named year for the townships of Kittanning, Toby, Sugar Creek, Red Bank, Allegheny, and the borough of Kittanning:

The following is a list of the taxables of Kittanning township in 1807: Peter Altman, Frederick Altman, John Allison, James Barkley, —— Bleakley, Hugh Brown (store-keeper), John Beer (s), George Beer (gunsmith), Samuel Beer (saw and grist-mill), George Beek, John Bachman, William Brinigh, William Boyd, Jacob Baumgarner, Jonathan Bouser (s), James Cogley, Joseph Claypole, James Claypole (s), Conrad Cook, George Cook, Jeremiah Cook, Joseph Clark, James Carson (s) (saw and grist-mill), James Clark, William Clark, Andrew Craft, John Caldwell, John Coon, James Cunningham, John Cohun, James Cohun, Samuel Cohun, Henry Davis, William Doty, James Douglas, Patrick Dougherty, John Davis, Andrew Dormoyer, Robert Duncan, Peter Eginger, John Ekey, Robert Ekey (s), James Elgin, Ephraim Evans, McKnight Elliott, Daniel Fichard, Abraham Fiskus, Thomas Fitzhard, John Golde, Daniel Golde, James Gaff, Samuel George, James Guthrie, Sr., John Gross, George Hoover, Chris. Hoover, James Henry, Michael Hardman, Peter Hyleman, John Hyleman, Jacob House, Samuel Hill (s), James Hall, George Helfried (saw-mill), William Hookes, Robert Jordan, John Irvin, Peter Kealer, Jonathan Killgore, Ezekiel Killgore, George King, John Kirk, John T. King, Daniel Kimmel, William Kirkpatrick (distillery), James Kirkpatrick, Sr., James Kirkpatrick, Jr., James Kean (s), Adam Lowry, Benjamin Lowry (s), Jacob Lafferty, Abraham Lee (s), Daniel Long, John Mufley, Alex. McGache, Thomas McGache, Hugh Martin, James Miller, George Miller, Joseph McKraken, John McKraken, John McMillen, Sr., John McMillen, Jr., Smith McMillen (tailor), Arch. McIntosh, Jonathan Mason, John Munroe, William McAdoo (s), Thomas McMillen, James Moore (s) (schoolmaster), Thomas Miller (s), Jacob McFuse, William Marchel, Joseph Marchel, John Nolder, John Nolder, Jr., Henry Neas, Henry Neas, Jr., John Neas, Peter Neas, Peter Nealich, John S. Oliver, Chris. Oury (distillery),

Adam Oury, Robert Patrick, John Patrick, Lewis Pears, William Pears, Abe. Parkison, Henry Ruffner, John Roley, Jacob Robey, David Robson, Peter Rubert (weaver), Peter Rubert, Jr., John Rubert, Patrick Rabb, Philip Rearight, John Ruff, Chris. Rupp, Francis Rupp, George Rupart, Fred. Rupart, Peter Richard, George P. Shaffer, William Sheenes (s), William Simrel, Richard Smith, Sr., George Smith (distillery), John Steel, Samuel Sloan, —— Smith, George Smith, Jr., Robert Sloan, Philip Shaffer, George Shoemaker, George Shall, Jr., Thomas Swan (s), James Simpson, David Shields, Conrad Shrackencost, George Smith, John Smith, James Sloan, James Shall, Jacob Shrackencost, Henry Shrackencost, John Shrackencost, George Shrackencost, John Thomas, Peter Thomas (grist and saw-mill), John Templeton, John Thomas (mulatto), David Todd, Peter Terney, Parker Truett, Anderson Truett, John Willis, Abraham Woodward, Jacob Weamer, Peter Weamer, Adam Waltenbach, Thomas Wilson, —— Wolf (widow), Thomas Williams, Jacob Wolf, George Wolf, (s) Adam Wilhelm, Jacob Willyard, Philip Wheitzel, Isaac Wagley (grist-mill), Robert Walker (s), James Walker (s), Abe Walker, Robert Work, David White, John Wilson, Rolin Weldon, John Wagle (s), George Williams, Robert White, Daniel Younts, Jonathan Younts, Fred. Yackey.

Tax list of the *Town* of *Kittanning* for 1807. —Robt. Beatty (surveyor), James Brown (s), (joiner), Mathias Bouser (mason), Eli Bradford (joiner), Francis Bell (hatter), Thomas Beatty (s), John Bellark (mason), Alex. Blear, John Caldwell (tailor), Robt. Cooper (joiner), Patrick Daugherty, James Gibson, James Guthrie (joiner), S. M. Harrison (atty. at law), James Henry, James Hanegan (hatter), William Hanegan (tailor), Daniel Lemon (s), Joseph Miller (store-keeper), Barnard Mahon (shoemaker), Alex. Moore, James Metheny (wheelwright), Samuel Miller (shoemaker), Samuel Massey (atty. at law), Michael Machlen, Paul Monroe, Jacob Nealish (saddler), James Pike (joiner), Abe Parkeson (mason), David Ronalds (store-keeper), William Ronalds (tanner), James Sloan, Walter Sloan (s), John Shafer (joiner), Dewalt Shafer (carpenter), Erastus Sands (joiner), Michael Starr, John Thomas (shoemaker).

List of taxables in *Toby* township in 1807.— Thomas Guthrie & Co., William Love, Thomas Miller and John Mortimer (grist and saw-mill owners), Philip Clover (blacksmith), Francis Hillard and James McElhany (wheelwrights), John Simpkins (wagon-maker), John Guthrie (carpenter), John Wilson (tanner), William Kelly (schoolmaster), Absalom Travis (cooper), Philip Bigley (shoemaker), Hugh Reed (millwright), Daniel Boyles (tailor), Tate Allison, James Colhoon, William Cochran, John Coy, John Love, William Miller, Nicholas Polyard, James Smith and Robert Wilson (weavers).

The following persons were *land-owners*, and principally *farmers:* Robert Alison, William Adams, Williams Adams, Jonathan Adams, William Ashton, Samuel Ashton, Robert Beatty, George Beck, Joseph Boney, John Boney, Joseph Barns, George Baird, Thomas Brown, Alex. Brown, James Brown, Jacob Bunker, William Bunker, Henry Benn, William Barr, Thomas Barr, John Brandon, James Brandon, John Brown, Jacob Bumgardner, William Booth, John Black (s), Peter Benninger, John Bowls, John Bole, John Boney, Abe Corsal, Paul Corsal, Philip Corsal (tanner), John Corbitt, Alex. Cannon, William Clark, James Cannon, John Cochran, John Crawford, Thomas Connor, Robert Culbertson, Samuel Crow, Hugh Cullan, James Cathcart, Robert Cathcart, Joseph Craig, Andrew Campbell, Samuel Colhoon, John Colhoon, John Clugh, James Callen, Peter Coy, Benj. Coy, James Carson, Fleming Davidson, Peter Duncle, Isaac David, John Donnel, Lewis Doverspike (s), George Delp (s), George Delp, Sr., John Doverspike, George Doverspike, John

Duntap, Fleming Davis, Joseph Erwin, Philip Essex, Wright Elliott, John Emmitt, George Emmitt, John Eaton, Samuel Early, Joseph Everet, Peter Fidler, Thomas Freeman, Jacob Flyfoot, Isaac Fetzer, Henry Fulton (s), William Frazier (s), James Fulton, Cochran Fulton (s), Levi Gipson, John Gipson, William Guthrie, Sr., William Guthrie, Alex. Guthrie, Henry Gist, Joseph Greenawalt, William Grim, John Gross, William Henry, John Henry, Peter Hilliard, George Hall, John Hepler, Edward Hegin, David Hegin, David Hull, George Hilliard, Job Johnston, Hugh Kerr, Moses Kirkpatrick, William Kirkpatrick, James Kirkpatrick, Francis Kirkpatrick, James Knox, John Loge, James Laughlin, John Laughlin, Daniel Long, Abe Lee, Peter Lobaugh, Abe Lobaugh, Peter Lotshaw, Sr., Peter Lotshaw, John Long, William Lattimer, Frederick Miles (s), William Meals, Jacob Meals, Jacob Monney, Robert Myler, Thomas Meredith, William Moorhead, Paul McLean, Jacob McFadden (s), Joseph McQuown, Samuel Myers, Alex. McKean, John McGee, John Martin, Robert McCall, Arch. McNeel, James McGuire, William McKinley, Ezekiel Matthews, Thomas McGahey, Alex. McGahey, William Marchel, William Maffet, John Mufflee, Alex. Moore (weaver), William Matthew (s), Rev. Robert McGery, Arch. McKinney, Jesse McConnell (s), Joseph Marshall, Arch. Monney, John Miller, Charles McCoy, Thomas McKibbons, John McKibbons (s), John McKibbons, Valentine Moir, Henry Nulfs, John Nulfs, Henry Nees, John Nees, Peter Nees, Richard Nesbitt, Samuel C. Orr, Samuel Orr, William Orr, Adam Aurey, William Oliver, Chris. Over, William Pollock, Thomas Pollock; James Potter, James Parker, Joseph Pearce, Sr., Joseph Pearce, Thomas Patrick, Robert Prather (s), James Parker, Peter Price, Robert Patrick, ——— Phillips, John Patrick, Edward Pearce, George Peech, Francis Rupe, Chris. Richart, Joseph Reed, John Rell, John Ross, Joseph Rankin, David Ramsey, Joshua Rhea, Peter Richards, John Reed, James Reed (s), David Ramsey, Sr., Thomas Riley (s), Andrew Smith, John Stockton, Francis Stanford, Jacob Silvus, Conrad Secongros, George Secongros, John Secongros (s), William Stewart, James Shields, William Spiney, James Scott, John Standford, Isaac Standford, Abe Standford, Chris. Smathus, John Sowers, James Shields, John Stockton, John Sterrett, Herman Skiles (s), William Smith, Samuel Seawright, Steele Semple, Robert Smith, Capt. John Sloan, David Shields, William Sypes (potter), Peter Sylvis, Michael Starr, Lewis Swytzer, Stephen Travis (s), Robert Travis, Peter Titus, William Thompson (s), Michael Trainer, Samuel Thompson, William Thompson, Robert Thompson, William Thomas, John Wilson (s), William Wilson (s), Alex. Wilson, Lewis Wilson, David Wilson, William Wilson, John Wishey, George Williams, Mark Williams, Robert Walker (s), Alex. Walker, Benj. Walker, James Walker (s), Abe Walker, Absalom Woodward, Peter Wally, Thomas Watson, James Watterson, James Wilkins, Robert Warden, David White, John Wilkins, William Young, Philip Youkley, Fred. Youkley.

List of taxables in Sugar Creek township in 1807:

Major John Weames, distillery owner; John Mounts, William Parker, Leonard Silvis and Chris. Truby, grist and saw-mill owners; John Wernsel, saw-mill owner; William Blaney, David Huston and M. Sheckley, weavers; George Dougherty, tailor; Robert Galbreath, tanner; Joseph Hall and Andrew Kennedy, shoemakers; Robert Nilson, blacksmith; James Thompson, carpenter.

The following persons were principally landowners:

Philip Anthony, Jacob Alimong, James Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, Daniel Ashbaugh, Jacob Anthony, John Bowser, Ruben Beerfit, Robert Boyd, John Beard, James Blane,

William Blane, George Brown, William Brownfield, Melcher Buzzard, Peter Burger, William Bell, Andrew Blair, John Bish, Jacob Bish, John Benkert, John Beatty, John Brown, John Burns, Valentine Bowser, Andrew Blair, Alexander Blair, Joseph Blair, William Barr, Fred. Buzzard, Charles Brian, James Brown, Patrick Boil, Andrew Bullman, John Campbell, James Cunningham, Landers Clark, William Cochran, Henry Chrisman, Fred. Chrisman, Joseph Carroll, Alexander Campbell, John Crawford, John Cowan, William Cowan, M. Coyle, Charles Campbell, John Crawford, John Curry, Robert Curry, John Clippinger, Robert Core, Daniel Campbell, George Corman, Thos. Collins, Thomas H. Cook, Thomas Collins, John Dunlap, Eben Davis, John Davis, James Dunlap, John Donaldson, James Earley, James Emmit, Chas. Ellenberger, Samuel Earley, Samuel Elder, John Eton, John Edinburg, Thomas Foster, James Foster, Alex. Foster, John Foster, Ubanks Foster, James Foster, William Freeman, William Freeman, Jr., Joseph Frazer, Michael Fair, Harman Girt, Gideon Gibson, John Gibson, Alex. Gibson, James Gibson, Charles Glover, John Gillespie, Michael Geyer, Daniel Henry, Stewart Henry, James Hannah, Thomas Hannah, Thomas Herron, Chas. Holden, James Hindman, Thos. Hindman, Peter Hauseman, Jacob Hepler, Jacob Hepler, Jr., Chris. Hepler, James Hunter, R. Hamilton, Geo. Huckelberry, David Henry, Simon Hovey, Henry Hustley, Peter Hustley, Andrew Hallibaugh, Michael Hains, John Johnston, David Johnston, Martin John, William Kerr, Barney Kelly, James Keer, Jonathan King, Geo. Knox, Edward Kelly, Geo. King, Hugh Kerr, James Kerr, John Kerr, John Kerr, Sr., Jacob Lighty, Benj. Leasure, John Lenbarger, Ezekiel Lewis, Alex. Lewis, Abe Lennington, Jacob Loop, John Lewis, Daniel Mortimer, Neil McBride, Clements McKern, James McManigle, Elijah Mounts, Robert McCutcheon, Adam Mier, Conrad Mier, Jacob Milliron, Robert Manough, Chas. McCathey, James McCathey, Thomas Miller, Chas. McManus, Geo. McManus, Geo. Miers, Patrick McBride, Chas. McGinigle, David McNinch, Henry McNinch, Arch. McNinch, William McNinch, Joseph McKee, Andrew McKee, James McKee, John Montgomery, Andrew Milligan, Robert McDowell (s), John McDowell, William Moore, Arch. Moore, William Moore, William McKee, Samuel Morney, Thomas Morrow, William McNinch, Jr., James Milleken, Thomas Milleken, Robert McDonald, —— McKinley, James Nicholson, John Orr, Robert Orr, Samuel Orr, Robert Orr (s), Chris. Overt, Henry Orner, Henry Prumer, Richard Price, Nich Pountees, John Painter, Jr., Joseph Philips, Adam Peter, Samuel Parker, Peter Pence, Owen Queen, John Quigley, Owen Quin, Michael Reed, Samuel Robinson, William Reed, Thomas Reed, Henry Rumel, Thomas Riley (s), James Red (s), John Sloan (s), William Sloan, Jonathan Shreader, Joseph Shields, William Stephenson, Neil Sweeney, Michael Stare, Lewis Steelsmith, Jacob Steelsmith, Peter Snyder, Solomon Shoop, Fred. Shoop, —— Snyder, John Spangler, Conrad Snider, Isaac Steel, Nich. Snow, John Snow, R. Shears, Neal Sweeney, Geo. Stewart, Samuel Sanderson, Jonathan Streeter, David Sloan, Thos. Thompson, Francis Thompson, James Thompson, Arch. Thompson (s), Chas. Thompson (s), John Titus, Leonard Trees, Philip Templeton, Thos. Taylor, Jacob Truby, Henry Turner, Samuel Taylor, John Willey, Edward Wiggins, Robert Wallace, John Weeks, Elisha Weeks (s), Jacob Wiles, Joseph Wiles, John Wiles, Nicholas Wankey, Elisha Walls, Fred. Wilk, William White, James Watterson, Josiah White, Henry Wiles (s), Jacob Watterson, John Wenzel, Jesse Young, Abe Young, Chris. Yockey, Abe Yockey, William Telephro.

A list of taxables in Buffalo township in 1807: General Charles Campbell, John Craig,

James Barr, John Orr and George Ross, Esquires; Rev. John Boyd, minister; James Barr, Jr., schoolmaster; Jacob Weaver, storekeeper; Andrew Patterson, James Clark, Joseph Galbraith, wheelwright; John Simon, Joseph Cogley, John Duffy, and Charles Sype, blacksmiths; Charles Boner, Joseph McDonald, Samuel Richey, E. Erwin, Joseph Brown, and Robert Colter, millwrights; Samuel Craig, fulling-mill owner; John Painter, Enos McBride and Robert McKinley, distillery owners; Casper Easley, John Harbeson, saw-mill owners; William Green, David Hall, Robert McCormick, grist-mill owners; George Hollibaugh, Joseph Hall and Andrew Kennedy, shoemakers; Robert Long, tanner; James McCormick, ferryman.

The following persons were chiefly landowners: Philip Anthony, Jacob Alimony, James Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, Daniel Ashbaugh, Jacob Anthony (s), William Barnett, John Beck, Abner Bradford, Robert Brown, George Brown, Jacob Bowser, George Byers, James Barr, David Barr (s), Samuel Bowser, John Bish, Jacob Bish, Nicholas Bricker, H. Claypole, James Campbell, John Campbell, George Clark (s), James Cunningham, Abe Colmer, Conrad Colmer, John Callan, P. Callan, John Crawford, Robert Cogley, James Cogley, James Callan, Robert Con, George Claypole, David Claypole, Henry Cunningham, John Crookshanks, Samuel Dickinson, John Donaldson, George T. Doherty (s), John Duffy, James Dunlap, Casper Easly, Jacob Everhart, Adam Ewing, Andrew Easley, Robert Flemmen, John Fish, Robert Fish, Thomas Fales, David Fales, James Fish (s), Ubanks Foster, John Girt, Harman Girt (s), William Gallagher (s), Richard Gazy, John Galbraith, John Green, Samuel Green, James Green, Daniel Green, Thomas Green, Charles Glover (s), James Gibson, Abe Gardner, James Gallagher, James Gallagher (s), Jesse T. Glenn, Jacob Garver, Jacob Garver, Jr., David Graham, Joseph Hancock, Thomas Hook, David Henry, Daniel Helm, James Hanna, George Hawk, Andrew Hollibaugh, Charles Holder, James Hill, Alexander Hunter, William Hook, Geo. T. Hall, James Hazlett, Matthew Hopkins, William Jack, Nicholas Iseman, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Jack, John Jack (s), William Kear, Andrew Kear, James Kear, Barney Kelly, William Kiscaden, Thomas Kiscaden, James Kiscaden, Ned Kelly, Robert Kincaid (s), Abe Leasure, George Long, Timothy Linnington, Abe Linnington (s), Hugh Linnington (s), Isaac Linnington, David Lawson, Adam Maxwell, William McLaughlin, John Matthews, James Matthews, James Matthews, Sr., P. McCue, Stephen Mahaffey, Joseph Morrison, P. McBride, Archibald Moore (s), Joseph McKee, Robert McKee, Henry McEnich, Archibald McEnich, William McEnich, James McKee, John Montgomery, William Moore, Archibald Moore, Collum McGinley, Daniel McCue, James McCormick, Nicholas Myers, Joseph Millen, James Millen, William McKee, Jon. Moore, Samuel Murphy, Adam Morrow (s) John McKean, James McCullough, Samuel Mooney, William Moore, Roger McCue, Henry McEnniney, William McEnnich, Jacob McGinley, William Noble, James Noble (s), John Organ, Wm. Park, Henry Prumer, Margaret Peoples (widow), Isaac Powell, Richard Price, John Pennell, John Quigley (s), Fred Razor, Gilbert Right, David Reed, James Rayburn, Thomas Riley (s), Samuel Robinson, William Russell, William Shields, Wendel Stoup, William Sloan, Abe Smith, John Sype, James Sheridan, James Steel, James Summeral, James Sloan, Michael Starr, James Sloan, Jr., Peter Tie, Samuel Taylor, Robert Thornsburg, William Thornsburg (s), James Stuart, George Van Dyke (s), Jacob White, Thomas Willard, Leonard White, Thomas Watkins, Jacob Young, John Young.

A list of taxables in Red Bank township in 1807: Captain John Sloan, John Brandon and Samuel C. Orr, Esquires; John Wilson, distil-

lery owner; James and Fred Laughlin, saw-mill owners; John Mortimer and Abe Stanford, grist-mill owners; William Love and Thomas Guthrie & Co., saw and grist-mill owners; James McElhany, wheelwright; Daniel Boyles and William McConnell, tailors; Philip Clover and John Wilson, tanners; Tate Allison, William Cochran, William Frees, Robert Wilson, Alexander Moore and William Miller, weavers; James McGuire owned a slave ten years of age, which was to be free at twenty-eight.

The following persons were principally land-owners: Robert Allison, William Adams, Jon. Adams, William Aston, Samuel Aston, George Beck, George Beard, Jacob Bumgardner, Thomas Barr, John Brandon, James Buchanan, Paul Clover, John Corbit, Abe Corsal, Alex. Cannon, James Cannon, John Cochran, John Crawford, Thomas Connor, James Cathcart, Andrew Campbell, James Carson, I. F. Davids, Lewis Doverspike (s), John Emmet, Joseph Everett, Samuel Earls, John Grace, John Hindman, Robert Henry (s), Daniel Long, Peter Latchaw, Jr., John Long, Robert Myler, James McGohaney, Arch. Money, Charles McCoy, Thomas McKibban, John McKibban, Henry Nulfs, John Nulfs, Adam Oury, Joseph Pierce, Sr., James Potter, James Parker, Thomas Patrick, Edward Pierce, Joseph Reed, John Roal, John Ross, Joshua Rea, James Reed, William Spivey, Abe Stanford, Robert Smith, James Sloan, John Soders, Michael Starr, Freedom Stiles, Stephen Travis, Peter Titus, William Thompson (s), Samuel Thompson, Michael Trainer, Henry Teeter, Thomas Watson, James Wilkins, Robert Werden, Mark Williams, John Wilkins, Benjamin Walker, William Young, Philip Youkly, Fred. Youkly.

List of taxables in Allegheny township in 1807: John Findley, Esq.; Jacob Hankey, wheelright; John Shall, blacksmith; George Robinson, weaver; Alex. Walker, grist and saw-mill owner.

The following persons were principally land-owners: Michael Anderson, Henry Bolles, Philip Bolan, William Beatty, Samuel Beatty (s), John Beach, John Barg, Michael Barrickman, John Barr, Jacob Baer, Jonathan Black, James Brier (s), John Criswell, Daniel Copley, Philip Clingensmith, John Clingensmith, Nicholas Clingensmith, Peter Clingensmith (s), James Coulter, John Carney, Philip Clinge, James Cunningham, William Dickson, Barnard Devers, Isaac David (s), E. Eakman, —— Findley, James Findley, David Findley, Thomas Gallagher, Jacob Grave, James Guthrie, John Gist, John Henry, Robert Hannah, William Hill, James Herold, John Hawk, William Heselgazor, Conrad Hawk, Sr., Conrad Hawk, Jr., Jacob Hawk, William Hum, —— Hancock, William Hancock (s), Jeremiah Hancock (s), Chris. Hancock (s), Henry Hoover, John Householder, William Hess, tanner; John Johnston, Adam Johnston (s), John Jackson, James Jackson, James Jack, Alex. Irvine, William Keer, John Laughlin, Peter Lefascar, David Lynch, James Lynch, James Littel, Hugh Mullen, Adam Marsh, Jacob Miller, Joseph McKee, Michael Morehead, John Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, William Moore, Thomas McMillen (s), Simon Marsh, James Neely, Patrick O'Donald, John Postlewait, John Patten (s), Peter Risher, John Ritchey (s), John Ritchey, Michael Risher, Joseph Shoemaker, James Smith, Barnabas Stear, David Shields, Ludwick Sheets, Peter Shefar, William Stitt, Samuel Stitt, Samuel Stitt, Jr., Solomon Shoemaker, Arch. Smith, Geo. Smith, Michael Shall, Michael Shall, Jr., Geo. Shall, James Scott, John Stitt (s), William Smith, Theo. Smith, Geo. Smith, Michael Smith, Susan Smith (widow), Josh Spencer, John Titus, Peter Titus, John Titus, John Templeton, Isaac Townsend, Elizabeth Winzel, Absalom Woodward, Nich. Whitzel, Sam. Walker, Robert Watson, James Watson (s), Robert Watson (s), John Watson, William Watson, Peter Warner, Peter Walting,

Geo. Winzel (s), Jehu Woodward, John Wilson, Andrew Whiteger, David Watson, Jacob Yockey.

Distilleries.—In an early day distilleries were plenty, but subsequently decreased in number. To-day one of the largest and most important group of distilleries in Pennsylvania is the Guckenheimer plant at Freeport.

The manufacture of salt along the Kiskiminetas was formerly more extensively carried on than now. Only one well is at present in working order, the others having from time to time been abandoned as the business became unremunerative. The salt water comes from the sandstones of the Pocono formation, the top of which underlies the river bed about 250 feet at the centre of the Roaring run anticlinal. From the same geological horizon the water is pumped that is used in the manufacture of salt near Saltsburg, in Indiana county.

Furnaces.—The manufacture of iron commenced as early as 1825 in Armstrong county. In that year Rock furnace was built, on the Kiskiminetas river, east of Apollo; although it is claimed that Bear Creek furnace near Parker City was built a few years earlier. Rock furnace made 20 tons of iron per week and ran until 1855, while Bear Creek furnace had a capacity of 40 tons per week. Allegheny furnace, on the west bank of the Allegheny, was two miles north of Kittanning and was erected in 1827. Buffalo furnace No. 1 was built in 1839, by P. Graff & Co., on Buffalo creek, at the crossing of the Kittanning and Butler pike. It was afterwards constructed to use coke, and was continued in blast until the close of the war, in 1865.

Following the completion of Buffalo furnace was a period of considerable activity in the iron industry of Armstrong county, extending for nearly twenty years, until the financial crash of 1857. Many new furnaces were in that time added to the list. All used charcoal for fuel.

In 1840 the first of the Great Western furnaces was built at Brady's Bend by Philander Raymond, who subsequently erected here three additional furnaces, besides a rolling-mill and a nail factory. In fact this plant ultimately became one of the most extensive in Western Pennsylvania, being among the first in America to make iron rails. Financial embarrassment, however, in the end wrecked the enterprise, and both the furnaces and the rolling-mill were dismantled. The rolling-mill and nail factory were built in 1841.

Great Western furnace No. 2 was an exact copy of the first, and was built in 1841. The capacity of each was 100 tons of metal per week. They employed the hot blast, but were chiefly distingushed by the large size of their boshes (14 feet) the poor success of which established later the 12 foot boshes as the favorite size for coke furnaces.

No. 3 furnace was built in 1843. Its capacity was nearly as great as that of the larger furnaces.

In 1845 three smaller stacks were erected in other parts of the county:

Ore Hill Furnace, on the left bank of the Allegheny river, 8 miles northeast of Kittanning. Its capacity was between 35 and 40 tons per week.

Cowanshannock Furnace (called also Boner Furnace) was situated on Cowanshannock creek, three miles north of Kittanning.

Mahoning Furnace, on Mahoning creek, below Putneyville, was built by Mr. John A. Colwell, of Kittanning, by whom it was most successfully conducted for more than 30 years. The stack originally, like all the furnaces of that time in the county, was built of stone. It used the cold blast, and made from 30 to 40 tons of metal per week. In 1860 the furnace was remodeled to use coke, at which time, also, the stack was not only enlarged, but the stone structure was replaced by an iron jacket, lined with fire-brick. The hot blast was applied at the

same time. These alterations more than doubled the capacity of the stack. It went out of blast in September, 1878, in consequence of the depression then existing in the iron trade. Until the completion recently of the new furnace at Kittanning, the Mahoning furnace was the best arranged iron plant in Armstrong county.

In 1846 five new furnaces were erected:

Brady's Bend Furnace No. 4 was completed. It made hot blast charcoal iron; was 11 feet in the boshes and 43 feet in height, and had a capacity of about 60 tons of iron per week.

Buffalo Furnace No. 2 was completed by Mr. Graff, on Buffalo creek. It was 8 by 35; made hot blast charcoal metal, and had a capacity of from 40 to 50 tons per week.

America Furnace was built in the same year, on the east bank of the Allegheny river near the present village of Rimerton. Its capacity was about 40 tons of hot blast charcoal iron per week.

Phœnix Furnace (coal blast) stood on Mahoning creek below Milton. Instead of smelting the usual "buhrstone" ore which is locally absent from that region, the furnace used a loamy hematite ore found near Milton. The ore being lean and poor, the enterprise soon proved a failure.

Pine Creek Furnace owned by Messrs. Brown and Mosgrove, of Kittanning, is one of the few original stacks in Armstrong county that were remodeled to use coke after the supply of charcoal had been exhausted. It occupies a site on the left bank of Pine creek, six miles northeast of Kittanning.

In 1847 little additional capital was invested in the iron trade in Armstrong county.

Olney Furnace alone was built. It occupies a position on the left bank of Mahoning creek above Eddyville. It was enlarged in 1855 and shortly afterwards abandoned.

In 1848 the Kittanning Rotling-mill was built at Kittanning. It had 20 puddling furnaces, 3 trains of rolls, and seven machines driven by water. In 1857 it made 2550 tons of bar iron, nails and castings.* It was abandoned shortly after the financial break of 1873, remaining then idle until 1880, when, after complete remodeling, operations in it were renewed in connection with the new furnace at Kittanning. It was formerly called Valley Rolling-mill, and its annual capacity in 1880 was 7000 tons.

Stewardson Furnace was built in 1851. It is situated on Mahoning creek, 1½ miles from the Allegheny river. It is built of stone, and its capacity is from 75 to 80 tons per week.

In 1856 the Apollo Rolling-mill was built at Apollo. The primary object of this enterprise was the manufacture of nails, which, proving unsuccessful, was abandoned about 1861, when the production of sheet-iron was commenced. The mill was originally erected by the Kiskiminetas Iron Co. but subsequently passed out of their hands, and in the next ten years changed ownership several times, finally passing into bankruptcy in 1875; in 1876 it was purchased by Messrs. Laufman & Co., who have since conducted it with marked success and profit. The iron made is of excellent quality and finds a ready sale in all the markets.

The mill has seven puddling furnaces, and five charcoal fires for sinking wrought scrap iron; two trains of rolls; one steam hammer striking a fifteen ton blow; one set of bar rolls, and one pair of cold rolls. At the present time the full capacity of the mill is 65 tons of finished iron per week.

The erection of this mill at Apollo in 1856 about completes the period of the production of charcoal iron in Armstrong county, which, as we have seen, flourished with considerable vigor between 1840 and 1850, rising perhaps to its maximum height between 1850 and 1856 and then rapidly declining. According to the statistics in the Iron Manufacturers' Guide, 20,411 tons of pig iron were produced here in 1856 from eight furnaces.

* Iron Manufacturers' Guide, p. 252.

The manufacture of iron in Armstrong county during the charcoal period was not attended financially with much success.

Abundant railroad facilities, and the recent improved appliances for making iron have wholly changed the conditions which caused the failure of the charcoal furnaces. With prudent and intelligent management there is now no reason for the failure of a furnace in Armstrong county.

Monticello Furnace was built in 1859, at the mouth of Cowanshannok creek, by Robert E. Brown, and was in operation until 1873 and attempted to use high grade lake ores with native carbonates.

The Leechburg Rolling-mill was built in 1872. It is distinguished for having been the first to successfully employ natural gas in iron-making. The iron produced is of excellent quality.

The Kittanning Furnace, erected in 1880, is not only the largest, but by far the most complete in all its appointments, of any furnace plant in the Allegheny Valley, out of Pittsburgh. It stands on the river bank at the southern end of Kittanning, close to the rolling-mill.

Iron Ores.—The greater part of all the iron made in Armstrong county, either in times past or recently, has been from the reduction of the so-called Buhrstone ore. The Brady's Bend furnaces, and those also of Mr. Graff, on Buffalo creek, used some ore from the Freeport group, of which, however, the outspread in workable thickness in Armstrong county is confined to the neighborhood of those furnaces. Monticello furnace in its time, as already stated, attempted the importation of the lake ore, but without success.

Whatever importations of other ore may in future be made into the county, to improve the grade of the iron, the Buhrstone stratum will always remain the chief source of supply so long as furnaces are operated here. Its range of outcrop extends over hundreds of miles in nearly horizontal rocks; its average thickness is about 8 inches; its character is singularly uniform; it can be easily and inexpensively mined; it is always accompanied by the Ferriferous limestone stratum which directly underlies it and which serves for flux in the furnace; it works easily in the stack; and when proper attention is paid to the assortment of the ores and their preparation for the stack, this Buhrstone stratum is capable of producing a pig metal containing about five-tenths of one per cent. of phosphorus.

Mr. McCreath analyzed samples of the ore, selected from all parts of the county. The results as a whole show not only the uniformity in the grade of the ore above alluded to, but they show the ores also to consist of three varieties, according to the amount of decomposition that has taken place, namely, limestone-carbonate ore, brown hematite, and an impure variety of red hematite. The carbonates unroasted average from 33 to 38 per cent. of metallic iron; the brown and red ores contain as high as 50 per cent. of iron, the average being about 45 per cent. All of the ores are comparatively low in phosphorus—two-tenths of one per cent. being the usual amount, both in the carbonates and hematites. The sulphur is also low, amounting in many cases to scarcely more than a trace. The hematites contain none of the protoxide of iron.

Any poor quality of iron made from these ores will be due to defective methods of manufacture and not to the impurity of the ores.

Railroads.—The county is now supplied with railroads which carry its products to all the important markets of the world.

The Allegheny Valley railroad with its connections opens up this county to the region of the lakes and Canada. Southward it connects with the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh. Its Bennett's branch extension, 110 miles long, affords another outlet north and east, as well as also southward; it occupies the Red Bank Val-

ley, passing subsequently at easy grades across the mountain region of Jefferson and Clearfield, and on thence to Driftwood, where it intersects with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

The Butler and Karns City narrow-gauge railroad starts at Parker City, on the Allegheny river, and follows thence up Bear creek across the oil fields of northern Butler.

The West Pennsylvania railroad (standard gauge) occupies the valley of the Kiskiminetas river, whose left bank it follows until it crosses the Allegheny river above Freeport. It belongs to the Pennsylvania railroad system, and runs from Blairsville Interjunction to Pittsburgh. The Butler Branch of the West Pennsylvania railroad extends from Freeport to the county-seat of Butler.

The question of slack water navigation on the Allegheny river has recently received some discussion, as also that of re-opening the old line of water communication between Pittsburgh and the east.

The Great Civil War.—Armstrong county was prompt in her response to Abraham Lincoln's call for troops when the Union flag went down on Sumter's shattered walls. On April 18, 1861, Capt. Sirwell left with a company of one hundred and fourteen men for the seat of war, and four days later another company left which was followed in a short time by a company from Apollo, under Captain (afterwards General) S. M. Jackson. Camp Orr was soon established on the fair grounds above Kittanning, where the 78th and 103d regiments were recruited and drilled. The 78th, commanded by Col. William Sirwell, left camp on October 14, 1861, and the 103d, under Col. T. F. Lehman, went to the front on February 24, 1862. Citizens of Armstrong county served in considerable numbers in the 8th, 9th and 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, the 2d cavalry and 62d, 78th, 103d, 139th, 155th, 159th (14th cavalry), and 204th (Fifth artillery) regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The county was also represented in forty-five other Pennsylvania regiments. According to an accurate calculation of Col. Sirwell, Armstrong county furnished three thousand six hundred and fifty-two men to the Union armies during the war. Over fifty-seven thousand dollars were paid from the county treasury for relief of soldiers' families, and thirty-three thousand dollars were paid for bounties.

Religious.—In 1802 there were two (Presbyterian) churches on the west side of the Allegheny river, and sixteen years later Sunday-schools were organized. By 1850 the churches had increased to sixty-five in number. In 1876 there were in the county over one hundred churches, of which twenty-nine were Lutheran, twenty-four Presbyterian, nineteen Methodist Episcopal, thirteen United Presbyterian, twelve Reformed, ten Baptist, some German Baptist and several Catholic. The Armstrong County Bible society was formed September 15, 1828.

Educational.—Armstrong had as good subscription schools from 1800 to 1838 as any of the western counties of Pennsylvania, and her public schools since 1838 have continually increased in number and efficiency, until now they will compare favorably with the schools of any county in the State. Of the early teachers and schools, Superintendent A. D. Glenn, in his valuable centennial school sketch of the county, states that he could obtain but little information. Teachers' institutes were held as early as 1856, and the first county institute was held in April, 1858. The Dayton Soldiers' Orphan school was opened November 1, 1866, with Rev. T. M. Elder as principal. The following academies in the county were opened at the dates: Kittanning academy, 1820 (ceased 1866); Freeport academy, 1836; Glade Run academy, November 1, 1851; Dayton Union academy, April, 1852; Leechburg academy, 1855 (burned down 1876); and Elderton academy, 1864. Slate Lick classical institute began its work in 1865, and Plum Creek Normal school ran from 1874 to 1877, while Doeville seminary was a useful

institution for several years. Lambeth college was incorporated by the court in December, 1868, and existed until 1876. In May, 1868, Columbia university (a continuation of Kittanning university) was opened at Kittanning, but in two years was closed.

Journalism.—The first paper in the county was *The Western Eagle*, which was established at Kittanning, by Capt. James Alexander, on September 20, 1810. Twenty-three years later William Badger issued the *Olive Branch*, at Freeport, and November 6, 1835, the first number of the *Lacon* was issued at Apollo. The Leechburg *Enterprise* was established in 1873 and the Dayton *News* made its appearance on November 10, 1882. The present press of the county comprises the following weekly papers: Armstrong *Democrat* and *Sentinel*, Armstrong *Republican*, *County Standard*, *Globe*, *Times* and *Union Free Press*, of Kittanning; *Herald*, of Apollo; *News*, of Dayton; *Journal*, of Freeport; *Advance*, of Leechburg, and *Phenix*, of Parker City.

The Bar.—The Armstrong county bar compares favorably with the bars of the other counties of western Pennsylvania, and will receive more extended mention in the history of Kittanning.

Medical Profession.—The medical profession is well represented in Armstrong county and its prominent members will receive mention in the borough and town histories.

Political History.—In place of township and county elections, we give the vote of the county cast at every Presidential election since the people have had the right to vote for president:

Popular Vote of Armstrong County at Presidential Elections from 1824 to 1888.

1824.	Republican	Andrew Jackson	286
	Coalition	John Q. Adams	16
	Republican	William H. Crawford	6
	Republican	Henry Clay	1
1828.	Democratic	Andrew Jackson	1,133
	Nat. Rep.,	John Q. Adams	169
1832.	Democratic	Andrew Jackson	1,437
	Anti-Masonic	William Wirt	429
1836.	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	1,528
	Whig	William H. Harrison	1,014
1840.	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	1,744
	Whig	William H. Harrison	1,260
	Liberty	James G. Birney	
1844.	Democratic	James K. Polk	1,983
	Whig	Henry Clay	1,453
	Liberty	James G. Birney	38
1848.	Democratic	Lewis Cass	2,126
	Whig	Zachary Taylor	2,030
	Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	141
1852.	Democratic	Franklin Pierce	2,430
	Whig	Winfield Scott	2,093
	Free Dem.,	John P. Hale	142
1856.	Republican	John C. Fremont	2,963
	Democratic	James Buchanan,	2,680
	American	Millard Fillmore	188
1860.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	3,355
	Democratic	John C. Breckinridge	2,108
	Cons't Union	John Bell	50
	Ind. Dem.	Stephen A. Douglas	5
1864.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	3,526
	Democratic	George B. McClellan	3,331
1868.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	4,082
	Democratic	Horatio Seymour	3,412
1872.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	4,297
	Dem. & Lib.	Horace Greeley	2,078
	Democratic	Charles O'Connor	
	Temperance	James Black	
1876.	Republican	Rutherford B. Hayes	4,613
	Democratic	Samuel J. Tilden	3,821
	Prohibition	Green Clay Smith	19
	Greenback	Peter Cooper	1
1880.	Republican	James A. Garfield	4,721
	Democratic	Winfield S. Hancock	3,991
	Greenback	James B. Weaver	375
	Prohibition	Neal Dow	0
1884.	Republican	James G. Blaine	4,685
	Democratic	Grover Cleveland	3,591
	Prohibition	John P. St. John	275
	Greenback	Benjamin F. Butler	156
1888.	Republican	Benjamin Harrison	5,030
	Democratic	Grover Cleveland	3,763
	Prohibition	Clinton B. Fisk	193
	Greenback	Alson J. Streeter	14

Census Statistics.—Population of Armstrong county at each census from 1800 to 1890: 1800, 2,399; 1810, 6,143; 1820, 10,324; 1830, 17,701; 1840, 28,365; 1850, 29,560; 1860,

35,797; 1870, 43,382; 1880, 47,641; 1890, ———.

Colored population from 1800 to 1890: 1800, 0; 1810, 4; 1820, 42; 1830, 96; 1840, 112; 1850, 129; 1860, 178; 1870, 179; 1880, 278; 1890, ———.

By the census of 1820 there were in Armstrong county: 1,146 spinning-wheels, 244 looms, 1 fulling-mill, 4 hatteries, manufacturing 1000 hats; 1 nailery, making 2,500 pounds of nails; 16 blacksmith shops, doing $8,000 worth of work; 21 distilleries, making 63,000 gallons of liquor; 4 potteries, 29 wheat-mills, grinding 87,000 bushels of wheat; 11 saw-mills, cutting 550,000 feet of lumber. There were in the county 1,821 horses and 4,689 neat cattle.

By the census reports of 1880 Armstrong county had 4,026 farms, containing 378,960 acres. In 1879 the following amounts of grain were raised from the number of acres given:

Grain.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Buckwheat. . .	7,713	87,935
Rye	9,535	79,165
Oats.	31,370	749,437
Corn	24,684	753,509
Wheat	27,967	228,743

There were 3,463 acres of meadow which yielded 27,878 tons of hay and also five acres of tobacco which made a yield of 2,730 pounds of that article. There were in the county 10,342 horses, 14,159 milch cows, 18,272 other cattle, 34,814 sheep and 30,975 swine. There were two hundred manufacturing establishments with an invested capital of nearly $2,000,000 and employing over 1,000 hands.

Population of Minor Civil Divisions of Armstrong County, from 1850 *to* 1880.

Township or Borough	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Allegheny.....	2,506	2,406	2,539	.....
Apollo.....	331	449	764	1,156
Aladin.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Bethel	.....	.....	.....	871
Boggs.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010
Brady's Bend.....	2,325	1,890	3,619	2,340
Burrell	.....	833	964	1,047
Cowanshannock...	1,318	1,964	2,246	2,611
Dayton.....	.....	.....	.....	579
East Franklin.....	.....	.....	1,451	1,695
Elderton	.....	196	235	299
Freeport.....	1,073	1,691	1,640	1,614
Gilpin.....	.....	.....	.....	1,190
Hovey.....	.....	.....	.....	589
Kiskiminetas.....	2,430	2,080	1,728	1,698
Kittanning (bor.)	1,561	1,696	1,889	2,624
Kittanning.....	1,175	1,237	1,504	1 681
Leechburg.....	.....	359	368	1,123
Madison.....	1,151	1,440	1,621	1,950
Mahoning.....	.....	1,446	1,402	1,930
Manor.....	775	1,210	1,071	1,508
Manorville	.....	.....	330	327
North Buffalo.....	916	1,175	1,057	1,216
Parker City.....	.....	.....	.....	1,835
Parks.....	.....	.....	.....	715
Perry.....	799	991	3,877	1,309
Pine.....	3,849	1,521	1,642	728
Plum Creek.....	2,215	1,817	1,738	1,996
Queenstown.....	.....	119	201	217
Red Bank.....	1,980	1,305	1,341	1,667
South Bend.....	1,266	1,571	1,633	1,151
South Buffalo.....	1,266	1,571	1,633	1,715
Sugar Creek.....	1,688	1,101	1,023	1,018
Valley.....	.....	1,552	1,821	1,861
Washington	.....	988	1,180	1,489
Wayne.....	1,348	1,576	2,028	1,567
West Franklin....	.....	213	1,098	1,129
Worthington.....	.....	213	216	186

Allegheny township and Aladin borough have passed out of existence and the census returns of 1890 could not be obtained at this writing.

Population of Early Townships from 1810 *to* 1840.

	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Pine.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227
Kittanning.....	1,197	976	1,629	1,323
Buffalo	1,150	1,597	2,458	1,820
Clarion.....	.....	.....	2,067	2,239
Toby.....	611	1,156	1,362	1,829
Perry	.....	.....	853	1,112
Kittanning (bor.).	309	318	526	702
Sugar Creek.....	1,113	1,482	1,873	1,852
Red Bank.....	943	2,042	1,660	3,078

	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Plum Creek	.....	1,340	1,456	2,216
Allegheny	820	1,413	2,966	1,839
Wayne	.....	.....	878	1,875
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	1,151
Madison	.....	.....	.....	1,305
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	1,713

Villages and Population, 1880.

Atwood	(Cowanshannock)	149
Brady's Bend	(Brady's Bend)	1010
Buffalo	(West Franklin)	77
Clayton or Girty	(South Bend)	44
Clinton	(South Buffalo)	127
Cowansville	(East Franklin)	77
Craigsville	(West Franklin)	106
Deanville	(Madison)	69
Duncanville	(Madison)	30
Eddyville	(Red Bank)	52
Kellersburg	(Madison)	58
Laneville	(South Buffalo)	206
Meenanville	(South Buffalo)	52
Milton	(Red Bank)	100
Mt. Tabor	(Red Bank)	23
Mouth of Mahon	(Pine)	146
New Salem	(Red Bank)	80
North Freedom	(Red Bank)	144
Rimerton	(Madison)	127
Rural Valley	(Cowanshannock)	183
South Bend	(South Bend)	54
Stewartson's Furnace	(Pine)	299
Templeton	(Pine)	163
Watersonville	(Washington)	144
Whitesburg	(Plum Creek)	60

Oil excitememt.—The northwestern part of the county lies in the "Lower Oil Fields" and the belt of the Third Oil sand crosses the Allegheny river from Clarion county, above Parker City, stretching thence across Hovey township into Butler county. The "Fourth sand" belt trending nearly east and west is at Brady's Bend. South from this locality and across the Brady's Bend anticlinal no oil has yet been discovered, either at the horizon of the "Third" or "Fourth" sands, or at any other horizon within a distance of two thousand feet below the surface. It would therefore appear that the oil-producing area is confined to the region west of the Brady's Bend anticlinal axis.

We quote concerning the first oil well in the county from Henry's "History of Petroleum":

"In the winter of 1864–65 the oil excitements of the upper and lower Oil creek regions were at their height, and Mr. William D. Robinson very earnestly conceived the idea that oil deposits existed in the region of his third of a century's residence. He had examined and carefully noted the then generally received opinion of 'surface indications,' and soon reached the conviction that oil could be found there. He purchased thirty-six acres of the old homestead farm, lying on the Allegheny river and now forming a portion of Parker's Landing. This thirty-six acres of land he made the basis of a stock company. In the spring of 1865 he commenced his first well under the auspices of this company, and this was the first oil well drilled at Parker's Landing. The embarrassment attending the first effort to find oil at Parker's Landing may be estimated by those familiar with new territory. All the machinery for the new well had to be boated from Pittsburgh or Oil City, and there was neither derrick nor development between these two points, fifty and sixty miles from a machine shop, if a break occurred. Pittsburgh, Oil City, or Titusville, were the nearest points for repairs. It required the entire summer of 1865—nearly six months—to complete this well. In October, 1865, the sand pump brought up the unmistakable evidence of a 'third' sand, or oil rock. The well was tubed and started off at about ten barrels per day."

Progress and Development.—In the history of the territory of Armstrong county, the pioneer period of 1781 to 1800 was a war period full of dangers from the Indians. From 1800 to 1825 was a period of great improvement. The single-story round-log cabin of the frontier, standing in a deadened clearing, had been succeeded by the respectable two-story hewn-log house, surrounded by cultivated fields and waving grain. The bridle-path and pack-horse road had been

transformed into the more commodious emigrant road, which had in turn given place to county and State pikes; while the hand-mill and tub-mill were replaced with the water-power grist-mill. During the days of the pack-saddle paths and early roads the necessaries of life commanded high prices, a bushel of salt being worth four dollars, and a pound of iron twelve cents. Luxuries commanded extravagant figures; a pound of coffee sold for a dollar, and a yard of calico for half that amount.

From 1825 to 1860 was the period of charcoal iron manufacture, during which time also the salt industry was developed and reached the height of its prosperity. Substantial stone and good brick dwellings succeeded the hewed log houses, and the Allegheny Valley R. R. was built during the latter years of this period. The development inaugurated by the building of railroads and the introduction of coke as a fuel in the manufacture of iron was checked in 1861 when the late civil war commenced. During that great struggle the sons of Armstrong county won for themselves, under McClellan, Sherman, Sheridan and Grant, a highly honorable and imperishable war record. About the close of the war came the oil excitement, which was followed some ten years by an era of railroad building which will not be completed until the great coal, iron ore and fire-clay beds of the county are fully developed.

The old log subscription school-house, which also answered for a preaching-place, has long since disappeared, but, in its stead, on every hill and in every valley, the spire and dome of church and school appear, indexing the upward tendencies and onward progress of the age.

Armstrong is one of the richest mineral counties in the Union, its great coal beds average four feet in extent and underlie almost the entire surface of the county, while a very rich deposit of cannel coal nine feet thick is within its borders. Limestone, building-rock and roofing slate with traces of lead are found in the northern part where salt-water, oil and natural gas are to be obtained. Iron-ore, limestone and fire-clay are abundant in almost every section of the county and valuable beds of mineral paint are said to exist in some of the townships. The county, while wonderfully rich in minerals, is not backwards in agriculture, for it possesses a productive soil and ranks as one of the foremost agricultural counties of the State.

The growth of its manufacturing interests has been commensurate with the development of its material resources. The Kittanning rolling-mill, the sheet-iron and carbonized steel mills of P. Laufman & Co., of Apollo, and the rolling-mill at Leechburg are leading iron industies of the State as well as of Armstrong county.

The Graff and the Rumberger woolen-mills on Buffalo creek will compare favorably with the woolen manufacturing establishments of any section of the State; while Reese's silica fire-brick works and the Wick China-ware potteries of Kittanning are the largest works of their kind to be found in the United States. Rock quarries, cement beds and glass sand deposits exist in many places throughout the county. The coke industry is in its infancy, but will soon attain to respectable dimensions through the labors of Capt. Albert Hicks and other public-spirited and progressive citizens. A detailed account of all these resources and industries will be found in the township histories.

Miscellaneous.—"Gen. Armstrong purchased from the proprietors of the then Province of Pennsylvania 556½ acres with the usual allowances. The tract was surveyed to him by virtue of a proprietary letter to the secretary, dated May 29, 1771, on November 5, 1794. The patent for that tract bears date March 23, 1775. It is thus described: 'A certain tract of land called Victory, containing five hundred and fifty-six and one-half acres and the usual allowances, including the Indian town and settle-

ment called Kittanning.' That tract of land, with other property, was devised by the will of Gen. Armstrong, proven July 25, 1797, to his two sons, John and James."

The Armstrong county Bible society was formed at the court-house on Monday, September 15, 1828, when Thomas Hamilton was chosen president and James E. Brown, secretary. In 1841 it made an effort to distribute Bibles and Testaments in every township and during the Centennial year it sought to supply every family in the county with a Bible.

In 1850 Armstrong county had: grist-mills, 21; saw-mills, 13; salt-boiling establishments, 12; carpentering and building establishments, 5; manufactories of brick, 9; manufactories of tin and sheet-iron ware, 3; manufactories of woolen fabrics, 3; manufactories of nails, 1; rolling-mills, 2; furnaces for making iron, 6; iron foundries, 2; tanneries, 8.

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Robert Hanna's, Esquire, for the county of Westmoreland, the sixth day of April, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, before William Crawford, Esquire, and his associate justices of the same court.

"The court proceeded to divide the said county into the following townships by the limits and descriptions hereinafter following, viz.:

"Fairfield . . . Donegal . . . Huntingdon . . . Mount Pleasant . . . Hempfield . . . Pitt . . . Tyrone . . . Spring Hill . . . Manallan . . . Rostraver . . . Armstrong. Beginning where the line of the county crosses the Conemach"—nearly midway between the Conemaugh Furnace and Sang Hollow, on the Pennsylvania Railroad—"then running with that river to the line of Fairfield, along that line to the Loyal Haunon, then down the Loyal Haunon and the Kiskiminetas to the Allegheny, then up the Allegheny to the Kittanning, then with a straight line to the head-waters of Two Lick or Black Lick creek, and thence with a straight line to the beginning."

The Holland Land company owned large tracts of land in Armstrong county, as well as in Indiana and other counties of Pennsylvania, and its history will be found on page 66 of this work.

In 1828 Armstrong county paid $3625 for the scalps of wolves and panthers that were killed within the borders of the county.

The Pensioners for Revolutionary and Military services in Armstrong county in 1840 were: Peter Yungst, Daniel Davis, Addy Anderson, David Shields, John Brown, Thomas Meredith, Henry Davis, Sarah Smith, James McCaine, James Buchanan, Martha Stone, Joseph Everet, Gideon Gibson, Hugh Callen, Sr., Samuel Austin, John Wilson, Sr., Mary Soliday, Isaac Steel, Sr., Daniel Gould, Ezekiel Lewis, Manassas McFadden, Joseph McDonald, Henry Reefer, William Hill, Samuel Murphy, Margaret Laughrey, John Sipe, Eleanor Rayburn, Andrew Daugherty, Killian Briney, John Davis, Sr., Michael Hartinan, Sarah Williard, Michael Truby, James Walker, Thomas Taylor, Robert Patrick, Sr.

The Pennsylvania canal entered Armstrong county nine miles above Apollo, and crossed the Kiskiminetas to its north bank, which it followed to the Allegheny, and crossing the latter river by an aqueduct, followed the Allegheny for one and one-half miles below Freeport, where it left the county. The Indiana and Kittanning turnpike runs northwest through the county to the Butler county line.

The timber of the county is black, red, white and rock oak, chestnut, hickory, ash, walnut, sugar maple, elm and cherry.

By Act of Assembly, March 12, 1800, the county-seat was to be located not farther than five miles from "Old Kittanning Town," and

John Craig, James Sloan and James Barr were appointed trustees to receive the title for the land for the public buildings. In 1803, James Matthews and Alexander Walker were appointed in place of Craig and Barr, and Walker having declined to act, it devolved upon Sloan and Matthews to locate the county-seat and organize the county. They selected the present site of Kittanning, and on December 17, 1804, received a deed for 150 acres of Gen. Armstrong's "Victory" tract from his sons, Dr. James and John Armstrong. This land was given by the Armstrongs in view of enhancing the value of the remainder of their tract.

Armstrong was attached to Westmoreland county for several years after its organization. It was organized for judicial purposes in 1805, and the first court was held in a log house on the site of the Reynolds house in Kittanning, with Samuel Roberts as president and James Barr, Robert Orr and George Ross as associate judges.

The scenery of the Allegheny Valley is so beautiful and impressive, as to have received high praise at the hands of Bayard Taylor, Dom Pedro and other noted travelers, who have passed over the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

In 1818 there were only two post-offices in the county and seventy years later (1888) the following offices were in the county:

Adams, Adrian, Apollo, Arnold, Atwood, Barnard's, Belknap, Blanco, Blanket Hill, Brady's Bend, Brattonville, Bryan, Cochran's Mills, Cowansville, Craigsville, Dayton, Deanville, Dime, Echo, Eddyville, Elderton, Foster's Mills, Freeport, Girty, Goheenville, Gosford, Greendale, Kaylor, Kellersburg, Kelley's Station, *Kittanning* (*c. h.*), Leechburg, Logansport, Long Run, McHadden, McVill, McWilliams, Mahoning, Manorville, Muff, North Buffalo, North Freedom, Oakland, Oak Ridge Station, Olivet, Parker's Landing, Phœnix, Pierce, Putneyville, Queenstown, Rimer, Rosston, Rural Valley, Schenley Station, Shady Plain, Sherrett, Slate Lick, South Bend, Spring Church, Sydney, Templeton, Top, Walkchalk, West Valley, Whitesburg, Widnoon, Worthington.

In 1820 there were 20 stores in the county, which had increased to 79 in number in 1840. In 1876 there were 358 wholesale and retail dealers on the mercantile appraisers' list.

The Armstrong county Agricultural society was organized in 1855, and existed until 1857, when it went out of existence after it held two very successful fairs.

By resolutions of Congress two surveys of the Allegheny river have been made: one in 1829 and the other in 1837.

In 1863 the first telegraph line was erected, and now telegraph lines extend along every railroad.

As Armstrong county is rapidly nearing the threshold of the second century of her existence as a political division of Pennsylvania, let not her people forget the obligations which rest upon them as individuals, to do each his part in the future, to secure the continued prosperity of their county and the happiness of their fellow-citizens. Let the people of Armstrong county rejoice in their arts and industries, in their fields and mines, in their homes, their schools, their churches, and, above all, in their Christian civilization.

Samuel T. Wiley

BIOGRAPHIES OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

KITTANNING.

Historical and Descriptive.—Kittanning is one of the most important centres of trade and industry in the Allegheny Valley, as well as being one of the most attractive towns of western Pennsylvania. Around its site and name cling romantic memories of Indian and Revolutionary times.

Kittanning is a word of Indian origin derived from Kithanne, signifying the *main stream*, and according to the Moravian missionary Heckewelder, Kittanning is corrupted from Kithannick, which comes from Kithanne. Kittanning was the metropolis of the Allegheny Valley when it was under Indian rule. When the French and Indian war broke out it became one of the principal points from which the French and Indians sent out war parties to harass the white settlers of the Cumberland and Juniata valleys.

Kittanning was a triple town of the Delawares, as their wigwams and cabins were divided into the upper, lower and middle villages. In 1756, Armstrong burned it and its site lay waste until a fort was erected by the whites for the protection of the frontier. In 1791, James Claypoole built a cabin at what is now the northwest corner of Arch and Water streets, but becoming afraid of Indians abandoned his clearing and went to Pittsburgh. Robert Brown, Patrick Dougherty and Andrew Hunter were the first permanent settlers of Kittanning. The town was laid out in 1803, by Judge George Ross, was incorporated in 1821.

In 1804, Samuel Massey located at Kittanning to practice law, and Joseph Miller, James McClurg and David Reynolds had opened stores, while David Crawford had a blacksmith shop, and Michael Mechling and David Reynolds were conducting taverns. The post-office was established in 1807, with Joseph Miller as postmaster, and a glance at the list of taxables of the town for that year, which is given in the list of early settlers of Armstrong county will show the different kinds of business which were then carried on in the town. In 1820 there were over fifty houses, and ten years later the place contained ninety dwellings and ten stores, and at the present time has a population of over 3,000 inhabitants.

The town of Kittanning was laid out and surveyed by Judge George Ross in 1803 and was divided into 248 in-lots and twenty-seven out-lots. Kittanning was incorporated as a borough by Act of Assembly, April 2, 1821, and its original boundaries were extended May 4, 1844, March 20, 1849, April 2, 1850, and March 31, 1860. The original streets were Water, Jefferson, McKean and Back (changed in 1868 to Grant), which were intersected by High, Vine, Arch, Market, Jacob, Mulberry and Walnut streets.

On August 27, 1826, a fire company was

formed and a fire-engine was purchased which answered until 1854, when the burning of Pinney's carriage factory aroused the citizens to the necessity of securing a larger engine. The new engine cost $2500, but was not adequate for the suppression of large fires, and in 1871 the borough contracted with the Kittanning Waterworks company to put twenty-three fire-plugs down in their water pipes in the borough for $2800. This arrangement has enabled the citizens to cope successfully with fires ever since.

The Kittanning Temperance society was organized August 18, 1830, and existed until 1854. The Masonic Lodge, No. 244, was constituted March 12, 1850; Odd Fellows' Lodge 340, March 31, 1849; and K. of P. Lodge, No. 296, May 10, 1871. The independent military organizations have been the Armstrong Guards, Independent Blues, Washington Blues, Armstrong Rifles, German Yagers and Brady Alpines.

Hand-wrought nails were made by John Miller in 1812 and the first foundry was started in 1843. In 1805 Abraham Parkinson built a hand-mill, which answered for grinding until water-power mills were erected. Arnold's steam grist-mill was built in 1834.

The chain ferry established in 1834 was succeeded in 1856 by a wooden bridge, which was blown down on May 12th of the latter year. A second wooden bridge was immediately built and lasted until 1874, when it was replaced by the present handsome iron bridge which spans the river and cost $60,000. The first steamboat which arrived at Kittanning was the "Albion", commanded by Capt. Pursall. It came on April 11, 1827, and on February 20, 1828, the Pittsburgh and Wheeling packet arrived. On June 18, 1835, fifty delegates from seven counties of the Allegheny Valley met at Kittanning as an improvement convention, but failed in organizing a company to improve the Allegheny river. The Allegheny Valley railroad was opened for business to Kittanning on January 29, 1856. On October 10, 1871, a meeting was held to raise money for the sufferers of the great Chicago fire and nearly $1500 was secured and forwarded. In March, 1837, and in March, 1875, terrific ice gorges occurred on the river and for a short time each of them threatened to sweep the town away. The highest water flood was on March 17, 1865.

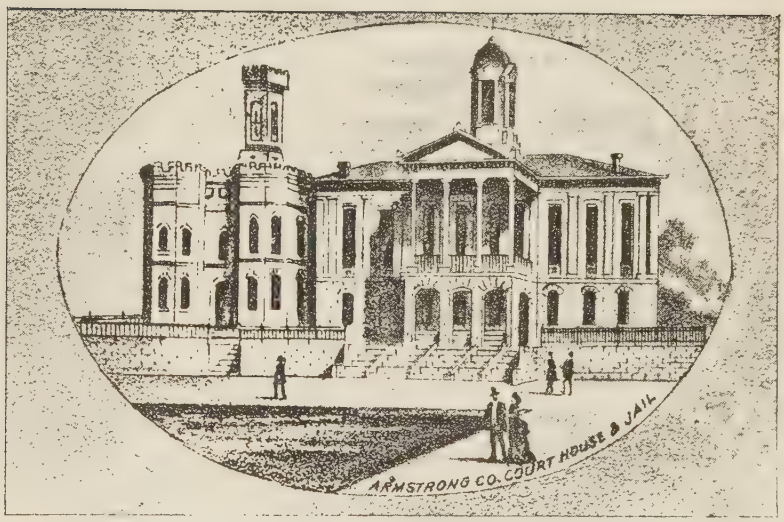
Between eleven and twelve o'clock Sunday night March 9, 1828, Kittanning experienced a lively earthquake shock which lasted about two minutes.

From 1806 to 1822 the Presbyterian congregation was supplied by Rev. Joseph Henderson and other ministers. August 31, 1822, the Kittanning Presbyterian church was organized with twenty-one members. The Lutheran church was organized in 1820 and the Methodist Episcopal church about the same time. In 1824 St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church was organized. The United Presbyterian church was organized Sept., 1845; the Associate Reformed church, March 23, 1850; St. Mary's Catholic church about 1851–53; the First Christian church (Campbellite) 1853; and the Reformed (St. Luke's) church, August 30, 1869.

Adam Elliott in 1805 opened the first school ever taught in the town. The subscription schools were succeeded by the free schools and the borough to-day has a very fine school building and a well graded public school. Its academies and colleges have been noticed in the educational history of the county.

The first court-house was built about 1809 on the southeast corner of Market and Jefferson streets and was a two-story brick structure which cost $7,859.19. In 1852 its successor, a two-story brick building, was erected at the head of the easterly extension of Market street, and was destroyed by fire on the 10th of March, 1858.

"The third and present court-house was erected by Hulings & Dickey, on the site of the burned one, in 1858–60, at a cost of about


ARMSTRONG CO. COURT HOUSE & JAIL

thirty-two thousand dollars. It is a substantial building, partly of brick and partly of stone, of the Corinthian order of architecture. Its sides front nearly west and east. There is an elegant portico on its west front, with stone columns, and capitals, and all parts of that order, the whole resting on an arcade of cut stone. The dimensions of this edifice are 105 feet by 65 feet. A beautiful cupola or dome, highly ornamented, crowns the centre, with a large bell therein suspended. The first story, which is reached from the western side by a flight of stone steps of the same length as the portico, is divided into a cross hall, with a floor laid with English variegated tile, grand-jury and witness rooms, the commissioner's, prothonotary's, register and recorder's, sheriff's and county treasurer's offices, three of which offices are substantially fire-proof. The court-room is in the second story."

In 1805 a good two-story stone jail was erected on a lot near the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1853 a new two-story stone jail was erected, to which was attached a two-story brick structure for the jailer's residence.

"The jail and sheriff's house are built together, the entire length being one hundred and fourteen feet by fifty feet in width. The jail is two stories in height, contains twenty-four cells, each 8x14, thirteen feet in height, hall 18x68. A cast-iron balustrade, three feet in width, projects from the second tier of cells and extends entirely around the hall. The sheriff's house contains nine rooms, including dining-room and kitchen; the jail doors are four inches thick, made of oak with boiler-iron between, firmly bolted together; the windows are protected by one and one-half inches round iron. The foundations—seven feet in width—are sunk to the solid rock, twenty-four feet below the surface. The entire structure, including cornice, window-caps and tower, are of fine-cut stone from the Catfish quarry, in Clarion county.

"The sheriff's house is furnished with all the latest modern improvements—bath-rooms on both floors, gas and hot and cold water throughout the building. The cupola rises one hundred and eight feet from the ground. James McCullough, Jr., of Kittanning, was the architect, and superintended the erection of the building. It was erected in 1870–73, at a cost of $268,000. From its cost and color it has been euphoniously dubbed the 'White Elephant.'"

The press of Kittanning is progressive and ever watchful of the interests of the county. Its pioneer was *The Western Eagle*, established on September 20, 1810, by Capt. James Alexander. The next paper was the *Columbian and Advertiser*, which was founded in 1819 by Frederick and George Rohrer, and was merged with the Kittanning *Gazette*, a sheet that was established in 1825 by Josiah Copley and John Croll. The *Gazette* was successively known as the *Democratic Press* (1841) and *Kittanning Free Press*, and in 1864 became the present *Union Free Press*. In 1830 Judge Buffington founded the *Armstrong Advertiser and Anti-Masonic Free Press*, which passed out of existence three years later. The *Armstrong Democrat* was established June 4, 1834, and is now the Armstrong *Republican*. The *Mentor* was founded in 1862, and two years later became the present *Democratic Sentinel*. The *Centennial* was started in 1874, while the *Valley Times* was transferred from Freeport to Kittanning, May 6, 1876.

Some of the citizens of Kittanning served in the war of 1812, while many soldiers of the late war went from the borough. The Kittanning Insurance company was organized in 1853, the Kittanning Gas company was incorporated in 1858 and the Kittanning Water company was chartered in 1866. The Kittanning Cemetery company was chartered February 18, 1853, and in 1858 purchased the ground of the present Kittanning cemetery, which contains over fifteen

acres adjoining the borough, and is tastefully laid out into avenues and lots.

"The Kittanning mineral spring is situated at the base of the hill, near the court-house. Issuing from the shales directly above the Buhrstone ore, the water contains such ingredients as would be liberated by chemical reaction, either from the Buhrstone stratum or from the ore masses contained in the shale. Lime is its principal ingredient, both as bicarbonate and sulphate; and containing also some magnesia, the water is said to act in medicine as an alterative. Its iron gives to it a mild tonic effect. The physicians of the town highly indorse the spring, and by some of the residents, who speak from actual experience of its properties, it is rated no less high. Prof. Genth, of the University of Pennsylvania, analyzed a sample of the water which had been sent to him for that purpose, by Mr. R. W. Smith, with the following results: One gallon of 231 cubic inches:

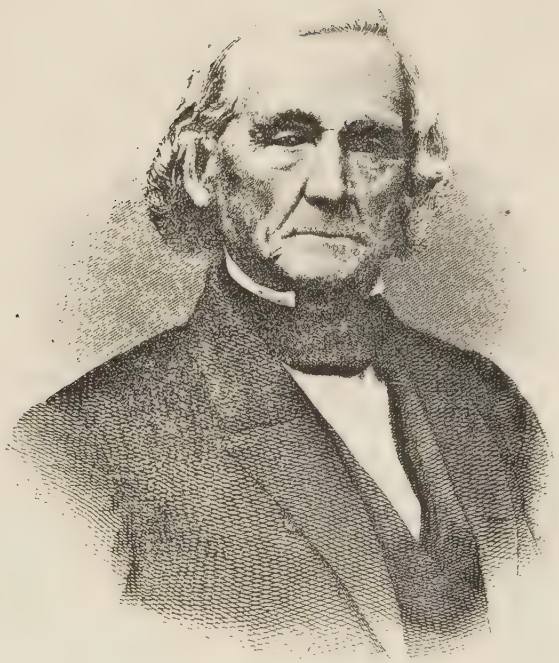
"Sulphate of alumina, 1.52753; sulphate of ferrous oxide, 24.49271; sulphate of magnesia, 26.84937; sulphate of lime, 65.12190; sulphate of soda, 8.72585; sulphate of potash, 0.90762; phosphate of lime, 0.11036; bicarbonate of lime, 16.05445; bicarbonate of manganese, 0.24629; chloride of sodium, 0.64741; and silicic acid, 1.17201; total, 145.85550."

Kittanning is forty-four miles from Pittsburgh, and its chief industry is the iron trade. The hills surrounding are full of coal and iron ore, and its blast furnaces use for power natural gas, which is supplied by strong wells. The iron ore mines employ 700 men, while it requires 300 to run the furnaces. The Wick China ware works employ a strong force of hands and ship their ware to different parts of the United States. The town besides these industries has two planing-mills, two fire-clay works, two brick yards and two flouring-mills. It is lighted with gas, has three banks, four hotels, an opera house and a fine union school building.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

"GEN. ROBERT ORR. The late Judge Robert Orr was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania (probably in Hannastown), upon March 5, 1786. His father, whose name descended to the subject of our sketch, had been one of the defenders of the Pennsylvania frontier, had enjoyed some official distinction in Westmoreland county, and was one of the earliest pioneers of Armstrong county west of the Allegheny. His mother's maiden-name was Fannie Culbertson. Coming with his parents to what was then almost the verge of the inhabited portion of the country while still a minor, Robert Orr entered upon his manhood as a pioneer, and had considerable experience in that rugged condition of life for which the strong alone were fitted. His boyhood had been passed in a region which afforded educational and other opportunities scarcely in advance of those he found in sparsely-settled Armstrong county. The young man resided with his parents in Sugar Creek township for a few years, and in 1805, when the county was organized for judicial purposes, came to Kittanning to serve as deputy for his brother John, who was the first sheriff of the county. Subsequently he studied and followed surveying, and in still later years was appointed deputy district surveyor.

"Gen. Orr inherited from his father the strongest spirit of patriotism and a fondness for military pursuits. When the war of 1812 broke out he was very naturally found among the defenders of our country, and rendered valuable services. History states that the second brigade of the army rendezvoused at Pittsburgh on October 2, 1812,—where the subject of this sketch was elected major,—and left that place the same fall under command of Gen. Crooks to join the northwestern army under Gen. Harrison, on the Miami river, where Fort Meigs



Robert Orr

was afterward built. At Upper Sandusky they were joined by a brigade of militia from Virginia. From that place Maj. Orr, by the direction of the general, took charge of the artillery, munitions, stores, etc., and set off with about three hundred men to headquarters of Gen. Harrison. While on the march he was met by an express from Harrison, bringing information of the defeat of Gen. Winchester on the River Raisin, and requesting him to bring on his force as rapidly as possible. After consolidation with the balance of the army from Upper Sandusky, they proceeded to the rapids of the Miami (Maumee), where they remained until the six-months term of duty of the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia had expired. Gen. Harrison then appealed for volunteers to remain fifteen days longer, until he should receive reinforcements from Kentucky. Maj. Orr and about two hundred other Pennsylvanians did volunteer and remained until they were discharged, after the battle of Fort Meigs, upon April 19, 1813.

"It was not long after Gen. Orr's return from Fort Meigs that he received his first honor in civil life. He was elected to the legislature in 1817. He served two terms in that body and was then (1821) sent to the State senate to represent the large, but comparatively thinly-settled, district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Warren, Indiana, Jefferson, Cambria and Venango, the latter county including much of the territory now in Clarion. After serving one term he was led to enter the contest for election to Congress, and doing so, defeated Gen. Abner Lacock. He thus became the representative in the nineteenth and twentieth Congresses of the district composed of Armstrong, Butler, Beaver and Allegheny counties. In the legislature, in the State senate and in the Congress of the United States he served satisfactorily to his people and with unwavering integrity of purpose.

"Later in life Gen. Orr was appointed by the governor associate judge of Armstrong county and served very acceptably to the people. He retained his interest in military affairs and was active in the militia organizations of western Pennsylvania, thereby acquiring the rank and title of general.

"After all, it was not in official life that Gen. Orr was greatest or that he was most useful to his people. He was one of those men who needed not the dignity of office to give him a name among his fellow-citizens, or to command their love or respect. Debtor never had better creditor than Robert Orr. When those to whom he sold were embarrassed and could not meet their obligations, he extended their time and gave them easier terms. With many individuals this was done again and again, until at last they were able to pay. Gen. Orr never dispossessed a man of property on which he was toiling to discharge his indebtedness. Often the sons of the men who contracted with him for lands completed the payment for them. He was unostentatiously and judiciously charitable throughout his life. He did much to advance the interests of the school and church, and for many years prior to his death was a member of the Presbyterian church.

"Gen. Orr's whole life was identified with Armstrong county. For about three years (1848–52) he resided in Allegheny city, and for a short time, about 1845, he lived at Orrsville (mouth of Mahoning), but the greater number of his years were passed in Kittanning. He was interested in and helped to advance almost every local public improvement inaugurated during his time. Laboring zealously for the construction of the A. V. R. R., he lived to realize his hope in that direction and to see the wealth of his county practically increased by its mineral and agricultural resources being made more easily available to the use of the world.

"In politics Gen. Orr was a democrat. He used his influence and contributed liberally of

his means to assist the organization of the military, and the camp where the 78th and the 103d regiments rendezvoused was appropriately named in his honor. His appearance upon the ground, when the soldiers were encamped there, was always the signal for an ovation, or at least hearty cheers, and all who knew him gathered round him to shake the hand of the old soldier of 1812.

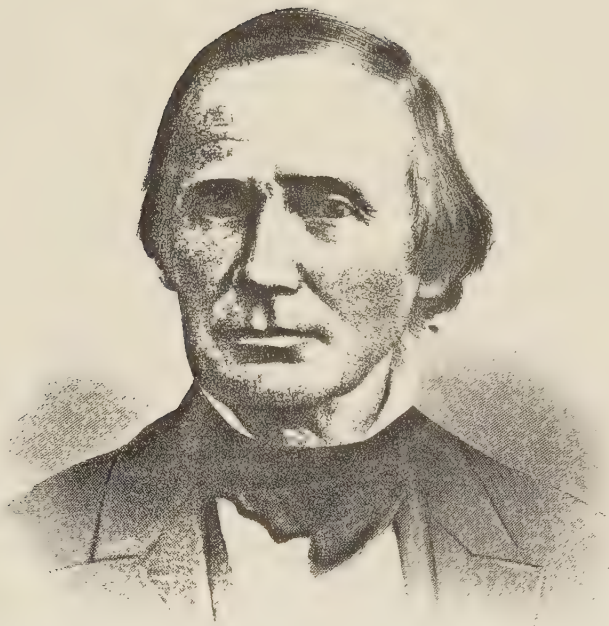
"Upon May 22, 1876, this grand, good old man passed away at his residence in Kittanning, after a lingering but not severe illness, 'full of riches, full of honors and full of years.'

"Gen. Orr was married in 1836 to Martha, sister of the late Judge Robert C. Grier, of the United States supreme court, who died December 7, 1881. Two children were the offspring of this propitious union—Grier C. Orr, Esq., and Fannie E. Orr. The last-named, of most esteemed memory, died March 14, 1882, after a brief illness."

"HON. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, for many years judge of the 'old tenth' district, and whose life was intimately connected with the history of Armstrong county, was born in the town of West Chester, county of Chester, on the 27th of November, 1803, and died at Kittanning on the 3d of February, 1872. The ancestors of Judge Buffington were Quakers or Friends, who left England several years before William Penn, and in 1677, five years before the arrival of Penn, we find one of them, Richard Buffington, among the list of 'tydables' at Upland, which same Richard was the father of the first-born child of English descent in the Province of Pennsylvania. From Hazard's 'Annals,' page 468, as well as from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* from June 28th to July 5th, 1739, we learn that, 'on the 30th of May past, the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Richard Buffington, Sr., to the number of 115, met together at his home in Chester county, as also his nine sons and daughters-in-law and twelve great-grandchildren-in-law. The old man is from Great Marle, upon the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, in Old England, aged about 85, and is still hardy, active and of perfect memory. His eldest son, now in the 60th year of his age, was the first-born son of English descent in this Province.'

"The second son, Thomas, was born about 1680, and died in December, 1739. He was married to Ruth Cope, and, among other children, left a son, William, who was first married to Lena Ferree, as appears in Rupp's 'History of Lancaster county,' page 112, and afterwards to a second wife, Alice, whose maiden-name is unknown. By this second wife there was born, in 1736, a son Jonathan, who died October 18, 1801. This Jonathan Buffington was the grandfather of Judge Buffington. He owned and operated a grist-mill, which is still standing at North Brook, near the site of the battle of the Brandywine. At the time of that battle (September, 1777), his mill was taken possession of by the British troops, and the non-combatant Friend compelled to furnish food for the British.

"Jonathan Buffington was married to Ann (born 1739, died June 16, 1811), daughter of Edward and Ann Clayton. Their third child, Ephraim Buffington, was born March 23, 1767, and died December 30, 1832. Ephraim Buffington was married to Rebecca Francis March 4, 1790, at the Old Swedes church, Wilmington, Delaware. He kept a hotel at West Chester, at a tavern stand known as the 'White Hall,' a venerable hostelry, and well known throughout that region for many years. It was here that Judge Buffington was born and lived until his tenth year, when his father, in hopes of bettering his fortunes in the then West, left Chester county, came over the mountains and settled at Pine creek, about five miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river. When about eighteen years of age he entered



J. S. Buffington

the Western university at Pittsburgh, then under the charge of Dr. Bruce, at which place he also enjoyed the instructions of the venerable Dr. Joseph Stockton. After finishing a liberal course of studies, he went to Butler, Pennsylvania, and for some time prior to studying law, edited a weekly newspaper called the *Butler Repository*, and, in company with Samuel A. Purviance,—afterward a well-known member of the Allegheny County bar and attorney-general of the Commonwealth—he engaged in keeping a small grocery-store. Soon afterward he entered, as a student of law, the office of Gen. William Ayers, at that time one of the celebrated lawyers of western Pennsylvania, under whose careful training he laid a thorough foundation for his chosen life-work. During his student-life he married Miss Catherine Mechling, a daughter of Hon. Jacob Mechling, of Butler county, a prominent politician of that region, and for many years a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Buffington survived her husband, dying September 11, 1873. They left no children, their only child, Mary, having died in infancy.

"In July, 1826, he was admitted to practice in Butler county, and in the Supreme Court on September 10, 1828. He remained at the Butler bar for about a year, but finding that the business was largely absorbed by older and more experienced practitioners, he determined to seek some new field of labor, and finally decided upon Armstrong county, to which he removed and settled at Kittanning, where he continued to reside until his death. Shortly after his coming he purchased from his preceptor, General Ayres, the lots on Water street, which afterward became his home, and on which he built the old homestead.

"Though the first years of his professional life were full of hardship and narrow means, yet his industry, integrity and close application soon brought him to the front of the bar. He was constantly in attendance upon the courts of Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong and Indiana, and his services were often in demand in other counties. He was connected with all the important land trials of these regions, and his knowledge of this intricate branch of the law was thorough and exhaustive.

"Upon coming to manhood, Judge Buffington took a strong interest in politics. At the inception of the anti-masonic party in 1831, or thereabouts, he became one of its members, and served as a delegate to the national convention of that body, which met at Baltimore in 1832, and nominated William Wirt for the presidency. In 1840 he became a whig, taking an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison and serving as one of the presidential electors on the whig ticket.

"In the fall of 1843 he was elected a member of Congress as the whig candidate in the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana, his competitor being Dr. Lorain, of Clearfield county. In 1844 he was again elected in the same district, his competitor being Judge McKennan, of Indiana county. During his membership of the house he voted with the whigs on all important measures, among others voting against the admission of Texas on the ground of opposition to the extension of slave territory.

"His fellow-townsman and warm personal friend, Hon. W. F. Johnston, having been elected governor, he appointed Mr. Buffington in 1849 to the position of president-judge of the eighteenth judicial district, composed of Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango counties. This position he held until 1851, when he was defeated in the judicial election by Hon John C. Knox, the district being largely democratic.

"In 1852 he was nominated by the whig State convention for the judgeship of the supreme court. In the general overthrow of the whig party, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Scott for the presidency, Judge Buffington was

defeated, his competitor being the late Chief Justice Woodward, of Luzerne county.

"The same year he was appointed by President Fillmore chief-justice of Utah territory, then just organized, but declined to accept the proffered honor.

"In the year 1855, on the resignation of Hon. John Murray Burrill, judge of the Tenth District, he was appointed to that position by Gov. Pollock, with whom he had been a fellow-member of Congress. In the fall of 1856 he was elected to fill the position to which he had been appointed, for a term of ten years. In 1871 failing health admonished him that the judicial labors, already too great for any one man to perform, were certainly too severe for one who had passed the meridian of life, and had borne the burden and heat of the day. It was, indeed, hard for him to listen to the demands of a feeble frame; but, sustained by the consciousness of duty well done, and cheered by united voices from without, proclaiming his life mission to the public nobly performed, he left the busy scenes of labor and retired to private life after forty-six years' connection with the bench and bar of the Commonwealth, to the thoroughness and industry of which the State reports of Pennsylvania bear silent, but eloquent testimony. Surrounded by friends and every comfort of life, the following year passed quickly; but, as in the case of many an overworked professional man, the final summons came without warning. On Saturday, February 3, 1872, he was in his usual health, and, rising from dinner, he went to an adjoining room, across which he commenced walking, as was his custom. His wife, coming in a few moments later, found him lying peacefully upon the sofa in the sleep of death. He was buried according to the services of the Episcopal church, of which he had been an attendant, officer and liberal supporter for many years. He was buried in the cemetery at Kittanning, where his resting-place has been marked by a substantial granite monument,—a fitting emblem of the completeness of his own life."

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG, the hero of Kittanning, was one of Washington's bravest and most successful generals. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1725, and some time between 1745 and 1748 he became a settler in the Kittatinny Valley, west of the Susquehanna river, then the frontier of Pennsylvania and on the confines of civilization. He was well educated, and followed his profession of surveyor in his new-world home. In 1750 he and a Mr. Lyon laid out Carlisle, and four years later he was sent by Gov. Morris as a commissioner to Connecticut in regard to a land trouble between the Indians and Connecticut settlers in Wyoming Valley, Pa. In 1755 Mr. Armstrong surveyed and opened a road from Carlisle to the "Three Forks" of the Youghiogheny river, over which supplies were to be carried to Braddock's army. After Braddock's defeat he enlisted as a private in a frontier company, but in January, 1756, was elected captain, and on May 11th of the same year was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. In the summer of 1756 he comanded the expedition against the Indian village of Kittanning, which has made his name famous for all time to come in American history, and which is given in detail in the historical sketch of the county. In 1757 he served on the frontier, was commissioned colonel on May 27, 1758, and commanded the advanced division of the Pennsylvania troops in Forbes' expedition against Ft. Duquesne. He was a tower of strength on the frontier during Pontiac's war, and on the 30th of September, 1763, led a very successful expedition against the Indian towns on the west branch of the Susquehanna. He was the first brigadier-general commissioned (March 1, 1776) by the Continental Congress. He served at Ft. Moultrie, in

Charleston harbor, and on April 5, 1877, was commissioned major-general by the Supreme Council of this State. He commanded the Pennsylvania Militia at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was sent to Congress in 1778, and again in 1787. His public career closed with his last term in Congress, and he spent the remainder of his life at Carlisle.

His son, Major-General John Armstrong, Jr., was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1758, and died at Red Hook, New York, April 1, 1843. He served in the Revolutionary war, was the author of the celebrated "Newburg Letters," and was secretary of war in 1814, but was obliged to resign because he did not prevent the capture of Washington City by the British, in August of that year Another of his sons, Col. Henry B. Armstrong, fought gallantly in the war of 1812.

Gen. John Armstrong was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was largely instrumental in establishing the first church which was organized at Carlisle, in 1757. On March 9, 1795, the spirit of the grand old hero left its tenement of clay, and passed into the great beyond. His remains lie entombed in the old cemetery at Carlisle as yet without a suitable monument.

HARRY A. ARNOLD. One of the most active and best business men of Kittanning is Harry A. Arnold, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and a leading representative of the most reliable fire insurance companies of the United States and England. He is a son of Harry J. and Mary (Mechling) Arnold, and was born on Jefferson street, at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1852. Prominent among the early business men and influential citizens of Kittanning borough and Armstrong county was Major Andrew Arnold, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He established an extensive tannery at Manorville, had large landed interests in the county and ranked as one of the wealthy men of his day. He was a man of talent and ability, as well as of business enterprise, and served with distinction as associate judge of Armstrong county for many years. An old-line whig and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, he naturally was drawn into politics and became an able leader of the Whig party in his Congressional district. His wife was Isabella Parks, daughter of Robert Parks, an early settler and leading citizen. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son was born at Kittanning and died there in 1862. Harry J. Arnold succeeded his father in charge of the Manorville tannery and the management of several productive farms. In addition to these lines of business he sought for a wider field of labor, and accordingly embarked in the mercantile business at Kittanning and became one of the owners and operators of Dudley furnace, four miles distant from Parker. He inherited his father's financial ability and ranked high among the able and successful business men of the county. A democrat in politics, he was elected treasurer of Armstrong county and served most acceptably until the end of his term. He was a member of high degree in the Masonic fraternity; was very charitable, and was popularly known as the poor man's friend. He married Mary Mechling, daughter of Philip Mechling, a large property holder of Kittanning. She died and left two children, Harry A. and Belle. For his second wife he married Mary Crum, who bore him two daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, is the wife of T. W. Young, a large oil producer, and the younger daughter married C. N. Royce, superintendent of the Green Lin Oil road.

Harry A. Arnold received his literary education in the public schools of Kittanning and Princeton college, and to thoroughly fit himself for a business career in life he attended and took

the full commercial course of Duff's college, Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1870. His first employment was as a clerk for Campbell, McConnell & Son, with whom he remained for three years. He then went to Parker, Pa., where he had an interest in several oil wells, and was a successful oil producer for six years. At the end of that time he came to Kittanning, where he was in the employ of J. A. Gault in the mercantile business for two years. He then (spring of 1880) embarked in his present life and fire insurance business. He is agent for the Equitable Life Insurance company, but makes a specialty of fire insurance and represents many of the old line and standard companies of both the old and the new world in this important branch of insurance which renders its patrons safe from loss by fire. Mr. Arnold is a republican in politics, a member of the First Presbyterian church of Greensburg, Westmoreland county Pa., and is a Royal Arch Mason in Masonry. He is secretary of his chapter, is well up in the work of the lodge and chapter and has frequently been deputized to give instructions in the beautiful, beneficent and moral teachings of Masonry in lodges and chapters of the order. He is conducting his present business with skill, honesty and success, and large numbers of the prudent householders of the county are his patrons.

Harry A. Arnold on April 19, 1882, united in marriage with Ida B. Luker, daughter of Benjamin Luker, of Kittanning, and a former mercantile partner of J. A. Gault. To their union has been born one child, a son named Benjamin Luker Arnold, born in 1888.

FREDERICK AYE. Among the successful grocery firms of Kittanning is the firm of Fred. Aye & Co. The senior member of the firm, Frederick Aye, is one of the successful young business men of his town. He was born in the Third ward of Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1848, and is a son of George and Barbara (Shaffer) Aye. His parents were natives of the Kingdom of Bavaria, now a part of the great German empire, and were life-long members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in whose faith they had been reared. They came to the United States about 1830, and located in Allegheny city. The father, George Aye, followed teaming for ten years and then came to Manor township where he followed farming until his death, in 1870, at sixty-two years of age. The mother, Barbara Aye, who was a consistent Christian, died in March, 1890, when she had attained to her three-score and ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Aye were the parents of eleven children.

W. C. BAILEY, a member of the present efficient and courteous board of commissioners of Armstrong county, and a substantial and influential farmer of Manor township, is a son of Jackson and Jane (Cunningham) Bailey, and was born on the old Bailey homestead, in Manor township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1849. The Bailey family of Armstrong county traces its ancestry back to the Bailey family of Centre county, of which it is a branch.

Richard Bailey, the paternal grandfather of W. C. Bailey, was born and reared in Centre county. Late in life he came to Armstrong county, where he purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land on the Allegheny river, three miles below Kittanning. He spent the remainder of his days in clearing and improving his land. He married a Miss Johnson, of Centre county, who bore him seven children, all of whom grew up to years of maturity. One of the sons was Jackson Bailey (father), who was born in Centre county, and came with his father to this county when a young man. He followed farming and stock-raising, was

one of the thrifty and substantial farmers of his community, and possessed many of those qualities of character which contribute to his success. He was a republican in politics and a presbyterian in religious faith, and died after a life of activity and usefulness. The record of his life is uneventful indeed so far as stirring incident or public position is concerned, but is still distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character, and exhibits a long and honest career of private industry pursued with moderation and crowned with success. He was popular in his neighborhood for his many good qualities of head and heart. He married Jane Cunningham, a daughter of William Cunningham, a well-to-do farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were the parents of ten children, of whom nine are living.

W. C. Bailey was reared on his father's farm, where he was trained to habits of industry and economy. He received his education in the common schools of his native township, and was successfully engaged in farming until 1885. In that year he was nominated for county commissioner by the republicans, and was elected by a very respectable majority. At the end of his term of office, in 1887, his course of action in taking care of the county's financial interests had been so commendable to his own party, and so satisfactory to the public, that he received a re-nomination from the hands of the former and an increased majority over the previous election from the vote of the latter. He is now serving on his second term with every manifestation of continued popularity with the public.

In 1881 he united in marriage with Mary Speer, daughter of Alexander Speer, a druggist of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county. Their union has been blessed with one son and three daughters: Ida, Florence, Laura and Richard.

In politics Mr. Bailey has always been a republican. In religious belief he is a presbyterian, and is a member and trustee of his church of that denomination, in Manor township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Active industry has been and continues to be with W. C. Bailey the habit of his life. His time is well occupied and equally well-ordered, and his work is done with due moderation, but also with every preparation for success.

JOSEPH & ORR BUFFINGTON. Joseph Buffington, the senior member of the law firm of Buffington & Buffington, of the Kittanning Bar, is a son of Ephraim and Margaret C. (Orr) Buffington and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1855. The Buffington family is one of the old families of Pennsylvania which traces its ancestry into the early days of Pennsylvania's colonial history. In 1677, Richard Buffington, who was a Quaker, and born at Great Marle, upon the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, England, about 1654, was resident at Upland, near the Delaware river. He was the father of the first-born child of English descent in the province of Pennsylvania. His second son, Thomas (born 1680, died 1739), was the father of Jonathan Buffington, who was born in 1736, married Ann Clayton, and died in 1801. Their third child, Ephraim, was born in 1767 and died in 1832. He married Rebecca Francis and kept the noted "White Hall Tavern" at West Chester. About 1813 he left Chester county and came west, settling at Pine creek, on the Allegheny river about five miles above Pittsburgh. One of his sons was Judge Joseph Buffington, and another was John Buffington (grandfather), who was born about 1799, and died March 31, 1832. He married Hannah Allison. His son, Ephraim Buffington (father) was born at Pine creek, near Pittsburgh, August 8, 1821. He received his education in Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pa., and Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, read law with

his uncle, Judge Buffington, was admitted to the Armstrong county bar, and practiced his profession for several years. He then retired from active practice in order to devote his time to land interests which demanded his attention, and gave his attention to the coal and oil business, in which he was interested During the late war he served as a provost-marshal, and afterwards was connected for several years with the internal revenue service in which he was deputy collector for Armstrong county. He has always been a strong republican. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Margaret C. Orr, daughter of ex-Sheriff Chambers Orr, of South Bend, on the 21st of January, 1845. They have six children, all of whom are living.

Joseph Buffington attended the Lambeth and other schools of Kittanning, and in the fall of 1871 entered Trinity college, from which institution of learning he was graduated July 1875. He read law with Judge James B. Neale, of Kittanning, and Judge Logan, of Greensburg, was admitted to Armstrong county bar, September 5, 1878, and formed a law partnership with Judge Neale, which lasted until the latter took his seat upon the bench in 1879. In 1881 he and his brother, Orr Buffington, formed their present law partnership under the firm-name of Buffington & Buffington. This firm is recognized as one of the foremost in practice in Armstrong county. On January 29th, 1885, Mr. Buffington married Mary Alice Simonton, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Simonton, of Emmittsburg, Maryland. As a lawyer, he has established a reputation for ability and success. His political connections have been with the republican party, and he has taken an active part in advocating the measures and men of that organization.

Orr Buffington, the junior member of the firm, and a promising young member of the Armstrong county bar, was born at Kittanning, April 29th, 1858. He received his academic education in private schools of his native town, and entered Trinity college, from which he was graduated June, 1879. He read law with his brother, Joseph Buffington, was admitted to the bar in 1881 and immediately entered into partnership with him in the practice of law, to which he devotes his time and close attention. He married, in 1882, Charlotte M. Hyde, a daughter of S. T. Hyde, a prominent lawyer of the New York city bar. They have three children: Morgan, Margaret and Sydney.

AUSTIN CLARK, of Kittanning, is one who stands in the front rank of the many able and prominent lawyers of Armstrong county and western Pennsylvania. He is a son of Joseph and Pauline (Kelley) Clark, and was born in the then sheriff's residence at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1854. The founder of the Clark family of western Pennsylvania, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, was Capt. James Clark, a brave Revolutionary officer. After participating in the battles of the great struggle which won the independence of the thirteen colonies or "seashore republics," he came to Westmoreland county about the time of the burning of Hannastown (1782) and helped to win the soil of western Pennsylvania from the power of the merciless Indian. He reared a family of children, among whose descendants are many honorable and distinguished citizens of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One of his sons was William Clark (grandfather), who lived near South Bend, in Armstrong county, where Clark's block-house or station once stood in Indian times and was so named in honor of his father. William Clark was born in 1778 and died in 1823. He married Sarah Woodward, who was born in 1786 and died in 1821. One of their sons was James, the father of Judge Silas M. Clark, a justice of the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, and another was Joseph Clark

(father), who was born at South Bend, this county, March 3, 1813. He resided for a short time at Shelocta, where he built a hotel. In 1842 he removed to Kittanning, kept the Pritner hotel and Nulton house and in 1850 went to Freeport as supervisor of the Pennsylvania canal. In 1852 he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, in which office he served for three years and then, in recognition of his ability, firmness, honesty, high standing with the people and useful services for his party, he was appointed by Gov. Packer in 1857 as revenue inspector of the port of Philadelphia. The appointment gave general satisfaction and he discharged the duties of the office in a very commendable and praiseworthy manner. In 1865 he returned to Kittanning, where he resided till his death, which occurred October 26, 1885. He was prominent in political life, was a life-long democrat, served as delegate to several State conventions of his party and possessed in a large degree the elements of political leadership. His name was above the breath of suspicion and never was coupled with bribery or corruption. He was a member of the M. E. church and the Masonic fraternity. He married Pauline Kelley, who was born March, 1819, and died July 18, 1881. She was a daughter of Hon. Meek Kelley, who served as State senator, afterwards was associate judge of Indiana county and married Jane Moorhead, a daughter of Absalom Moorhead. Hon. Meek Kelley was an excellent surveyor and ran the boundary lines and laid out Potter and McKean counties, this State, into townships. Two of his sons, James and Pliny, were in the Mexican war and the latter served as captain of a California company under Sheridan in the late war. Joseph and Pauline (Kelley) Clark were the parents of four sons and two daughters: Meek, Emma, who died in infancy; Sarah, died at seventeen years of age; Joseph, of Pittsburgh, who was the youngest enlisted soldier of the late war, being but twelve years and three months old when he was sworn into service; Ney and Austin.

Austin Clark received his education in the public schools of Kittanning, Blairsville academy and the State Normal school at Indiana, Pa. He taught school for several terms, served as assistant principal of Blairsville academy and left the profession of teaching to engage in the study of law. He passed the preliminary examination and registered in 1878 as a law student with his cousin, Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, Pa., who became, in 1882, a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1879 he came to Kittanning, where he completed his legal studies with Judge James B. Neale and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county, on September 20, 1880. Immediately after admission he entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he continued successfully until the present time, when he has a well established and extensive patronage.

In politics he follows in the footsteps of his honored and respected father, and has always been an active advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He possesses judgment, decision and energy, the all-powerful qualities of political leadership and success. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of St. Louis that nominated Cleveland for president. Austin Clark has rapidly won his way to a prominent position in his profession. He is a fluent and polished speaker, who wins attention by his well-chosen words, a logical and earnest reasoner who disarms prejudice by the fairness of his propositions and a determined and persistent worker who wins success by his fertility of invention as well as the masterful array of his facts.

HON. SAMUEL B. COCHRANE, prominent in civil and educational affairs of Armstrong county, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and one of the

founders of the teachers' Review and Training school of Kittanning, was born on his father's farm in Pine now Boggs (township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1860, and is a son of William and Mary S. (Quigley) Cochrane. Samuel B. Cochrane is a lineal descendant of one of England's titled houses, through his paternal great-grandfather, William Cochrane, who was the son of Sir John Cochrane. William Cochrane was born in an eastern Pennsylvania county and settled shortly after the Revolutionary war in what is now Armstrong county, where his son, James Cochrane (grandfather), was born. He owned a considerable body of land and was an iron manufacturer. He was the leading member of the company who projected Ore Hill Furnace, in 1845, and gave a fifty acre tract of land, upon which the above-named furnace was erected. He was a strong presbyterian, a prominent man in his day and married Esther Gibson, a member of the large connection of Gibsons living in Armstrong and Indiana counties. One of their sons was William Cochrane (father), who was born in Pine township, December 10, 1813, and died February 6, 1876. He was a farmer by occupation and taught school for fifteen winters. He was a member and elder of Mt. Zion Presbyterian church, from the time when it was founded under the name of Lower Pine church. He was a democrat until Lincoln's election, when he became a republican and strong anti-slavery man. He served nearly continuously as school director from the establishment of the Free School system until his death. He was a successful business man and commanded the respect and esteem of the community in which he resided. He married Mary S. Quigley, a daughter of William Quigley. Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane were the parents of six sons and five daughters, of whom eight are living: James L., an extensive silver miner, in Montana; John Q., a member of the Armstrong county bar and justice of the peace at Apollo; C. C., formerly a teacher, but now with the Standard Oil company; H. K., in the U. S. railway mail service between Pittsburgh and New York; Jennie, wife of S. W. Hamilton, of Apollo; Hon. Samuel B., and Nannie, a teacher in the Parker City schools.

Samuel B. Cochrane was reared on a farm. He received his education in the common schools, Dayton academy, Edinboro' Normal school, and Central college, Indiana, Pa., from which latter educational institution he was graduated in the scientific department in 1883. From 1877 to 1883 he taught in the common schools to obtain the means to educate himself. After graduating he became principal of the Cumberland schools of Indianapolis, Indiana, and in the year 1885 was elected principal of the Freeport public schools of this county, which position he held for three years. In 1888 he helped found the teachers' Review, and Training school of Kittanning, which opened its career of usefulness in 1889 with an attendance of two hundred and fifty students.

He was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and served in that body on the important and hard-working committees on education, railroads and manufactures. His course as a legislator was so satisfactory to his party that he was re-nominated as the republican candidate in 1890. He resides with his mother, who lives one mile from Kittanning. Hon. Samuel B. Cochrane is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., the I. O. H. and Master of Lodge No. 239, F. and A. M. He is an earnest republican and an active school man. He has made his own way in the world and has achieved honorable success and his present high standing by his own efforts.

GEORGE T. CRAWFORD, a prominent and influential business man of Kittanning, and one of the successful oil producers of western Pennsylvania, is a descendent of the

old and well-known Crawford family, which was one of the substantial and conspicuous Scotch-Irish families of Westmoreland county. He was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., July 28, 1822, and is a son of Major George Thompson and Elizabeth (Parks) Crawford. The Crawfords are descended from George Crawford (grandfather), who came to Allegheny county, Pa., and purchased a fine body of farming land, which was heavily underlaid with coal, along the Monongahela river, below McKeesport. He afterwards removed to Westmoreland county, where he bought the Pine Grove lands in Allegheny township, and erected a grist and saw-mill. He was a democrat, served as justice of the peace, and married Jane Beatty, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. John, the eldest son, inherited the Allegheny county estate, and Major George T. became heir to the Westmoreland county lands and mills. Major George T. Crawford was born January 17, 1799, and died September 13, 1839, when in the very prime of life, with every indication of a long career of usefulness and honor before him. In addition to his farm and mills he operated a carding-machine and conducted a store. He was a Jacksonian democrat, served as justice of the peace and held a commission as major in a militia regiment. He was elected as a delegate from Westmoreland county to the constitutional convention which gave Pennsylvania the Constitution of 1838. In religious belief Major Crawford was a presbyterian, and a member and trustee of old Warren church of that denomination. He was a tall and shapely man of commanding appearance. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Parks, by whom he had six children: George T., Robert P., near Parnassus, Pa.; Samuel, of Kittanning; Sarah J. (deceased), wife of Hon. John V. Painter; John T. and James B. (dead). Mrs. Crawford died in 1833, and he afterwards married Louisa Cochran, daughter of Samuel Cochran, of Allegheny Co., by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. Major Crawford was of Scotch-Irish descent, and possessed all the praiseworthy characteristics of that iron and self-willed race.

George D. Crawford was educated in the old subscription schools, Dr. Kilpatrick's select school, and Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa. Leaving college, he taught school for one year and then engaged in farming, which he followed for several years. He then, while retaining the general management of his farms and milling interests, embarked in the mercantile business in Clarion county, Pa. Removing from Clarion county in 1852, he became a partner with A. & H. J. Arnold in merchandising at Kittanning. He successfully pursued these different lines of business until 1865, when the ever-flowing fountains of petroleum in Venango and Butler counties, of this State, began to attract the attention of capital and enterprise. He visited the last-named county, which is the greatest coal-oil region of the world, and being favorably impressed with its then newly-developed petroleum territory, he made investments and became one of its successful oil producers. He is superintendent of the Branch Creek Oil company, has an interest in the Bear Creek Refining company, and owns considerable stock in other fields. In 1852 he removed to Kittanning, where he has resided ever since, and taken a deep interest in its welfare and prosperity. He is secretary and treasurer of the Kittann ng Gas company, and treasurer and superintendent of the Kittanning Cemetery association. His time is principally devoted to the management and supervision of his various and extensive business enterprises, from his farming interests in Westmoreland to his oil investments in Butler county, this State.

On October 5, 1859, he married Mary Eliza Portsmouth, daughter of John and Eliza Portsmouth, who are now residents of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have three children, two

sons and one daughter: James B., who is with the Oil Well Supply company of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Portsmouth, who is engaged in farming in North Dakota; and Elizabeth Agnes.

In politics Mr. Crawford is a republican, and very seldom fails to vote for all the nominees of his party. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Kittanning, and served as a member of the building committee which erected the present splendid church edifice, which is fully in accord with "the æsthetic taste of this age of progress and improvement." It is said to be one of the finest church structures in Pennsylvania, and reflects great credit on the fine taste and good judgment of its building committee. For over thirty-eight years Mr. Crawford has been a resident and respected citizen of Kittanning, with whose business interests he has been identified for many years.

GEORGE B. DAUGHERTY. One of the most important branches of industry at the present day is that of the manufacture of fire-brick, and a deservedly popular as well as a leading plant in that line of business is the Avenue brick-works of Kittanning. Its energetic proprietor, George B. Daugherty, is a man of excellent business qualifications. He is a son of James and Mary (Ehenger) Daugherty and and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1835. His paternal grandfather, Patrick Daugherty, came during the last years of the eighteenth century from Ireland to the site of Kittanning. He was a farmer and a catholic and traded considerably with the Indians. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the American army, was stationed at Black Rock, N. Y., and with four other soldiers crossed the lake, where he was shot and killed by the Indians. His remains were brought home and interred at Kittanning. He was the first soldier ever buried there with the honors of war. His nicely-made and finely-engraved steel-box, in which he carried flint and punk for kindling fires, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. He had four daughters, whose combined ages were nearly four hundred years. James Daugherty (father) was born on the site of Kittanning about 1800 and died March, 1855. He was a brick-layer by occupation, but was largely engaged in brick-making and manufactured most of the brick used for building purposes at Kittanning for many years. He married Mary Ehenger, a native of Lancaster county, and reared a family of several sons and daughters. Mrs. Daugherty was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and died in 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

George B. Daugherty was reared at Kittanning where he received his education in the public schools. Leaving school he assisted his father in the brick business until the death of the latter in 1855. In 1860 Mr. Daugherty established his present Avenue brick-works and has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of brick ever since.

In 1858 he married Agnes Hilberry, a native of Indiana county. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters: William B., Alexander R., George H., John, Dora B., Lettie, Emma and Dellie.

In politics Mr. Daugherty is a republican and besides serving several terms as a member of the town council has been overseer of the poor at Kittanning for the last thirty years. He is a member of Lodge No. 244, Free and Accepted Masons. He was instrumental in building the first county home for the poor in Armstrong county and in various ways has contributed to the improvement of Kittanning. The Avenue brick-works cover quite an area and are equipped with first-class machinery. Mr. Daugherty employs a constant force of

twenty men and manufactures red-pressed and fire-brick, lime, cement, tile and chimney tops. He is always crowded with orders as his brick are a superior article and have in the market a high reputation for durability and excellence of manufacture. In addition to brick manufacturing he has been largely engaged in contracting and building. He built the brick work of the Armstrong and Clarion county jails, the Indiana county court-house and has built most of the large brick buildings of Kittaning which have been erected during the last twenty-five years. Besides his property at Kittanning, he owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres of well improved land in Valley township. He has always made the most of his opportunities, has achieved success in his different enterprises and has been closely and prominently identified for over a quarter of a century with the business interests of Kittanning.

GEORGE W. DOVERSPIKE, a respected and substantial citizen, a careful and reliable business man and the capable and efficient cashier of the Farmers' National bank of Kittanning, is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Beck) Doverspike, and was born on his father's farm, on Mahoning creek, in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1844. His paternal grandfather, John Doverspike, was a native of Germany, where he was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which he was a strict member. In early life he came to this county, where he purchased a tract of land near Putneyville and followed farming. His wife was Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., who bore him four sons and one daughter. He assisted each of his sons to secure a good farm. The eldest son was Daniel Doverspike (father), who was born within one mile of Putneyville, January 9, 1818, and is one of the prosperous farmers of that section. He is a member and officer of the Lutheran church and a democrat, but takes no active part in politics. He married Margaret Beck, daughter of Daniel Beck, of this county. They have had five sons and four daughters, of whom eight are living.

George W. Doverspike was reared near Putneyville. He received his education in the common schools and Glade Run academy. Leaving school, he was engaged in farming for several years, during which time he taught four terms in the common schools.

In 1868 he came to Kittanning and was employed by James E. Brown, and for several months was engaged in superintending wharfing, assisting in surveying of lands, and then served eighteen months as a clerk in the store known as the old iron store on Water street, run then in connection with the Kittanning Woolen-mills, and sleeping, while thus engaged, at night in "The First National bank building." From night watchman he was successively promoted to clerk, book-keeper and assistant cashier in that bank. Upon the organization of the Farmers' Bank, in 1884, he was elected as its cashier and has served creditably in that important position ever since. He has well improved his excellent opportunities for studying the science of banking and is considered as a safe and conservative financier.

On June 4, 1873, he married Margaret B. Hastings. They have one child, a daughter, named Anna B. Doverspike. Mrs. Margaret Doverspike is a daughter of William W. Hastings, who was born near Bellefonte, Pa., in 1804, removed to Kittanning in 1824, and died Sept. 12, 1874. He was a tailor by trade, but was principally engaged during his life-time in the dry goods business. He was a republican and a presbyterian and served for two terms as county commissioner, including the time of the building of the present court-house. His wife was Margaret, daughter of David R. Johnston, an early settler at Kittanning and bore him

eight children, of whom three are living: Susanna, Margaret and William B.

In politics George W. Doverspike is a republican. He is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian church of Kittanning, of whose Sunday-school he is the efficient superintendent. He was a member of the committee which selected the present site of the church and, on account of his special fitness for the position, was placed on the finance committee, which secured the necessary means for the erection of the beautiful church structure in which the congregation now worships.

WILLIAM W. FISCUS, the present popular sheriff of Armstrong county, a wounded veteran soldier of the Army of the Potomac, and a well-qualified man for the duties of public life, is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Martin) Fiscus, and was born on the Fiscus homestead, two miles north of Kittanning, in Valley township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1844. The Fiscus family is of French origin and traces its ancestry back to France, from which country the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated to the United States during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Abraham Fiscus, followed farming in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties of this State. He owned a large farm in what is now known as Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county. He afterwards removed to Armstrong county, was a stirring and active farmer and married Miss Aukaman, by whom he had several children. His son, Abraham Fiscus, was born in Burrill township, this county, in 1791 and died August, 1858, when in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, took great pride in keeping his farm neat and clean and was a popular man in the community in which he resided. He was a member of the Lutheran church, a republican in politics and served as one of the first officers of Valley township when it was organized in 1855. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was on the northwestern frontier under the command of Gen. William Henry Harrison. His first wife was a Miss Ourie, of Armstrong county, who bore him seven children, of whom six are living. After her death he married Elizabeth Martin, who was a daughter of John Martin, a well-to-do farmer of what was then Allegheny township, this county, and died in 1859, aged about sixty-eight years. By his second marriage he had eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fifth in order of age.

William W. Fiscus was reared in his native township and received his education in the common schools and a select school near Leechburg, which he attended for one year. In 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Co. C, 139th regiment, Pennsylvania Vols., was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg and after being in the hospital for some time was discharged. In the early part of the autumn of 1864 he enlisted in Co. H, 204th regiment of Pa. Vols., and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the United States service on June 18, 1865. He participated in all the skirmishes and engagements in which his regiment was engaged and always discharged in a satisfactory manner all duty which fell to a soldier's lot in a camp, during the march or on a battle-field. After the war he was engaged for about nine years in mining and then entered the rolling-mill at Leechburg, where he was a heater for eight years. In 1884 he was a republican candidate for treasurer of Armstrong county and was elected by a handsome majority. He filled that office with satisfaction during his term. In 1888 he was nominated for sheriff, ran away ahead of his ticket and was elected by a majority of nine hundred and forty-five to succeed a democratic incumbent of that office. As sheriff he has conscientiously endeavored to serve

the best interest of the county and its citizens, and according to public opinion has made a very good record. All public moneys ever entrusted in his hands have always been faithfully and accurately accounted for by him. A man of good judgment and recognized business ability, he is active and clear-headed in whatever he undertakes, and has made a conscientious and successful public official. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 437, A. Y. M., of Mineral Point Lodge, No. 615, I. O. O. F., J. A. Hunter Post, No. 126, G. A. R., Encampment No. 62, U. V. L., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a strong republican and an active worker for his party. He has the interests of labor at heart, and always worked for the true rights of the laboring class, was for many years a member of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel association, and was elected a delegate to national conventions of that body held in Cleveland, 1881, Chicago, 1882, and Philadelphia, 1883.

On the 26th day of December, 1865, he united in marriage with Mary E. Ross, a daughter of Joseph E. and Elizabeth (Beck) Ross, of Armstrong county. To Mr. and Mrs. Fiscus have been born ten children, of whom eight are living: Barbara B., a graduate of Indiana Normal school, an artist of considerable ability and now a student of medicine; Mary E., a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.; William W., Jr., assisting his father; Calvin C., Carl P., Ross E. and Moss P. (twins) and Narka E.

William W. Fiscus has been the architect of his own fortune, and by honorable means has acquired a competency of this world's goods and a prominent place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE M. FOX, proprietor of the oldest undertaking and embalming establishment at Kittanning, is one of the undertakers, who nobly went to the aid of the Johnstown sufferers in 1889, and without pay helped prepare the dead for burial. He is a son of George and Alice (Hildebrand) Fox, and was born at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1836. Of the different Fox families scattered throughout western Pennsylvania, and that were resident west of the Allegheny mountains prior to the present century, was the one from which George M. Fox is descended. His grandfather, John Fox, was a native of Germany, and came to this county, where he followed blacksmithing until his death in 1820. George Fox (father) was born in Armstrong county in 1800 and died at Clinton in 1869. He was a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and when the oil excitement came he engaged in boating oil down the Allegheny river. After some years he left the oil region and then spent a portion of his time in fishing in the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. He was an old-line whig until the organization of the Know-Nothing party when he became a democrat. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and married Alice Hildebrand, who was born at the arsenal in Pittsburgh, in 1808, and died in Warren county, June 14, 1888. They had thirteen children: George M., William, May Iona, George W., John, Annie, Harriet, Angeline, Maggie, Susan, David, Alice and one which died young. Mrs. Fox's father, Comey Hildebrand, was a native of England, came early in life to Pittsburgh, where he was in the garrison for a while and then settled at Freeport, at which place he died in 1845. He spent much of his time on the Allegheny river, learned several of the Indian languages and served as an interpreter for some of the Indian tribes. He was a great favorite with the Indians and could have been a very large land-holder.

George M. Fox was reared on a farm and received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania. Leaving school, he

learned plastering, to which he served an apprenticeship of two years. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was engaged in the ice business for two years, but the commencement of the late war caused him to return to Pennsylvania, where he followed boating oil on the Allegheny river until 1866. Two years later he came to Kittanning, where, in 1870, he embarked in the undertaking business which he pursued successfully until the present time. In addition to his large and well-stocked undertaking establishment, he has attached an embalming department. He does all kinds of embalming and has a patronage that extends over a wide area of surrounding country.

George M. Fox, on May 5, 1864, married Kate H. Lloyd, daughter of Ebenezer Lloyd, who had been his predecessor in the undertaking business at Kittanning.

George M. Fox is a member of Ariel Lodge, No. 688, I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 493, E. A. U., and the Methodist Episcopal church of Kittanning. He is a republican in politics and has served as a member of the town council. Mr. Fox owns houses in this borough, besides some other property. When the news of the Johnstown flood came to Kittanning, he and his nephew, Lloyd Green, repaired to the scene of the great disaster and gave together five weeks of their time, gratuitous, in preparing the dead bodies for burial.

H. LEE GOERMAN. The press has been rightly called a prophet of free and beautiful thought, and it has been appropriately said of it that it turns its volumes and papers into influences of diffused and illimitable power. Of the live and progressive democratic papers of Western Pennsylvania is *The Kittanning Globe*, edited by H. Lee Goerman, who is a son of Leonard and Leah (King) Goerman. He was born in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pa., February 15, 1864. His grandfathers, Leonard Goerman, Sr., and Simon King, were soldiers in one of the continental European wars, and both fought under the imperial eagles of Napoleon Bonaparte, the "man of destiny," the latter (King) being a survivor of the historical freeze-out at Moscow. Leonard Goerman, Sr., came to Pennsylvania, where he first settled at Delmont, in Westmoreland county, but subsequently removed to Allegheny township and purchased a farm on which he spent his remaining years of life. His son, Leonard Goerman (father), was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1826, and at five years of age was brought by his parents to the United States. His first employment was farming, which he always followed excepting four years that were spent in the general mercantile business at Kelley station. He is a successful farmer, an earnest democrat and a member of the Lutheran church, in which he has served in all of its various local offices. He is an ardent supporter of popular education, has been school director for several terms and always labored zealously for the advancement of his township's public schools. He is an active member of the grange, in whose councils his opinion is often sought. He married Leah King, who was born in Butler county, and is a daughter of Simon King, a native of Germany, and one of Napoleon's veterans, who came to Western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Georman are the parents of nine children, of whom six are living: John N., engaged in the mercantile business at Kelley station; Simon L. (see sketch), H. Lee, Sadie E., William G., engaged in farming, and Melissa.

H. Lee Goerman received his education in the common and select schools of the community in which he was reared. He early displayed a taste for the "art preservative of all arts," and at fifteen years of age purchased a hand-press and opened a small job office. He next started the Centre valley *Enterprise*, but soon merged that sheet into the Leechburg *News* and shortly formed a partnership with J. M.

Schwalm for the publication of the Leechburg *Albatross* (now *Advance*). He sold out his interest in the *Albatross*, in October, 1886, and in April, 1888, leased *The Kittanning Globe*, which he and his brother purchased in November following, and have successfully edited and published ever since. The *Globe* was founded by R. A. McCullough in 1884.

H. Lee Goerman, on April 3, 1889, united in marriage with Amanda Schwalm, a daughter of John Schwalm, Sr., of Leechburg. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Vera A.

In politics he is an aggressive democrat, fully believing in the principles of his party, and considering no half-way course in their presentation. He is a member and deacon of St. John's Lutheran church.

The *Globe* is a quarto sheet, 30 by 44 inches. It bears the headline of being the leading democratic paper in Armstrong county, while its editorials are strong enough to please the most radical democrat. With six columns to the page, it gives interesting general news, selected miscellany and crisp items of local interest, gleaned by its special reporters and numerous correspondents. Mr. Goerman has aimed to make the *Globe* a faithful exponent of democratic principles as well as a newsy local paper, and has succeeded admirably in his attempt.

S. L. GOERMAN. The press to-day has a wonderful influence over the people, whose character it moulds to a large extent and whose policy it controls to a great degree. The newspapers of Kittanning are among the important educational influences of Armstrong county and prominent among them is the *Globe*. S. L. Goerman, one of the proprietors and the active business manager of this paper, is the second son of Leonard and Leah (King) Ghoerman, and was born on the old Goerman Homestead in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1862. The Goerman family made its appearance in this country about the close of the Napoleonic wars in Europe, when Leonard Goerman, Sr. (grandfather), came to Westmoreland county, Pa. He afterwards became a resident of Allegheny township, where he reared a family of children, one of whom was Leonard Goerman (father). He was an influential citizen, a consistent member of the Lutheran church and a successful farmer. (For a more detailed family history see sketch of H. Lee Goerman.)

On the farm where he was reared, S. L. Goerman was trained to agricultural pursuits, and during that period of time received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. At twenty-two years of age (1884) he became a clerk for his father and elder brother in their store at Kelley's station, where, on New Year's Day, 1885, he was commissioned postmaster, a position which he still holds, notwithstanding his pronounced democracy. One year later he was appointed ticket and freight agent by the A. V. R. R., but only served until the fall of 1887, when he resigned in order to remove to Butler, Pa., where he purchased a lot and erected a house which he occupied for one year. He then bought a half-interest in the *Globe*, of which he became and has remained business manager up to the present time. He is a member of White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I. O. O. F., and St. John's Evangelical church, of which his wife is also a member.

April 19, 1885, he united in marriage with Anne Haney, a daughter of Jacob Haney, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have two children: Amy and May. Mrs. Goerman is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Central High school and taught for two years in the public schools of her native city. She is an accomplished alto singer and is a member of the choir of St. John's church. At fourteen years of age she sang in

the Bingham street M. E. church of Pittsburgh, where she led the alto part of the music.

In politics S. L. Goerman is an unswerving democrat. He ranks high as one of the young progressive business men of Kittanning. Since becoming business manager of the *Globe* he has given his time and energy to the improvement and upbuilding of his paper, whose wide circulation to-day is the record of its influence and the result of his successful efforts.

H. J. HAYS. One who stands well with his own political party and so high with the citizens of this county as to be thrice-honored with a nomination for and an election as register and recorder of Armstrong county, is H. J. Hays, a prominent and leading citizen of Kittanning. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1846, and is a son of J. P. and Caroline (Weigand) Hays. J. P. Hays was born April 9, 1825, in the kingdom of Bavaria, which is now a part of the German empire, and in 1832 accompanied his father, Adam Hays (grandfather), to Pennsylvania where the latter located near Allentown and engaged for some time in the lumber business, after which he removed to Punxsutawney and then to Pittsburgh. J. P. Hays (father) was a man of far more than ordinary business ability and was soon engaged in several lines of trade in Pittsburgh, among which were merchandising, lumbering and the tobacconist business. He was a republican from principle, who took a prominent part in political matters, yet never sought any office within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was a plain and unassuming man who gave his time chiefly to his different business interests. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias and the Lutheran church. He moved to Kittanning in 1852, and in 1870 was elected coroner for a term of three years. He died August 10, 1887, aged sixty-two years. He married Catharine Weigand, who is a daughter of Henry Weigand, of Pittsburgh, and resides now at Kittanning. To their union were born six children: H. J., P. W., a physician of Humboldt, Nebraska; Caroline, Anna, who died at nine years of age; W. B., a jeweler and watch-maker, and F. E., a clerk for his brother in the recorder's office.

H. J. Hays was reared principally at Kittanning and received his education in the schools of that place. In 1866 he registered as a law student with Jackson Boggs, and after having completed the required course of reading he was admitted in 1869 to the bar of Armstrong county. From 1869 to 1872 he was a clerk in Alderman Strain's office of Pittsburgh. He then returned to Kittanning, where he was elected a justice of the peace, an office which he held continuously by election and appointment for over ten years. In 1881 Mr. Hays was elected recorder of records of Armstrong county. His legal knowledge and nearly fifteen years of practical experience as an alderman's clerk and as a justice of the peace, peculiarly fitted him for the office of register and recorder. He transacted the business of his office in such an acceptable manner as to be re-elected in 1884, and losing none of his popularity during his second term he was nominated in 1887 and elected for a third term, which will expire during the present year (1890). He was elected chairman of the republican county committee. He is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 344, I. O. O. F., Kittanning Lodge, No. 168, I. O. H., and Washington Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry, Order of Solon, Kittanning, and Jr. O. U. A. M.

May 2, 1883, he united in marriage with Isabella Hague, a daughter of Frederick Hague of Kittanning.

H. J. Hays has served for an exceptionally long period as prothonotary and in that time has conducted the business of his office very correctly and with satisfaction to the people of

the county. But perhaps the best test of the public appreciation of Mr. Hays' ability as a public official and his high standing in the county is to be found in the simple fact that after serving one term as register and recorder the people elected him for a second and after that for a third term. He has filled his office honorably, is one of the prominent men of the county and has a wide circle of friends.

HEILMAN BROS. James M., William M. and John F. Heilman, the members of the well-known and prominent planing-mill and general contracting firm of Heilman Bros., of Kittanning, are sons of Peter and Elizabeth (Remaley) Heilman and were born on their father's farm in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Their paternal grandfather, Frederick Heilman, was born and reared in Dauphin county, this State, and upon attaining his majority came to Kittanning township, where he was engaged in farming until his death, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a whig in politics, a lutheran in religious belief, and married Margaret Elinger, a native of Armstrong county, by whom he had several children. His eldest son, Peter Heilman (father), was born in July, 1819, on the home farm, on which he died February 25, 1878. He was a highly successful farmer, operated a large brick-yard on his land and was a stirring business man. He was elected county commissioner in 1871, and was a member of the board which erected the present handsome and durable jail, of which Armstrong county is justly proud. It is 50x114 feet in dimensions, constructed of stone, brick and iron, and was completed in 1873 at a total cost of $252,000. Its foundation is 24 feet deep, down from the surface and seven feet wide at the bottom. Those who are competent to judge have pronounced it one of the finest and strongest jails in the United States. At the expiration of his term as county commissioner Peter Heilman returned to his farm and resumed his agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death. He was a republican, and served as an enrolling officer during the late war. He also served as school director and was an officer for many years in Emanuel Lutheran church, of which he was a highly esteemed and very liberal member. His first wife was a Miss Hellfrick, by whom he had two children. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Remaley, who is a daughter of Anthony Remaley, of Kiskiminetas township. They reared a family of ten children. Of these children are James M., William M., Reuben, a hardware merchant; Eliza, Edward, in the hardwarebusiness; John F. and Frank and Curtin A., furniture dealers of Greensburg, Pa.

James M. Heilman was born September 26, 1848. He received his education in the common schools, and became a contractor, in which business he was soon joined by his brother William F. In 1878 they admitted their brother, John F., and formed the well-known firm of Heilman Bros. In connection with their extensive contracting they erected a large planing-mill, whose various machinery is driven by a fifty-horse-power engine They build a first-class grade of houses and do over $100,000 worth of business yearly in Armstrong, Allegheny, Butler, Venango and Westmoreland counties. James M. Heilman is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian church and the I. O. O. F. He married, on February 22, 1872, Eliza, daughter of Sharon Quigley, of Boggs township, and has two children: Sharon P., a medical student, and Arthur M.

William M. Heilman was born April 7, 1850, and is the second partner in the firm. He married Emma, daughter of Robert Anderson, and has five children living: Harry, Frank, Maude, Walter and Blanche. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

John F. Heilman, the junior partner of the

firm, was born March 26, 1854. After attending the common schools he entered Duff's Business college, and was graduated from that institution in 1878. He then joined his brothers in the firm of which he has been a member ever since. He married, on December 23, 1880, Christina Granninger, of Kittanning, and has three children: Mary E., Herbert G. and Ruth A. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Reformed church of Kittanning and the Masonic fraternity. He is a man of recognized business ability and possesses energy and push, the same as his brothers, James M. and William M.

JOSEPH R. HENDERSON, a prominent and well-known lawyer of the Kittanning bar, and a successful and popular republican leader of Armstrong county, enjoys the proud distinction of having been one of the youngest boys who served in the Union armies during the late civil war. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Fleming) Henderson and was born near Dayton, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1848. He traces his ancestry back to the Hendersons of the north of Ireland, who were a brave, daring and hardy race of people and whose descendants have been more or less prominent in civil and military affairs wherever they have settled. Thomas Henderson (paternal grandfather) left Ireland on account of the part he took against the English government in his native country. One of his friends, an ardent advocate of Irish independence, was hanged one day in his presence, and he immediately came to America to avoid the certainty of imprisonment and a probability of execution. He was married in Ireland and his wife was drowned some years after their arrival in this country in the Loyalhanna creek, near Saltsburg. He was an old time presbyterian, who was devoted to the religious faith of his forefathers. He reared a family of three sons and several daughters. One of his sons is Joseph Henderson, of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., while another was John Henderson (father), who was born on Conneaut Lake, in Crawford county, Pa. In 1807 he moved with his father to Westmoreland county, where they settled near New Alexandria and where the latter died. About 1830 John Henderson removed to near the site of Dayton, this county, when that section of country was a perfect wilderness, with but here and there a solitary clearing and a lone settler's cabin. By hard labor he cleared out a fine farm, on which he resided till his death. He was a republican and had been an elder in the Presbyterian church for over forty years. His wife was Elizabeth Fleming, a daughter of Thomas Fleming, who was a member of the old and respected Fleming family of Indiana county. They had five children, three sons and two daughters: Joseph R., Isabella, wife of William Lamb, of Peabody, Marion county, Kansas; and Sophia M., a teacher in the public schools of Kittanning, and two who are dead.

Joseph R. Henderson was reared on his father's farm. He received his education in the public schools and Dayton academy. At thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to Philadelphia, where he enlisted, February 23, 1864, in Co. K, 14th Pa. Cavalry, but his parents demanded and secured his release. He afterwards enlisted (1864) in Co. I, 112th regiment, Pa. Vols., but was transferred to the 19th New York Independent Battery, and on account of not being able to engage in the marches was made powder monkey. He served creditably for eighteen days in the Wilderness fights and in all the battles from Spottsylvania to Lee's surrender at "Appomattox Court-House." He was discharged January 20, 1866, and was one of the youngest boys who served in the late war. He returned home, attended Dayton academy, taught several terms and spent one year (1870) at West Point Military

academy. But having a decided taste for legal pursuits, he abandoned the profession of arms and in 1873 entered the law office of Hon. Edward S. Golden. At June term, 1875, he was admitted to the Armstrong county bar and since then has been one of the well-established and successful lawyers of Kittanning. In politics he is an ardent republican, served as chairman of the republican county committee of Armstrong county, and was a delegate to the State convention at Harrisburg, in June, 1890. In 1876 he was elected district attorney, which office he filled efficiently. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., and the First Presbyterian church of Kittanning.

He was married on April 18, 1888, to Sallie E. Barnaby, daughter of A. M. Barnaby, of Brady's Bend, this county. They have one child, a son, who is named Marcus Henderson.

Joseph R. Henderson is very fond of music and art and is able to appreciate the finished productions of the one and the masterpieces of the other. Through life he has met with good success. As a lawyer he ranks high at the Kittanning bar. As a public speaker he is pleasant, entertaining and eloquent. He is a logical and forcible reasoner, and before a jury always makes a strong impression. He is clever and generous, is public-spirited and progressive, and while not seeking every opportunity to push himself forward, yet is popular throughout his county and wherever he is known.

ALBERT G. HENRY. Laurentius produced the germ and started the growth of the art of printing, Guttenberg cultivated it and Schaeffer beheld it blossom in his hands. From that day on its growth has been rapid and wonderful. Of the press of this county a paper that deserves especial mention is the *Armstrong Republican*, whose editor, Albert G. Henry, has been engaged in journalism for over a third of a century. He was born at Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Hon. Thomas and Sarah Henry. Hon. Thomas Henry was born in Ireland, in 1780, and was brought by his parents, in 1783, to Beaver, Pa., where he resided until his death, in 1849. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of which he was elected captain, and which he took as far as Erie, where he was taken very ill, and was brought down the Allegheny river in a skiff to Pittsburgh. After a long spell of sickness he recovered, and in 1818 established the Beaver *Argus*, which he afterwards disposed of to his son William, who published it for twenty-five years. He was a prominent citizen and a man of influence in Beaver county, in which he served, at different periods, as register and recorder, prothonotary, treasurer and sheriff. He represented his county for two years in the Pennsylvania legislature, was elected to Congress in 1836, 1838 and 1840; and at the expiration of his last term of service he declined a re-nomination on account of ill health. While in Congress he served on several important committees, was a personal and intimate friend of Joshua R. Giddings, and pursued a course that was highly satisfactory to his party. He was an old-line whig, who advocated a strong tariff, and was prominent in the councils of the whigs of his county. He was engaged for some time in the mercantile business at Beaver, where he served for twenty-five years as an elder in the Presbyterian church. The family consisted of ten children.

Albert G. Henry received his education at Beaver academy and then learned the printing business with his brother William, who was then editing the Beaver *Argus*. He purchased a half-interest in the paper, and in connection with Michael Weyand, who bought the other half, edited it until 1855, when he sold his interest. He then went to Pittsburgh, and after two years spent in the mercantile business,

he removed to Davenport, Iowa. In 1858 he returned to Beaver, which he left eight years later to take charge of the *Armstrong Democrat*. He changed the name to that of *Armstrong Republican* and has continued to publish it until the present time. It is one of the two republican papers of the county, and while fully alive to all the leading political issues of the day yet its columns are filled with the latest town and county news. It also contains carefully selected reading matter for the fireside and the farm.

On Sept. 23, 1852, he married Nancy M., daughter of William Miles, of Blair county, and a granddaughter of Gen. John Mitchell, once prominent in Pennsylvania politics. Of the five children born unto them three are living: Frank Dalzel, associated with his father in the newspaper business; William, part owner of the *Republican* and chief of the Indian division of the treasury department in Washington City; and Annie M., widow of P. R. Meredith.

A. G. Henry was a whig, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. He is a republican and attends the Presbyterian church, and devotes his time principally to the editing and management of his paper.

CHARLES NEWTON HENRY, ex-county auditor and ex-deputy sheriff of Armstrong county, and one of the reliable and energetic business men of Kittanning, was born in that part of Armstrong which is now included in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1830, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Henry. Among the natives of Scotland who were pioneer settlers of Derry township, Westmoreland county, was Capt. John Henry (grandfather), who commanded a company during the Revolutionary war. In 1849 he moved to what is now Clarion county, where he died. He married a Miss McConnell, of near Shippensburg, in the Cumberland Valley, this State, and left a family of eight children. One of his sons, Charles Henry, served in the war of 1812. Another son (the eldest), Robert Henry (father), was born in 1785, on his father's Derry township farm, and came in 1804 to Red Bank township (now Monroe township, Clarion county) township, where he followed farming until his death, in 1858. He was six feet two inches in height, owned over seven hundred acres of land and raised large quantities of grain. He was a Jacksonian democrat, a prominent elder in the Presbyterian church and an upright man who strictly observed the old-time Sabbath. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, by whom he had eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the tenth. She came with her father, Moses Kirkpatrick (maternal grandfather), from Ireland to Westmoreland county. After her death Mr. Henry married Nancy McElhany, who bore him three children.

Charles N. Henry was reared in Clarion county, where he worked on the farm and attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to learn the trade of tanner. At the end of a two years' apprenticeship he engaged in tanning and farming, which he followed for several years. In 1870 he came to Kittanning, where he engaged in his present livery business. In politics Mr. Henry has always been a democrat, and cast his first presidential ballot for James Buchanan. He acted as deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Alexander Montgomery, Sr., and John B. Boyd, and in 1886 was elected as one of the auditors of Armstrong county. He discharged well the duties of that office. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket once for sheriff, and was so popular as to be defeated by only seventy-two votes in a county whose republican majority is seldom less than fifteen hundred. He has held several important mail contracts in the county. He is a member of

the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor.

January 2, 1855, he married Susan Turney, daughter of Daniel Turney and cousin to Hon. Jacob Turney, of Greensburg, and a granddaughter of Rev. Michael Steck, who was one of the pioneers of lutheranism west of the Alleghenies. They are the parents of three children: Clara, wife of Irvin Blaney; John Turney, in the livery business at Craigsville; and Louisa Caroline.

In the livery business Mr. Henry has made it an object to please his patrons by the best of attention, as well as by furnishing them with first-class conveyances and fine driving and riding horses. All business enterprises of which he has had the management have been conducted according to correct business principles, and with satisfaction to all who were interested.

BOYD S. HENRY, the present popular and successful prothonotary of Armstrong county, is the youngest man who has ever been honored with an election to that important office in the county. He was born six miles west of Kittanning, at the village of Worthington, Armstrong county, Pa., February 14, 1858, and is the youngest son of David and Mary (Scott) Henry. His paternal grandfather, James Henry, was born and reared to manhood in the historic north of Ireland, where he married Sarah Richmond, and, two years afterward, came to western Pennsylvania. He was a stonemason by trade, a United Presbyterian in religious belief, and a republican in political sentiment. He died in 1882 at an advanced age, having survived his wife four years. He had nine children, of whom two sons, David and James, enlisted as soldiers in the late war. David Henry (father) was born in Ireland, August 4, 1824, shortly before his parents came to this country. He was engaged in farming till 1861, when he was one of the first to enlist from this county in response to President Lincoln's call for troops. He became a member of Company D, 100th regiment, Pa. Vols., better known as the "Roundhead" regiment, which was so famous in the war annals of the Great Rebellion. He served with his regiment in all of its numerous skirmishes and many battles, until it had passed through the fiery ordeal of the Wilderderness fights, and was drawn up before Cold Harbor. In the magnificent and terrific Union charge upon the fortified works at that place he was among the foremost of his regiment to scale the Confederate breastworks, on which he was cut down by a sabre-stroke in a hand-to-hand encounter. He was a model soldier in every respect, and ranked as one of the bravest men in the Army of the Potomac. He fell nobly in the defence of his country's liberties, and his memory will ever be respected and honored in his adopted county, while his name is inscribed on the roll of fallen heroes whom the Republic will honor for all time to come. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a man of high standing in his community, and one of the early agitators of the slavery question in Armstrong county. On June 19, 1845, he married Mary Scott, who was born April 10, 1825, and passed away in 1861, when in the thirty-sixth year of her age. She was a daughter of Joseph Scott, who was a native of Scotland, served in the war of 1812, and died in Butler county on March 4, 1866 His wife was Elizabeth Boyd, who was born January 4, 1801, and died November 9, 1834. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry were born seven children, of whom five are living: James H., a farmer of Republic county, Kansas; Elizabeth, who resides at Poland, Ohio; Mary, wife of George Kirk, a machinist, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sarah, married to John White, likewise a machinist of the "Iron City," and Boyd S.

Boyd S. Henry was educated in the Union school at Worthington and the public schools

at Kittanning. He afterwards attended the Iron City college of Pittsburg, and was graduated from that noted commercial institution, whose alumni include thousands of our wealthiest and most prominent business men. His first employment in a public character was in the prothonotary's office, where he served as a deputy for four years. He was then (1880) appointed deputy sheriff, in which capacity he acted efficiently for seven years. His energy and faithfulness while serving in those two offices constantly gained him friends and influence, and in 1887 he was nominated for prothonotary by the Republican party and elected by a majority of nearly sixteen hundred. He assumed charge of that office in 1888, and his discharge of its duties has been so satisfactory to his own party and the public that he has been re-nominated (1890) without opposition in the Republican party, while present indications warrant him a generous support at the polls, independent of political consideration. On December 15, 1887, he united in marriage with Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of S. K. Campbell, of Kittanning.

Of the eighteen persons who have served as prothonotaries of Armstrong county since its organization, from March 12, 1800, to December, 1890, Mr. Henry is the last and was elected at an earlier age than any of his predecessors. Attentive, obliging and active, he has fairly won the success which has crowned the early efforts of his life.

FRANK W. HILL, prominent in the insurance and real estate business at Kittanning and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, which was planted in the eastern part of the State two hundred and twelve years ago, is a son of John W. and Jane B. (Parks) Hill, and was born in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1863. The Hills trace their ancestry back to a Hill who settled in eastern Pennsylvania four years prior to William Penn's settlement on the site of Philadelphia in 1682. One of his descendants was John Hill (great-grandfather), who was born in Lancaster and removed to Westmoreland county, this State, where his son, Hon. Jacob Hill (grandfather), was born. He was a prominent and useful man, was a contractor on the old Pennsylvania canal, then kept a store and hotel at Leechburg, and about 1845 purchased a farm of five hundred acres, in what is now Parks township, upon which he resided until his death in 1876. He served as a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for two terms—from 1842 to 1846. He was well informed, gave general satisfaction as a legislator and was a man of ability and influence. He was over six feet in height and of good personal appearance and agreeable manners. He was a strict lutheran, a Jacksonian democrat and married Hannah Eulem, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. One of these sons was John W. Hill (father), who was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1828. In early life he came to Armstrong county and was engaged in farming until 1884, when he moved to near Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., where he purchased and still owns a well-improved farm. He is a democrat from principle, has held various township offices and belongs to the Lutheran church, in which he has served as an officer at different times. He married Jane Parks, daughter of John Parks, of Parks township. To their union have been born six children, of whom five are living.

Frank W. Hill was reared near Leechburg, and received his education in the common schools and the public schools of the above-mentioned place. His attendance at school was interrupted for one year, which he spent as a clerk in a store. Leaving school, he became a salesman in a Bradford (Pa.) carpet house, which position he held for two years and then (1884)

resigned to engage in the insurance business. One year later he removed to Kittanning, where he purchased the insurance office of Joseph Painter and since that time has been engaged in building up the extensive and prosperous business which he now enjoys. He is a member and vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he is a democrat and was a delegate to the State democratic convention of 1887. He is a prompt, energetic and successful business man.

January 2, 1889, he united in marriage with Ethel T. Pinney, a daughter of L. C. Pinney, of Kittanning.

In real estate matters Mr. Hill does a good business. He is well informed in regard to properties, both residence and agricultural. In the insurance line of his business he represents the following five old, large and responsible companies: Royal, London Assurance Corporation, Hartford Fire, American Fire and Travelers' Life and Accident.

HON. WILLIAM FREAME JOHNSTON, governor of Pennsylvania from July 26, 1848, to January 20, 1852, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1808, and was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Freame) Johnston. Alexander Johnston was of Scotch extraction. He was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, July 10, 1773, and died near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, July 16, 1872. He came to America in 1797 and soon thereafter settled at Greensburg, Pa., where he married Elizabeth, second daughter of William Freame, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and fought under Wolfe at Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston reared a family of eight sons and two daughters. Alexander Johnston held several important county offices and was the oldest Mason in the United States at the time of his death.

William Freame Johnston read law with Maj. John B. Alexander, was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar in May, 1829, and soon thereafter came to Kittanning, where he soon rose to a position of commanding influence. He was appointed district attorney, represented the county in the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1836, 1838 and 1841, and in 1847 was elected a member of the State Senate. He was an acknowledged political leader and his bill authorizing the State to issue relief notes in alleviation of the panic of 1837 made him very popular throughout Pennsylvania. In 1847 he was elected president of the Senate, and as such served as acting governor from the resignation of Governor Shunk in 1848 until he (Mr. Johnston) was elected governor in the same year.

As Governor he took a great interest in the mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and it is due to his unceasing efforts that we have to-day the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives." He was nominated for re-election by the Whig party, but was defeated. During the late war he rendered valuable service in organizing troops for the Union army, in fortifying Pittsburgh and aiding West Virginia with ammunition in a critical hour. President Johnson appointed him collector of the port of Philadelphia, and, although he served efficiently for several months and made a splendid record as a collector, yet he was rejected by the Senate on account of its hostility to the president.

On April 12, 1832, Governor Johnston married Mary Monteith. To their union were born five sons and two daughters.

Governor Johnston through life was a man of uncommon physical powers, iron will and untiring energy. Amid all his cares of business and responsibilities of office he preserved his reputation for honesty, integrity and morality. His life of usefulness closed on October 25, 1872, when he passed to the unseen world.

REV. FRANK X. KETTL, a scholarly, able, earnest and faithful young pastor of the Catholic church and now in charge of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Kittanning, was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1865, and is a son of John and Mary (Lelmar) Kettl. John Kettl was born in the southern part of the kingdom of Bavaria, on December 9, 1819, and died at Hollidaysburg, Pa., August 6, 1876. He emigrated from Bavaria to Hollidaysburg about 1850, and became a foreman for the Blair & Cambria Iron company. He often served in the same capacity for contractors on stone, wood and iron work. He was very popular as a foreman with both his employers and the men who worked under him, on account of his honesty, fairness and kind disposition. He was a democrat in politics and a strict member of the Catholic church. He was married in Bavaria to Mary Lelmar. They had nine sons and one daughter, of whom all are living except Louis, who was killed by a train in the yards of the P. R. R. Co., at Altoona.

Frank X. Kettl was reared at Hollidaysburg and received his education in Fon du Lac college, Wisconsin, and St. Vincent's abbey and college, Westmoreland county, Pa. Having his mind directed to the ministry, he fitted for the priesthood at St. Vincent's abbey, which was founded in 1846 by the saintly Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, who revived in America the grand institutions of the Benedictine abbeys of the middle ages, from which many nations of Europe first received the glad tidings of Christianity. Rev. Kettl's first appointment after being ordained to the priesthood was as assistant to Rev. John Shell, with whom he remained about fourteen months. He was then stationed at Huntingdon, but in a short time was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, at Kittanning, of which he assumed charge on December 16, 1888. In addition to the membership of one hundred and ten families at Kittanning, he has charge of the Ford City congregation and the care of twenty families at Nicholson's run. St. Mary's church was organized about 1851. The first services were held at the house of William Sirwell, and subsequently at private houses, the academy and court-house until 1853, when the present brick church was built on the corner of High and Water streets. The ministers of this church have been Revs. Mitchell, Gray, Scanlan, Phelan, O'Rourke, Lambing, Dignam, and Frank X. Kettl, the present pastor. Rev. Kettl has always sustained pleasant relations with his people in the different charges which he has filled, and his present pastorate has been characterized by a high degree of harmony. He is a finely educated and courteous gentleman, an earnest and successful laborer in his sacred calling and is well respected by all who know him.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KLINE. Among Kittanning's leading and successful dentists is Dr. Martin Luther Kline, who has been in the active and continuous practice of his profession for over twenty years at Armstrong's county-seat. He was born in Clearfield county, Pa., June 8, 1847, and is a son of Martin and Rachel (Owens) Kline. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Kline, was a representative farmer of the day in which he lived. He removed some years after his marriage from Indiana to Clearfield county, where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his days in its cultivation and improvement. His son, Martin Kline (father), was born in Indiana county, but was reared in Clearfield county, where, in addition to farming, he was engaged in the lumber business. He was a democrat from principle, a Methodist in religious belief and church-membership and a useful citizen of the community in which he resided until his death, in 1874, at 56 years of age. His wife was Rachel Owens, a daughter of John Owens, of Clearfield county.

They were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living. Mrs. Rachel Kline was born and reared in Clearfield county.

M. L. Kline was reared on a farm. He received his education in the common schools of Clearfield county and commenced life for himself by engaging in the lumber business on the Susquehanna river which he followed for seven years. He then studied dentistry with his uncle, Dr. Owens, of Kittanning, and in 1870 formed a partnership with his preceptor which lasted for three years. At the end of this time he purchased his uncle's interest and practiced until 1888, when he admitted Dr. E. H. Wright into partnership with him. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor and Sr. O. U. A. M. He is a democrat, but takes no leading part in politics and devotes his time principally to his large and rapidly increasing practice. He is a fine workman and has a well-fitted up and completely furnished office.

March 14th, 1872, he married Martha E. Hamlin, daughter of John Hamlin. To their union have been born three children: George K., Lulela H. and Beula Blanche, aged respectively seventeen, twelve and seven years.

Dr. E. H. Wright, the junior member, was born near Kelley's station, April 21, 1863, and is a son of J. H. Wright, who was born February 22, 1837, at Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., attended Washington and Jefferson college and Gettysburg seminary, and removed to Armstrong county about 1840. E. H. Wright was educated at the Elderton select school, studied dentistry, and was graduated from the Ohio Dental college, March 4, 1884. He practiced at Elderton until 1887, when he removed to Kittanning and became a partner with Dr. Kline.

He married, December 20th, 1887, Josephine, daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Foxburg, Pa. He is a republican and a member of I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum and Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a first-class dental surgeon, and the firm is well-known as one of the leading dental firms of the county.

MERION F. LEASON is accorded a place in the front rank of the members of the Armstrong county bar, and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, which has many public men who are prominent and distinguished in the legal profession. He is a son of Rev. Thomas Shark and Mary Moore (Laird) Leason, and was born at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Rev. Thomas Shark Leason was born in Venango township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1817. After completing his academic studies, he entered, in June, 1844, the sophomore class of Washington college, from which celebrated institution of learning he was graduated. He then commenced his theological studies at the Western Theological seminary, and was graduated from that well-known religious institution. He was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian church, and his first charge was Marietta, Ohio, where he resided but two years on account of his health. He then removed to Leechburg, where he remained in charge of the Presbyterian church of that place for ten years. He resigned at Leechburg in order to accept a call as pastor of the Mt. Tabor congregation of Jefferson county, Pa., where he has served acceptably ever since. He was a representative of the Christian commission during the late war, and was stationed with the western army. Of fine education and sound theological views, he is a forcible and impressive speaker and an earnest and successful worker in the vineyard of his Divine Master. He honors his sacred calling by a consistent Christian life, which has won for him the respect and esteem of all who know him. He married Mrs. Mary Moore Stewart, widow of William B. Stewart, of Pittsburgh,

and youngest daughter of Rev. Francis Laird, D.D., of Westmoreland county. They have four children, of whom three are living: Merion F., Melissa and Elsie. Mrs. Mary Moore (Laird) Leason was born at Locust Dale, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1816. Her father, Rev. Francis Laird, was of that grand old Scotch-Irish race that has made its impress on the civil and religious institutions of this country for all time to come. He was a man of unusual ability, a fine classical scholar and a highly-esteemed minister. He was a graduate of Dickinson college, and was a power in maintaining and spreading presbyterianism in western Pennsylvania. He was the youngest son of William Laird, of Adams county, Pa., who married Jane McClure, and whose father, William Laird, Sr., was the son of John and Martha (Russel) Laird, respectively of Scotch-Irish and English lineage, and who emigrated from England to Adams county, this State, about 1760. Rev. Francis Laird married Mary Moore, daughter of Hon. John Moore, a son of William and Jennett (Wilson) Moore, of Lancaster county, Pa., and who was the first president-judge of Westmoreland county, Pa., and also was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania and a State Senator prior to 1790. Judge Moore's wife was a Miss Parr, a daughter of Isaac Parr, of New Jersey, a woman of intelligence, vivacity and fine personal appearance.

Merion F. Leason was reared in his native county, where he has always resided. He attended the common schools, completed the course of Tuscarora academy, and in September, 1872, entered Princeton college, from which famous institution of learning he was graduated in 1876. After graduation he passed the preliminary law examination, read law with W. L. Stewart, of Brookville, and was admitted to the county bar in February, 1877. In the fall of that year he removed to Kittanning, where he has been engaged ever since in the successful practice of his profession. In 1879 he was elected district attorney, and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office. In 1889 he was the republican candidate for judge of the Thirty-third judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Armstrong, but was defeated on account of dissensions within his own party.

June 30, 1880, he united in marriage with Hannah Reynolds, a daughter of Jefferson Reynolds, of this county. They have three children: Mary Laird, Jefferson Reynolds and Helen Maude, aged, respectively, nine, seven, and one and one-half years.

M. F. Leason is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Royal Arch Mason. He practices in the courts of Armstrong and adjoining counties, and before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which he was admitted October 25, 1880, on motion of John Gilpin.

CHARLES LENZ, a successful merchant and enterprising citizen of Kittanning, was born in the Province of Nassau, Prussia, March 17, 1838, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Lenz, both natives of Germany. Jacob Lenz (father) was a miner in his native country, where he resided until his death, in 1850, when fifty years of age. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth Miller, and they were the parents of six children. Mrs. Lenz died at her home in Germany in 1872, when in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

Charles Lenz was reared in the kingdom of Prussia, and received his education in the excellent public schools of his native country. Leaving school, he engaged in the mining business until 1871, when he came to the United States. He first located in McKeesport, this State, where he remained one year, and then came to Kittanning, where he has resided ever since. In 1875 he engaged in the mercantile

business, in which he has continued successfully up to the present time. He is also a stockholder in the natural gas company at Kittanning.

On April 23, 1865, Mr. Lenz married Caroline Heidersdorf, daughter of Philip Heidersdorf, a native of Germany. Two children have blessed this union: Henrietta and Lizzie, who are both at home.

Charles Lenz is a republican in political matters, and is always prompt, energetic and successful in any enterprise in which he engages. His mercantile establishment is on Jefferson street, at Kittanning. He carries a well-assorted and heavy stock of groceries, and has a good trade. By natural business ability, good judgment and courteous treatment of his patrons, he has been very successful in business. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he is also an elder. He is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 1511, Knights of Honor. Mr. Lenz owns considerable real estate within the borough limits of Kittanning, where he is known as a man of energy and reliability.

REV. HENRY L. MAYERS. One who has grown in favor and confidence with his people by his earnestness of purpose and the integrity of his character is Rev. Henry L. Mayers, the present pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Kittanning. He was born at Millersburgh, Ohio, December 29, 1847, and is a son of Lewis and Sarah Wheaton Mayers. Lewis Mayers was born in Wurmz, Germany, October, 1811, and died at Millersburgh, Ohio, August 1, 1883, aged 72 years. He was a worthy representative of the industrious and progressive German race which has become so powerful in the world during the last two centuries. He settled in 1837 at Millersburgh, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business until 1873, when he organized "The Exchange bank," of which he was a large stock-holder. He was elected annually as president of that bank, from its organization until his death, in 1883. He was a remarkably successful business man, a public-spirited citizen in every way and an influential member of the Presbyterian church, to which he was always a liberal contributor. He married Sarah Wheaton, who is a daughter of Anson Melvin Wheaton, a teacher and noted surveyor of Ohio. They reared and educated a family of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are living and in good circumstances. Six of these sons are successful business men.

Henry L. Mayers received his elementary education in private schools at Millersburgh and spent four years at Vermillion Institute, Haysville, Ohio, where he prepared for college. In 1868 he entered the sophomore class of Princeton college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. He took high rank as a speaker and literary man, being a junior orator prize-man, and carrying off a Whig Hall medal. He prepared for the ministry at Princeton Theological seminary, from which he was graduated in April, 1874. He was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey, April, 1874. His first charge was at Millville, N. J., where he remained for five years. His health then becoming impaired, he resigned his charge, and was not in regular pastoral work for two years. At the end of that time, having recovered his health in a large measure, he accepted a call, in March, 1881, from the First Presbyterian church of Kittanning, and has served as its pastor ever since.

On July 22, 1874, he married Margaret Phillips, a daughter of Lewis and Eliza Phillips, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Rev. and Mrs. Mayers were the parents of three children: Eliza Phillips, Lewis Deare and John Mickle. Mrs. Mayers was greatly beloved by their congregation, was an intelligent and amiable woman, but her stay on earth was limited to a few brief years, and she passed to her eternal home on March 10, 1887.

Rev. Henry L. Mayers is an able and eloquent advocate of the doctrines and the teachings of the time-honored old Presbyterian church, in which he is an efficient and successful worker. He is worthily treading in the footsteps of those grand old ministers who helped establish presbyterianism in western Pennsylvania. His congregation is one of the largest in the community, and they worship in one of the finest church buildings in the State.

JAMES H. McCAIN is one of the many members of the Kittanning bar who is held in high esteem for integrity, good judgment and professional ability. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Galbraith) McCain, and was born near Slate Lick, South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1844. The McCain family is one of the old families of the county Tyrone, Ireland, and one member of it in the beginning of the present century was George McCain (grandfather), who married Mary Ralston. They came in 1822 to South Buffalo township, where he purchased a farm and distillery. He was a cumberland presbyterian, and had two sons and four daughters. One of these sons was William McCain, who was born in Ireland. He followed farming for some time, then was in the mercantile business at Freeport, and in the winter of 1853 removed to California, where he was elected judge of Nevada county. In 1857 he returned to Freeport, and three years later engaged in the oil business, which he followed until his death, in 1864. His wife was Elizabeth Galbraith, who was a daughter of Robert Galbraith, one of the early settlers of Butler county. She died December 19, 1888, aged eighty-five years. Judge McCain was a member and one of the first trustees of Slate Lick United Presbyterian church, and was a very strong man physically. He was a life-long democrat, an influential citizen and a man of positive views, but very considerate of the feelings of those who differed from him. In all the duties and relations of a citizen he bore an honorable part.

James H. McCain is the eighth of a family of ten children, of whom five are living. He received his literary education in the common schools and Freeport academy. Having a taste and inclination for the legal profession, he read law for one year in the office of J. G. D. Finly, of Freeport, then (1872) attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania for one year and completed his studies with Hon. E. S. Golden, of Kittanning. He was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in September, 1873, and has been in active practice ever since. In 1880 he formed a partnership with John Gilpin, one of the leading lawyers of Kittanning. Mr. Gilpin died in November, 1883, and during the following year he formed his present partnership with M. F. Leason, Esq. (see his sketch). This firm has a large practice and is widely known for its ability and prominence at the Kittanning bar.

He was married October 30, 1879, to Charlotte E. Turner, daughter of John Turner, of Freeport. To their union have been born four children, of whom three are living: Bessie Knox, born July 22, 1883; Gilpin Monteith, born September 23, 1885; and James Harvey, born April 1, 1889. Mrs. McCain's father, John Turner, is a cabinet-maker by trade, and has been successfully engaged for the last twenty-five years in the oil business. He married Nancy Ford, who bore him two sons and two daughters, and whose father, Peter Ford, married Elizabeth King, a daughter of Capt. Robert King, of Revolutionary war fame.

J. H. McCain is a republican, but has never asked for an office, although he has served two terms as burgess of Kittanning. He is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. Masons, and the Second Presbyterian church of Kittanning, in which he is an elder. As a

lawyer, as a citizen and as a man he stands well at the bar, in his community and with the public.

R. A. McCULLOUGH, an active and promising young member of the Kittanning bar, was born at Eddyville, Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1859, and is a son of David and Frances (Hoffman) McCullough. David McCullough comes of a hardy and industrious race. He is a son of David McCullough, who came to near Salem, in Westmoreland county, Pa., from Lancaster, Pa.

David McCullough was born in 1820, and about 1845 removed to Mahoning township, this county, where he followed his trade of millwright in connection with farming. In 1878 he went to Cedar county, Nebraska, where he has been engaged in farming exclusively ever since. He is a veteran soldier of the late war. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 61st regiment, Pa. Vols., and when his term of three years' service had expired he re-enlisted and served till the close of the war. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted to captain. He served in the Army of the Potomac, participated in many of its battles and escaped with being but slightly disabled. He was a democrat till near the close of the late war, and had served as justice of the peace, but he then became a republican. He was reared in the faith of the Reformed church, in whose teachings he believes. He married Frances Hoffman, a daughter of George Hoffman, who came from eastern Pennsylvania and settled near Harrison City, in Westmoreland county. Her grandfather was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough reared a family of twelve children, of whom nine are living. Mrs. McCullough died in 1867, aged forty-six years, and Mr. McCullough afterwards married a Mrs. Conger, of Clarion county, Pa.

R. A. McCullough was reared in his native township and received his education in the common schools and Oakland academy, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1881. He taught six terms of school and was assistant principal of Kittanning schools for one term. Having made choice of the profession of law, he successfully passed the required preliminary examination in all the branches of a thorough English education and the elements of the Latin language, and was registered in 1884 as a student-at-law with Hon. Edward S. Golden, of Kittanning. In 1884 Mr. McCullough founded *The Kittanning Globe*, a weekly newspaper, published at Kittanning, and one of the most prosperous papers in this county. He acted in the capacity of editor for three years, when he entered upon the practice of the law. In 1887 he passed his final examination for admission as an attorney and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county. Since then he has been actively engaged in building up a practice. In politics he has always been a stanch and uncompromising democrat, although his father and his five brothers are all republicans. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the democratic county committee of Armstrong county, which position he still holds. In religious opinion he is a believer in the doctrines and a member of the Reformed church.

September 25, 1889, he united in marriage with Susanna E. Heeter, a daughter of George Heeter, of Clarion county, Pa. For a young man Mr. McCullough enjoys a very good practice, and has acquired considerable business interests, and by his present activity and earnest labor bids fair to command an extended patronage before many years.

GEORGE W. McNEES, the present (1890) active and reliable treasurer of Armstrong county, is a man of fine business tact and exec-

utive ability and has won marked success in all of his undertakings. He was born at Slippery Rock, Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1854, and is the only son of James and Sarah (Armstrong) McNees. The McNees family is one of many substantial and reliable families of Western Pennsylvania which were founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century. James McNees, the grandfather of George W. McNees, was born in Westmoreland county, this State. He was a farmer by occupation, a presbyterian in religious belief and was a member of the famous Poke Run church of that denomination. He married Miss Taylor, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. One of these sons was James McNees, who was born in Butler county, Pa., May 27, 1812. In early life he engaged in the pottery business, which he still follows. He was one of the first men in Butler county to take a pronounced position on the slave question, and was an able debater and active agitator in favor of the abolition of chattel slavery. He was an old-line whig until that party was swept out of existence and then joined the Republican party, in which he has remained ever since. Although active in politics and well informed on all the great issues of American political history, yet he never sought for any office. He was originally a presbyterian, but being more liberal in his views on Calvinistic doctrines than was allowable by the discipline of that church, he withdrew his name from the roll of members and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he has served for several years as an elder. He is a man of positive views on all subjects. His first wife was Elizabeth Anderson, who bore him seven children. After her death he married Sarah Armstrong, by whom he had one son, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Sarah McNees was a daughter of George Armstrong, who with his parents moved from Path Valley to Westmoreland county, this State, and thence to Slippery Rock, Butler county, and cleared up a home in what was then a wilderness. Mrs. McNees, on her grandmother's side, was descended from the Harris family, which, so far as we have been able to learn, are the same family after whom the city of Harrisburg is named. Mrs. McNees died at Girty, in Armstrong county, Jan. 8, 1881.

George W. McNees acquired his education in the common schools of Mercer county, Elderton and Livermore academies and the State Normal school at Indiana. In early manhood he took on himself the responsibility of teacher, which he bore very creditably. He taught four terms in Armstrong and two in Indiana county, this State, besides one term in Kansas. The outlook in teaching was not wide enough for the exercise of the energies of Mr. McNees, who embarked in business life by engaging in the pottery business at Girty, Pennsylvania. His line of manufacture is first-class stone-ware. In 1887 he was nominated by the Republican party of Armstrong county for treasurer and at the ensuing election in November was elected by the handsome majority of 1,598 votes. He entered upon his office on January 1, 1888, and ever since has merited and received the approbation of his fellow-citizens for his able management of the county treasury. George W. McNees has a cordial sympathy for his friends, which gives him a warm place in their affections. He is an active republican, a true friend and a thorough-going man, who will undoubtedly accomplish many more substantial results than have already attended his efforts.

G. W. McNees was married on the 25th day of December, 1883, to Anna R. George, the accomplished daughter of Johnston and Margaret (Shoemaker) George, of Girty, Armstrong Co., Pa. As a result of this union three children have been born to them: Wendell George, Sterling Glenn and Clifford Bowman.

FRANK B. McVAY, a prominent contractor and a leading politician of Kittanning, is one of that class of business men so essential to the material prosperity of any county and so useful in its commercial development. He was born on the corner of Thirty-second street and Broadway, New York city, September 8, 1851, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Fulton) McVay, who were both natives of Ireland. His grandfather, William McVay, was a civil engineer and a political writer of great force. For his writings against the English government he was compelled to flee to France, where he died. David McVay (father) was born in county Antrim, Ireland, March 4, 1806, came to New York city at eighteen years of age and for thirty years was engaged as a partner of Gen. Moore in the building rock business. In politics he became and ever remained an uncompromising democrat. In 1858 he removed to Kittanning, where he was engaged extensively in contracting on railroad work. He went to Central America in 1851 and was engaged in the building of the first railroad across the isthmus of Panama—then Darien. He had a large force of men, of whom he lost all but one on account of their contracting miasmatic fever, which was prevalent everywhere. In the war with Mexico he served as a soldier under Gen. Phil. Kearney, and when the late war broke out he enlisted in the three months' service and at the end of his term of enlistment he volunteered for three and served nearly four years as a sergeant in Co. G, 78th regiment, Pa. Vols. He served with credit and distinction in a regiment whose record at Stone river and in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland has reflected undying glory upon itself and the State from which it went. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a well-read man, a good conversationalist and died November 13, 1878. He was generous and warm-hearted and had a wide circle of friends. He was twice married. His first wife bore him one son, William, who was killed at the battle of Antietam. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth Fulton, who is a daughter of Alexander Fulton, of Ireland, and resides now in Minnesota. By his second marriage he had six sons and six daughters. Alexander Fulton came to the United States and accompanied his son-in-law to the isthmus of Panama, where he died.

Frank B. McVay was reared and has always resided at Kittanning, where he received his education in the common schools of that place. He learned the contracting business with his father and has steadily pursued the same ever since. In his line of business he has always been signally successful, as well as being now one of the leading bridge contractors of the western part of Pennsylvania. He has erected nearly all of the stone work of the present bridges on the Allegheny Valley railroad, besides the stone work of all but three of the bridges which span the Allegheny river. He was contractor for the stone work of the Indiana county jail, the bridges on Stony creek and Conemaugh river near Johnstown and numerous bridges in adjoining counties. His field of operations has not been limited to this State, but embraces several of the eastern and southern States, in which his work on large railroad bridges and important public buildings has received very flattering but well-deserved mention. In politics he treads in the footsteps of his highly respected father and is an ardent democrat. In season and out of season he is active in the cause and for the success of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. He is now (1890) the nominee of the Democratic party of Armstrong county for Assembly and possesses many qualifications of a good representative. His good judgment, quick perception and firm determination, together with his wide observation and extended experience would admirably fit him to guard and protect the welfare of his fellow-citizens and the best interests of his county. In every business position in which he

has been placed, of trust or responsibility, he has never been found wanting, but always successful in the discharge of whatever duties he had assumed.

June 20, 1877, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hague, a daughter of Frederick Hague, of Kittanning. To their union have been born six children, of whom but one is living—a daughter, named Margaret Rebecca, who was born May 18, 1884. Mrs. Elizabeth (Hague) McVay was born in Valley township, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church.

HON. WILLIAM B. MEREDITH. One of the leading and influential citizens of the county is Ex-State Senator William B. Meredith, of Kittanning. He is a son of Hon. Jonathan and Caroline (McKee) Meredith, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1839. His great-grandfather, Thomas Meredith, was a resident of Centre county, where his son, Owen Meredith (grandfather), was born. Owen Meredith was a man of intelligence, a whig and a successful farmer of Madison township. He was a baptist and died at ninety years of age, leaving eight children, of whom one was Hon. Jonathan Meredith (father), who was born December 11, 1810. He came to Kittanning in 1836, where he died March 11, 1888. He followed surveying, and was a strong whig. He was elected, in 1845, again in 1848 and a third time in 1857, as prothonotary by majorities of over 1,000, when the county was democratic. He was an Odd Fellow and Mason, served one term as a member of the State Senate, and married Caroline McKee, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

William B. Meredith received his education in Kittanning and Elder's Ridge academies and Jefferson college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. During the late war he was assessor of internal revenue and operated in oil. For over fourteen years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Armstrong water company, besides being interested in water works in Butler, Warren, Westmoreland and Greene counties. He is a republican, has frequently been a delegate to State conventions and in 1884 was elected as a member of the State senate. He is a presbyterian and a thirty-third degree Mason.

On June 23, 1868, he married Eliza M., youngest daughter of Alex. Colwell. Senator and Mrs. Meredith have two children: Margaret Colwell and Edith Caroline McKee.

FRANK A. MOESTA. Kittanning is not only becoming a celebrated centre for the iron industry, but likewise for many other leading and important industries, among which is the manufacture of stone and china-ware by the Wick China company. One of the members of this important manufacturing company is Frank A. Moesta, a successful young business man of Armstrong county. He is a son of Frederick and Mary (Frank) Moesta, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1860. His paternal grandfather, J. C. Moesta, of Germany, was killed in a mine. Of the children which he left one was Frederick Moesta, the father of Frank A. Moesta. Frederick Moesta was born in Ahlen, Germany, Jan. 28, 1830, and came to America, landed at Baltimore Nov. 3, 1851, from there to Philadelphia, then to Pittsburgh, where he worked at the trade of tailor, which he had learned in his native country. He then came to Kittanning March 31, 1854, where he worked for several years. At the end of that time he opened a tailoring establishment for himself on Jefferson street, which he conducted very successfully until 1884, when he fitted up a complete and first-class merchant tailoring establishment at No. 215 Market street, where

he did a good business and had a large trade until his death, May 15, 1886. He was one of the founders and an elder of St. Luke's Reformed church. He was a Free Mason, a strong republican and a remarkably successful as well as active business man. He had filled various borough offices and was a member of the school board at the time of his death. He married Mary Frank, who is a daughter of J. C. Frank, of Saxonburg, Butler county, and was born in 1835. She is a member of the Reformed church and resides at Kittanning. Mr. and Mrs. Moesta were the parents of five children: Charles J., a member of the Wick China company; Frank A., Elizabeth, Frederick (deceased), and Henry E.

Frank A. Moesta was reared and obtained his education at Kittanning. He learned the trade of watch-maker and jeweler in Wheeling, W. Va., and in 1879 opened a watch-making and jewelry establishment at Kittanning, which he conducted successfully until 1886. In that year he disposed of his business and went to Kansas City, where he was engaged for three years in various lines of business. In April, 1889, he returned to Kittanning, where he became a member of the general mercantile firm of Wick, Moesta & Co., which continued in business until February, 1890. In March, 1890, he became a member of the present Wick China company, which is engaged upon a large scale in the manufacture of iron-stone china, white granite and decorated ware. The works are extensive and comprise a long three-story building with a five-story tower and two three-story wings. They are conveniently located for shipping purposes and turn out ware that is in constant demand. The company receives and fills large orders from many different States of the Union and have a trade which taxes the utmost capacity of their works to supply. The magnitude of their business may readily be inferred from the fact that they employ a force of one hundred and eighty persons in their works. The members of the company are J. Wick, Jr., Frederick Wick, C. J. Moesta and Frank A. Moesta.

Frank A. Moesta has always been a republican and is the youngest councilman that has ever been elected at Kittanning. He is a member of the Reformed church, and stands well in business circles, where he is favorably known as a man of energy, activity and success.

MARSHALL B. OSWALD. The printing-press, the light and life of the world's modern civilization, made its appearance at Kittanning as early as 1810. To-day the oldest paper in Armstrong county, and one of the representative republican newspapers of western Pennsylvania, is the *Union Free Press* of Kittanning, published by M. B. Oswald & Son. Marshall B. Oswald was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Brenham) Oswald. In Maryland among its wealthy planters was John Oswald, whose son, Benjamin Oswald (father), was born in 1803. He resided near Hagerstown, in the western part of that State, until about 1833, when he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., where he published, for three years, the *Chambersburg Whig*, which is now the *Repository*. He then went to Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained two years and published a weekly paper in the interests of the Whig party. Not deeming the inducements and advantages of his Ohio field of journalism to be such as could be found in the older States of the American Union, he returned in 1838 to Pennsylvania, where he selected Kittanning as a favorable point for newspaper success. On April 5, 1838, he purchased the Kittanning *Gazette* and in the first week of May, 1841, changed the name to that of the *Democratic Press* and afterwards to the Kittanning *Free Press*, which name it bore until his death, March 17, 1855. He was a well educated

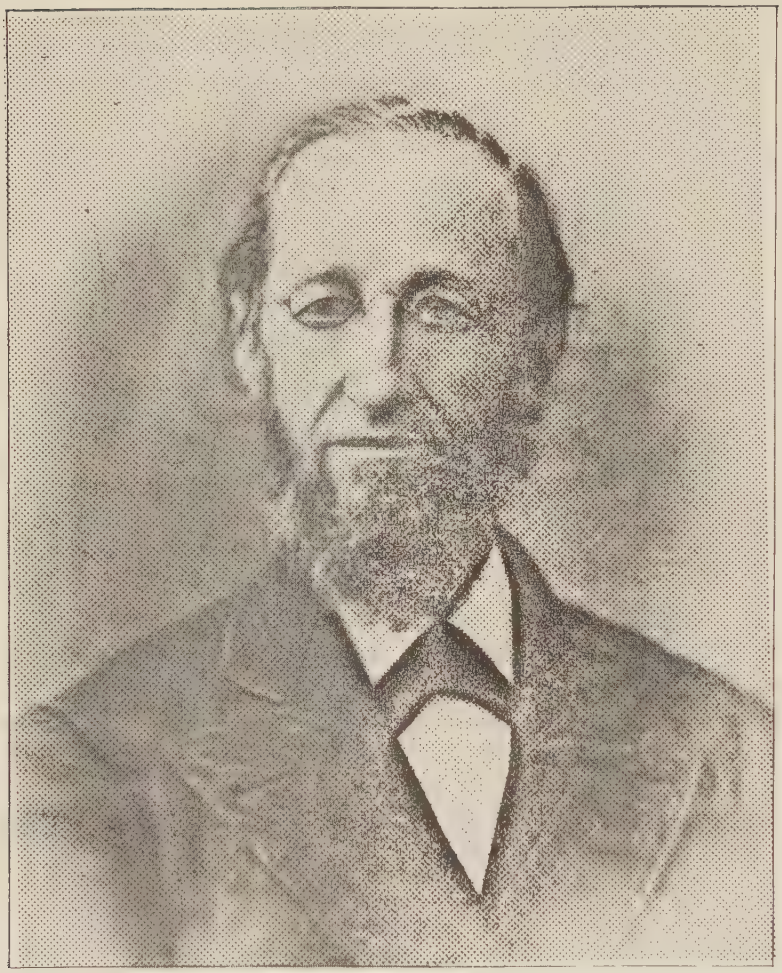
man, wielded a ready pen and expressed his thoughts upon any topic of general interest or subject of political agitation in good style and vigorous English. He was an old-line whig and later a republican and served as postmaster of Kittanning from 1841 to 1845, having been commissioned by President William Henry Harrison. He also served as justice of the peace and school director, besides holding various other borough offices. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and married Sarah A. Brenham, who was a daughter of John Brenham, of near Hagerstown, Maryland, and died August 7, 1889, aged eighty-one years. They were the parents of nine children.

Marshall B. Oswald was reared principally at Kittanning, where he received his education in the public schools of that place. He learned the trade of printer, which he followed for several years. From 1861 to 1867 he served as mail agent between Kittanning and Pittsburgh. In 1867 he purchased his present paper, the *Union Free Press*, which is the name that had been bestowed upon the old Kittanning *Free Press* when it was purchased from Mrs. Oswald in May, 1864, by a publishing company. He conducted the paper successfully until 1890, when he admitted his son, John R. Oswald, as a partner of the present newspaper firm of H. B. Oswald & Son. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. Masons. He is a constant worker in the Republican party, but has never asked an office.

On February 22, 1864, he married Mary J. Bell, daughter of Morris Bell, a contractor of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have five children: John, engaged as a partner with his father; Basil, a route agent of Adams Express company; Horace G., in the printing business; Marshall and Sarah.

The Union Free Press is devoted to news, politics and general intelligence, and claims to have the largest circulation of any paper published in the county. It is a folio sheet 30x44 inches and contains thirty-six columns of reading matter and advertisements. It has able and pointed editorials on political matters and never gives any uncertain support to the Republican party or its interests or candidates. It contains the latest reliable news of national affairs, State happenings, local events of the borough and the various townships of the county, useful information upon general subjects and a column devoted to agriculture and the interest of the grange. A first-class job office has been attached to the paper. The *Press* was founded in 1838 under the name of the *Democratic Press* and was the successor of the *Gazette and Columbian*, which came into existence in 1831 by the consolidation of the *Gazette*, established in 1825, and the *Columbian*, founded in 1819, as the second paper in the county. Under M. B. Oswald's charge the *Press* has come to be recognized as a power in the politics of Armstrong county.

WALTER S. OTTO. The art of photography comes near to our affections, for by its means we are enabled to preserve, at light expense, the pictured semblance of loved ones. Kittanning is fortunate in having several first-class photographers, and one of that number is Walter S. Otto, a skilled photographer and crayon artist. He is a son of Dr. Andrew B. and Mary A. (Barenstock) Otto, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1863. As the name would indicate, the Ottos are of German lineage, and Christian Otto (grandfather) is a native of one of the present States of the German Empire. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and settled at Butler, Pa., where he engaged in his present hotel business, in addition to which he conducts a butchering establishment. He married and reared a family of children. His son, Dr. Andrew B. Otto, was



Jno. W. Owen

born at Butler, and died in 1868. He read medicine, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession at Kittanning until his death. He was a republican, a member of the Presbyterian church and an able physician, who was enthusiastically devoted to his profession. He married Mary A. Barenstock, who still survives him. Their family consisted of three children, of whom two are living: Walter S. and William B., a jeweler of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walter S. Otto was reared at Kittanning and received his education in the public schools of that place. When but eleven years of age he was employed as a clerk in a store, which position he held for several years. In 1885 he made choice of photography as his life-pursuit, and entered C. C. Shadle's photographic gallery at Kittanning. In 1886, in order to perfect himself in crayon work, he went to Chicago and spent eighteen months in the study of those special branches of artistic work. He then returned to Kittanning, where he established his present photograph gallery and art studio, at No. 304 Market street. He enjoys a large and substantial patronage from those who appreciate fine work in his line of business. An excellent specimen of his work as an artist is to be seen in the court-house. It is a fine oil painting of Judge Boggs, which is from the brush of Mr. Otto. He is a republican, but takes no active part in the local politics of his borough. He devotes his time to his gallery and studio. His rooms are well furnished, and display a large number of unusually fine photographs, paintings and crayon-pictures which fully attest the taste and skill exercised by Mr. Otto in their production.

REV. JOHN W. OWEN, of Kittanning, was a man who was full of love and charity for his fellow-men, true to his friends, firm in his attachments and unswerving in his convictions of the right. He commanded public respect, and his death was greatly deplored. He was born near Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1830, and was a son of John and Mary Owen. He was reared in Clearfield county, and received but the limited education which that county then afforded. He was converted to Christianity in early life and subsequently became a minister of the Gospel in the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and was actively engaged in ministerial labor for nearly ten years, but was compelled by impaired health to retire from the ministry, much against his own wish and the desire of his congregation. He then took up and successfully followed the practice of dentistry in the borough of Kittanning for a number of years, until influenced to turn his practice over into other hands, and gave his attention more fully to store-keeping, which he was carrying on in connection with the dental business. But finding that not fully remunerative, after a few years he gave his whole attention to the building, repairing and renting of tenant houses (to which he had been giving some attention in connection with his other business), and in which he was engaged at the time of his death. Mr. Owen was charitable and kind in disposition, and had a wide circle of friends.

December 20, 1861, he married Lavina C. Korb, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Korb, of Clearfield, Pa., who were natives of Germany. To Rev. and Mrs. Owen were born six children, three of whom preceded their father to the better land. The remaining three are Isaac S., Martha E., who graduated in the Kittanning high school in 1884 and is now the wife of Thomas H. Logan, a prominent young business man of Logansport, Pa., and Sadie W.

Mrs. Owen is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and has always been kind to the afflicted and needy. As manager of her late

husband's estate she has evinced good judgment and has met with fair success.

Among the papers of Rev. John W. Owen was found a biographical sketch of him, written by himself, which is modest and brief, and yet expressed in such simple and well-chosen language, that we quote concerning his ministry:

"I was born near Clearfield town, Clearfield county, Pa.; am a descendant of an old Revolutionary family, and was reared amid the disadvantages of a new county. I was converted to Christianity in 1847, was licensed to exhort in 1854, and licensed to preach in 1855, my first class being Liberty Valley in 1858. I attended conference at Williamsport, March, 1859, and was appointed to Penn's Valley, and afterwards to Wilmore in 1860, to Knoxdale in 1861 and 1862, and was ordained January 4, 1862. I spent 1863 and 1864 on the Mahoning district, where I suffered from diphtheria. In 1865 I applied for and received from conference a local relation and still continued to preach, but was compelled to quit before the close of the year on account of the state of my health, and moved to Kittanning, April 1st, 1866." When Mr. Owen came to Kittanning, finding no church of his own denomination, he united with the Episcopal Methodist, and subsequently with the Protestant Methodist, to which he belonged at the time of his death. He passed from the scenes of his earthly labor June 13, 1885, and his remains were interred in the Kittanning cemetery. Energetic as a business man, prominent as a temperance advocate, earnest as a church worker and useful as a minister, Rev. John W. Owen, when he died, left a vacant place that was hard to fill.

HON. CALVIN RAYBURN, president judge of the courts of Armstrong county, and well known as an able lawyer before his elevation to the bench, is a son of Squire James and Margaret (Boyd) Rayburn, and was born on the old Rayburn homestead, in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., October 25, 1850. Some time after the close of the great struggle between England and France for political supremacy, which is known in history as the French and Indian war, the paternal great-grandfather of Judge Rayburn left the shores of Scotland and came to western Pennsylvania, where he settled in the famous Ligonier Valley. Two of the sons whom he reared to manhood were Matthew and James. Matthew served as a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War. James Rayburn (grandfather), the younger son, was born in the Ligonier Valley, removed in 1797 to Armstrong county, and settled in what is now North Buffalo township. The farm which he purchased and cleared has descended in a direct line, and in the Rayburn name for four generations. He was an old-time democrat, and a strict member of the Seceder (now the U. P.) church. He died in 1837, when well advanced in years. His wife was Nellie Callen, by whom he had seven children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood. Nellie (Callen) Rayburn was a daughter of Patrick Callen, who came at the same time with James Rayburn from Westmoreland to Armstrong county. Of the six surviving children, Squire James Rayburn (father) was born October 26, 1801, and passed away November 6, 1886, when he had numbered ten days beyond his eighty fifth year. He gave his days to the cultivation of his farm and lived a happy and successful life. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, always was active in the support of his party, and frequently represented his district in county democratic conventions. With no thirst for office or no ambition for public place, he never refused to serve his own community in any capacity which he was desired to fill, and thus was frequently elected and served as justice of the peace. He was a strong and honored

member of Buffalo U. P. church, which stood on his farm. A man of excellent judgment and conservative views, yet positive and earnest in convictions, he was extremely popular with his neighbors. In 1827 he married Jane Galbraith, who bore him five children, of whom three are living. After her death he married Margaret Boyd, a daughter of Robert Boyd, an early settler and long-time resident of Sugar Creek township. By this second marriage he had six children, of whom four are living: Robert, of Iowa; Jane, wife of Samuel R. Steele; and Judge Calvin and Cyrus, who are twins.

Calvin Rayburn acquired his elementary education in the common schools and prepared for college at Slate Lick academy. He entered Princeton college and was graduated from that famous eastern institution of learning in the class of 1875. Between his academic and collegiate courses he taught three terms in the common schools, and after graduation taught an additional term in Brady's Bend township, and served for one winter as principal of Queenstown public schools. In 1877 his connection with school-work terminated with his services at the latter place, and he turned his attention to the profession which he purposed to pursue as his life vocation. In June of that year he registered as a law student with Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brooksville, who afterwards attained to National prominence as assistant attorney-general under President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Rayburn was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county in June, 1879, and in November following was admitted to practice in the courts of Armstrong county. On December 1, 1879, he opened an office at Kittanning and was engaged in the active practice of the law until his election to the bench in 1889. In that year he was nominated unanimously by the Democratic party of Armstrong county for president judge, and was triumphantly elected in a republican stronghold by a majority of seven hundred and twenty-two votes.

October 19, 1886, he united in marriage with Margaret McFadden, a daughter of Dr. James McFadden, of Buena Vista, Allegheny county, this State. They have one child, a son, named James Rayburn, who is two years of age.

Judge Rayburn was chairman of the county Democratic committee from 1882 to 1885, and was a delegate to the National democratic convention of 1884, at Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for President. He is one of the youngest judges on the bench in this State, and so far has presided over the courts of the county with ability, firmness and fairness. Judge Rayburn is finely educated, modest and unassuming. As a man he is pleasant and agreeable; as a lawyer he is careful and correct, and as a counselor is safe. His analysis of a case is very clear and exact, and he is one who would rather win a cause by clearness of statement and justness of argument than by fervor of appeal.

DAVID J. REED, ex-sheriff of Armstrong county, and a well-known funeral director and embalmer, is one of Kittanning's leading and reliable business men. He was born in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1823, and is a son of John and Margaret (Peeples) Reed. His grandfather, David Reed, was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., August 23, 1769, and afterwards came to this county in 1808. He was a carpenter, and worked at his trade in his early days. After coming to this county, of which he was an early settler, he gave his entire attention to farming. He died in Franklin township. John Reed (father) was born on Sewickley creek, Westmoreland county, this State, in 1792, and came to this county with his father in 1808, when sixteen years of age. He was a farmer of Franklin township, and was the first, in his section, to banish whiskey from his side-

board. He was a great reader, and had a wonderful power of retaining what he read. He was a republican, and well posted in the political and general affairs of the day. The Glade Run Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, was erected on a corner of his farm in 1846, by his son, the subject of this sketch. He died December 23, 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In 1822 he married Margaret Peeples, a native of Westmoreland county, by whom he had eight sons. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died April 15, 1880, when in her eighty-sixth year.

David J. Reed was reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and received his educational training in the subscription and free schools of his native county. He then left the farm and learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked until 1858. In that year he engaged in the hotel business just across the river from Kittanning, where he remained until 1863, when he moved to Kittanning, and was proprietor of the Reed house for a time. In 1867 he was elected to and filled very satisfactorily the office of sheriff for three years. He then was proprietor of the Eagle hotel for a short time, and for the last twelve years has been engaged in the undertaking business. His present establishment is located on Jefferson street. He has a large assortment of undertaker's supplies, including the latest kinds of caskets and burial-cases, and also full lines of funeral trimmings. As a funeral director his services have always given satisfaction.

He was married on November 3, 1847, to Leah Wible, daughter of John Wible, of Westmoreland county. They have five children living, four sons and one daughter: Guy W., engaged in the livery business at Washington, Pa.; Robert K., in the mining business at Great Falls, Montana; William H., engaged in dealing in horses at Washington, Pa.; David J., Jr., at home; and Leah, married to Samuel Dixon, of Kittanning.

D. J. Reed is a republican, and has filled several of the offices of his borough. He was elected county auditor in 1860, which office he held for three years. He is a contributor and an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian church. He owns several houses in Kittanning, and is always willing and ever ready to assist in any enterprise for the benefit of his town or county.

WILLIAM H. REICHERT. Journalism has become a profession, and the modern newspaper is one of the most potent forces in the land for the education of public opinion as well as for the dissemination of news. A young and favorably known journalist in Armstrong county is William H. Reichert, editor of *The Standard*. He is a son of J. E. and Hannah A. (Hilton) Reichert, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1858. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Gabriel Adam Reichert, was born in Constance, Switzerland, was educated for the ministry in Germany and came to the United States, where he was a faithful and efficient minister of the Lutheran church for fifty-seven years. He had charge of a church in Philadelphia for some time, and then was pastor of the Kittanning Lutheran church for many years. He married Lydia, daughter of John Tyson, of Indiana, and they reared a family of ten children. One of their sons was J. E. Reichert (father), who was born June 9, 1834, at Kittanning. He served an apprenticeship of seven years in the drug-store of George C. Bowers, and in 1855 commenced for himself in the drug business, which he has followed successfully ever since. He has always been a republican, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. On March 10, 1857, he married Hannah A., daughter of Rev. William Hilton, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. To their union were born six children, of whom four are living.

W. H. Reichert was reared at Kittanning, received his education in the public schools and learned the printing business with John W. Rohrer, of the *Sentinel*. In April, 1874, he issued the initial number of a monthly paper called the *Centennial*, which he published until 1883, when he changed it to a weekly. In 1887 he changed it in name to *The Standard*, which he has continued to publish until the present time. *The Standard* contains all home and State news, besides furnishing its readers with everything of national interest, while not neglecting information of value or benefit to the tradesman or farmer. Mr. Reichert is one of the active young republican editors of the State. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Episcopal church of Kittanning, in which he has been organist ever since he was fifteen years of age.

August 9, 1883, he was united in marriage with Minnie A. Stofer, daughter of J. W. Stofer, editor of the *Middletown Journal*.

He has made a good record as a journalist, and stands well with the members of his profession.

FRANCIS M. REYNOLDS, D.D.S., a leading, progressive and successful dentist of Kittanning, is a son of George W. and Rachel (Lloyd) Reynolds, and was born on Jefferson street, Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1857. Among the early settlers of the county was William Reynolds (grandfather), who was born in 1783 and settled at Kittanning some time in the first decade of the present century. He was a tanner by occupation, acquired considerable property and married. He had several children. One of these children was George W. Reynolds (father), who was born in 1808, at Kittanning, where he always resided and where he died in November, 1869. He was engaged during his lifetime in the mercantile business. He was for a long time in partnership with Alex. Caldwell, but finally purchased the entire store and in connection with it kept an extensive lumber-yard. He was a member of the U. P. church, a strong anti-slavery man and republican and one of the founders of the Sons of Temperance He married Rachel Lloyd, who was a daughter of Stephen Lloyd, one of Cambria county's earliest settlers and largest and wealthiest landholders, and died February 2, 1888. They had seven children, of whom three are living: Jennie E., wife of W. D. Crawford; Dr. F. M. and Ida M. In his early life Mr. Reynolds served one term as constable of the borough, but after that refused to accept various offices that were proffered him. He was a very large man, of fine personal appearance and genial disposition. He was very popular with the farmers of the county, as he would sell them lumber on time and never hurry them for the pay.

Francis M. Reynolds received his education in the public schools of Kittanning and Marietta, Ohio, and the Indiana Normal school of Indiana, Pa. Leaving school, he spent three years in the hotel business at Parker City. Not having any decided liking for hotel-keeping, and entertaining a preference for dentistry, he entered the Philadelphia Dental college. After two years' close application and hard study he graduated from that institution in 1881. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Kittanning for the practice of his profession. From that time until the present he has steadily been building up the large and lucrative practice which he now enjoys. He has kept abreast of his profession in its every department, has the late improved instruments and appliances of dental surgery and is ever awake to the advancement of dentistry.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Kittanning, the Royal Arcanum and Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is genial and affable and thoroughly equipped for conducting dentistry in all of its branches.

ROBERT A. ROBINSON. The practical, honorable and succeesful merchant does not spring, ready armed and equipped, into the active business of mercantile life, like Minerva from the head of Jove; but, by careful training and years of experience, is fitted to assume and hold a prominent place in mercantile affairs. Such a training was received and such a place was held by the late Robert A. Robinson, of Kittanning. He was a son of Robert and Lydia (McKee) Robinson, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1817. The Robinsons, like many more of the early settled families west of the Alleghenies, were of Scotch-Irish origin. Robert Robinson, Sr., the grandfather of the late Robert A. Robinson, was one of the early settlers of near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, who came from eastern Pennsylvania. He followed farming for some length of time, and then came to Kittanning, where he died in 1815, while engaged in the mercantile busines. His son, Robert Robinson (father), was born in 1790, in Westmoreland county, and came with his father, in the early years of the present century, to Kittanning, where he was a successful merchant for many years. He was originally a democrat, but finally became a free-soiler, and had served as one of the early sheriffs of this county. He also had held various borough offices, was a prominent business man, and died in 1856, aged sixty-six years. He married Lydia McKee, by whom he had five children: one son and four daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Colwell, resides at Kittanning, and is the only child living.

Robert A. Robinson was reared at Kittanning, and received his education in the select schools and the academy of that place. Leaving school, he was engaged in the mercantile business with his father until 1840, when he went to Rural Village, where he opened a store which he successfully conducted for eight years. He then returned to Kittauning, where he died March 6, 1849, when only thirty-two years of age and in the very prime of his life. He was a democrat and an active business man. He was careful and judicious, and never extended his business beyond his capital, although he possessed the requisite credit to have done so. Safe as a business man and well liked as a citizen, he was much missed at his native town and wherever he was known.

On May 1, 1839, he married Matilda Cogley, daughter of Joseph Cogley, of Buffalo township. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had five children, of whom four are living: Dr. Robert, a practicing physician of East Brady; Lydia M., Arabella, wife of William Pollock, cashier of the First National Bank of Kittanning; and Juliet.

Mrs. Matilda Robinson and her daughters are members of the First Presbyterian church of Kittanning. She is of English descent, and her paternal great-grandfather, John Cogley, came from England nearly 150 years ago, and purchased an island in the Susquehanna river (near Harrisburg), which he improved and cultivated. He died at Philadelphia, when on the eve of visiting his native country, and his grave is to be seen in a cemetery in that city. One of his grandsons, Joseph Cogley, was the father of Mrs. Robinson. Joseph Cogley was born in Dauphin county, January 11, 1776, came, in 1799, to what is now South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he died April 8, 1852, aged seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of what is now the U. P. church. He was married in 1799, to a lady who soon died, and in 1801 he married Rachel Jones, of Lancaster county, who was a member of the U. P. church, and passed away February 14, 1849, when in the seventy-seventh year of her age. To Joseph and Rachel Cogley were born eleven children; of these children but two are living: Dr. Thomas Cogley, of Madison, Indiana, and Mrs. Matilda Robinson. Since her husband's death,

Mrs. Robinson has resided at Kittanning, where she has a pleasant and comfortable home.

WILLIAM D. ROBINSON. Of the great elements of material wealth for which western Pennsylvania is noted, one is its great oil field. With the rapid growth and remarkable development of the oil industry of the great petroleum producing counties of Venango, Warren, Clarion, Butler, Bradford and Armstrong is prominently connected the name of William D. Robinson, one of the leading and substantial business men of the old and time-honored Robinson family of New England. He was born at Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1820, and is a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Roher) Robinson. His father, Elisha Robinson, Sr., was one of the best-known and most prominent of the early settlers of Armstrong county. He was born at Windham, Connecticut, December 4, 1791, and was a son of Andrew and Olive Robinson, who were of English descent and of families which had been for several generations in New England. He learned a trade, and in 1814 came to what is now Hovey township, where he engaged in shoemaking and erected the first tannery ever built in the northern part of the county. In 1846 he gave control of the tannery to his son, Samuel M., and devoted his entire attention to farming until 1868. In that year the oil excitement became intense in the region about Parker's Landing (now Parker City), and he began to lease his lands to oil operators, for royalties. Many good producing wells were soon struck, and he found himself for the remainder of his life in receipt of a large income from his royalties. He was married, on January 7, 1816, to Elizabeth Roher, of Greensburg, Pa., who died at an advanced age, September 21, 1881. Their children were: Simeon H., Mary A. (Bovard), William D., Olive (McConnell), S. M., Frederick A., Andrew J., Samuel M., Elisha and Frederick R. Of these children, Mary A., W. D., Samuel M. and Elisha are living. Elisha Robinson, Sr., after a long and well-directed life of activity and usefulness, passed away after a comparatively short sickness, on October 17, 1874. A democrat of life-long standing and a man of scrupulous honesty, he was a fitting representative of New England spirit and enterprise. He was actuated in life by the principle of the Golden Rule, and left to his descendants the priceless inheritance of a spotless reputation.

William D. Robinson received his early education in the subscription schools of that day. He then attended for two years a select school taught by a man of the name of Piersol, and in 1835 entered the freshman class of Meadville college, where he spent two years. Returning home from Meadville, he learned the trade of tanner with his father, but did not follow tanning very long. He next, turning his attention to the mercantile business, was a clerk at Brady's Bend for three years, and then opened a store at Parker's Landing, which he conducted until 1868. He also bought stock, which he drove to Philadelphia, where he purchased his goods. In 1864 he became the pioneer of the oil business at Parker City, where he sunk the first well of that place. He continually widened his field of operations as an oil producer and was interested in wells in Armstrong, Bradford, Butler, Venango and Clarion counties. In 1880, after a very successful career, he retired from the oil business and left to other hands the care of the many important interests which he had managed so successfully. In 1858 he removed to Kittanning, where he has resided ever since in a beautiful home with pleasant surroundings.

In June, 1852, he married Mary Kelly, a daughter of Hon. Eben Smith Kelly, who was the eldest son of W. Bowdoin Kelly, and was born at Meredith, N. H., February 1, 1794. He left home on September 13, 1813, for Steu-

benville, Ohio, where he arrived on the 17th of October. He read law with B. Tappan, of Steubenville, and Judge Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Pittsburgh bar November 17, 1815, and soon thereafter moved to Kittanning, where he engaged in practice. He was prothonotary of Armstrong county from 1816 to 1821, and in 1826 was elected as State Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, then composed of the counties of Venango, Warren, Jefferson, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong. On September 26, 1822, he married Nancy, daughter of Hugh Davidson, of Berkley county, Va., and died in Harrisburg, Pa., March 28, 1829, when in the very prime of life. He was a man of extensive reading and literary tastes of a high order, being familiar with all the famous English authors and Latin poets. On March 18, 1829, on motion of Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, he was unanimously elected as a corresponding member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Emma, wife of Elder Montgomery; May Olive and Cornelia. May Olive Robinson married, November 3, 1883, William Gates Reynolds, a member of the Armstrong county bar, and a son of Thomas J. Reynolds, who was a brave soldier, one of the prominent men of the county, and married Mary Gates, a daughter of William Gates, an influential business man, and one of the founders of the Kittanning rolling-mill.

William D. Robinson is a democrat and active in politics, although never an aspirant for office or public favor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has frequently served as a vestryman.

HON. JOHN W. ROHRER, ex-member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and a member of the Armstrong county bar, is the well-known editor of the *Armstrong Democrat and Sentinel.* He is a son of Frederick and Mariamne (Stevenson) Rohrer, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1823. His paternal grandfather, George Rohrer, was of German origin, and was born on the French side of the Rhine, and settled in Westmoreland county, where his son, Frederick Rohrer (father), was born some time prior to 1800. Frederick Rohrer learned the printing business at Pittsburgh in the office of the old *Mercury,* whose proprietors he paid $500 for the privilege of being entered as an apprentice. In 1819 he established the *Columbian,* which he sold in 1832, and then engaged in the mercantile business until shortly before his death, in 1837. He served as register and recorder, and as prothonotary of the county, and was a justice of the peace at the time of his death. He was a strong democrat, and married Mariamne Stevenson, of Gettysburg. Of their family of six children, five are living.

John W. Rohrer was reared at Kittanning, where he read law with John S. Rhey, and was admitted to the bar. He served three terms as district attorney of the county, and was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1859.

In 1864 he became editor and proprietor of the *Armstrong Democrat and Sentinel,* which has been under his administration an able and prosperous democratic journal.

June 25th, 1851, he married Ann E., daughter of Rev. William Hilton. They have one son living: Frederick, who is assistant editor of the *Sentinel.*

J. W. Rohrer is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Kittanning Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a vestryman for many years.

A. S. SCHRECKENGOST, a skilled, reliable and successful photographer and artist of Kittanning, is a son of Isaac and Catherine (King) Schreckengost, and was born near Frantz' mill, Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1865. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Schreckengost, was born in a beautiful valley amid the lofty mountains of Switzerland, from which he emigrated to western Pennsylvania when a young man. He was a farmer and miller, and built what is now known as Frantz' mill. He married Sallie Eurie, of this county, and of the children born to them one was Isaac Schreckengost, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Armstrong county, is a prosperous farmer, and holds membership in the Lutheran church, of which he has been an elder and deacon. He is a conservative republican in politics.

He united in marriage with Catherine, daughter of Jacob King, of Westmoreland county, this State. To their union were born ten children, of whom six sons and one daughter are living. The latter, Louisa by name, is the wife of William Montgomery, of Denver, Colorado.

A. S. Schreckengost was reared in Kittanning township, and received his education in the common schools. At twenty years of age he became interested in the art of photography, which he learned and has since followed successfully. For a while he was in partnership with C. C. Shadle, an old and experienced photographer of Kittanning; but recently he has rented large and convenient rooms in the Orr building, which he has furnished with all late and improved photographic apparatus. He is now prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business from the small ambrotype, so popular with a past generation, to the life-size picture that has such large space in the photographic productions of the present. He makes first-class photographs, ranging in size from the gem up to the cabinet and panel. A laudable ambition to excel in his work, united with a desire to please his patrons, has led undoubtedly to the success which he has achieved, and is indicative of increased future prosperity.

In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Association and St. Luke's Reformed church. He is well established in his chosen business in a pleasant and thriving borough, and having found his level and life-work, nothing should prevent him from becoming a leading photographer in the future.

C. C. SHADLE, the oldest resident photographer of Kittanning and an artist of superior ability in his line of business, was born four miles from Clarion, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1845, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Shirely) Shadle. Isaac Shadle was born in 1817, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. He then removed to Clarion county, but in a short time pushed farther westward and located at Blairsville, in Indiana county, where he now resides. He is a natural mechanic and considerable of an artisan. As such he has worked successfully in various trades with but little instruction and did creditable work as a plasterer, shoemaker, cabinet-maker and jeweler. At the age of forty-five he learned photography, which business he has followed uninterruptedly and successfully ever since. He has a well fitted and convenient gallery at Blairsville, where he makes the best of work, although in the seventy-third year of his age. He is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of excellent standing in the town where he resides. He married Mary Shirely, by whom he had seven children. She died and he married for his second wife Hannah Fink, a native of this State.

C. C. Shadle was educated in the common schools, learned photography with his father and then spent three years as an engineer. At the end of that time he opened a photograph gallery at Apollo, where he remained for three years and then removed to Tarentum, Pa., at which place he followed his business until 1869. In that year he came to Kittanning and established his present large, well-fitted and convenient photographic gallery and art studio. He understands well every department of photography. He does any and all kinds of work that comes within the line of his art, and the general satisfaction which he has given is highly commendatory of his ability as an artist. Abundant success and a remunerative and flattering patronage has rewarded his constant and assiduous efforts to please the public. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church of Kittanning and as one of the committee on selection of site had much to do in securing the fine location of the present beautiful church structure. He is a democrat in politics, belongs to the Equitable Aid Union and served one term as school director of the borough. He has always been remarkably active in all movements which have been undertaken of late years for the material improvement of Kittanning or the advancement of its business interests. He owns a good farm five miles from the borough, besides valuable town property.

He married Jane Wherry, daughter of John Wherry, of South Bend, this county. They have four children: Charles, who was graduated in 1890 at Washington and Jefferson college; Helen, a graduate of Washington Female seminary; and Laura and John, who are attending school.

JOHN TEMPLE SIMPSON. In the journalistic history of Armstrong county, one of the papers that has attained a prominent position and extended circulation is *The Kittanning Times*, which is edited and published by John Temple Simpson. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth G. (Hutchinson) Simpson, and was born on the site of the present public school building at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1852. The early ancestors of the Simpson family of western Pennsylvania were members of the strictest sect of the old historic covenanters. James Simpson (grandfather) located in 1806 in what is now Cowanshannock township, of which he was one of the pioneer settlers. In the latter part of life he removed to Manor township in which he died at *ninety-one* years of age. One of his brothers served in the war of 1812, while two or three more of them were the ancestors of the Simpsons of Indiana county, Pa. He married Jane Shearer, who lived to be ninety years of age. He reared a family of eight children, to each of whom on their marriage he gave a good farm. One of these children, Joseph Simpson (father), was born in 1816, and now resides in Indiana county. He is a carpenter by trade, but follows farming. He is a republican, like his father before him, and when the late war broke out he enlisted in Thompson's Independent Battery, but after two years and three months' active service was discharged on account of ill health. He is now a member of the G. A. R. He married Elizabeth Greenfield Hutchinson, a daughter of Philip Hutchinson, of Chambersburg, Pa., and has four children living.

John T. Simpson received his education in the common schools. At nine years of age he worked in a rolling-mill, from which he went to a farm for a short time and then went to work in a woolen-mill. At sixteen years of age he commenced upon his life-work by entering the office of the Armstrong *Republican*, where he remained for three years. He next worked on the East Brady *Independent* for one year and then went to Pittsburgh, where he worked on the *Leader* and various other papers of that city. In 1873 he came to Kittanning, opened

a job office in January, 1874, and in May, 1876, he and Benjamin Oswald became partners in the *Valley Times*, whose name was afterward changed to that of *The Kittanning Times*. In January, 1886, Mr. Simpson purchased his partner's interest and has been the editor and proprietor ever since. *The Kittanning Times* is a four-page paper, 24 x 36 inches in size and containing twenty-eight columns of choice reading matter and important advertisements. It is a newsy local sheet, independent in politics and having a circulation of over two thousand copies. It is published in the Times building on Friday of each week at one dollar per year. It makes a specialty of local news and aims to present, in brief but interesting paragraphs, the substance of the latest happenings in the borough and the county. It also gives a large amount of selected miscellany valuable to every class and profession; nor is it neglectful of the political news, as it spreads before its readers, in concise form, the great or notable political events of the day, with the platforms and movements of every political party asking for the support of the people. A complete job printing department has been organized and thoroughly fitted up with first-class machinery and is kept very busy in filling the orders which it is constantly receiving.

Christmas day, 1877, he united in marriage with Jennie M. Williams, of Kittanning. They have two children: Harry Temple Simpson, born September 3d, 1879, and Rowland B. Simpson, born April 16th, 1883.

In political sentiment Mr. Simpson is a strong republican. He was elected coroner of the county in 1888, and on February, 1890, was elected as one of the justices of the peace for Kittanning. He is a past regent in the Royal Arcanum, past dictator in the Knights of Honor, district deputy in the Knights of Honor, past archon in the Heptasophs, district deputy in the O. U. A. M., and was the representative of District No. 3, Knights of Labor, to the State convention of that organization in 1887. John T. Simpson has wasted naught of life in idleness or inactivity. Ever moving, always active, he has won success and position by his own unaided efforts.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT S. SLAYMAKER, the lately elected register and recorder of Armstrong county, and at present the chief clerk in that office, is one who is not only well-known for his ability to transact business with ease and energy, but also for his courteous and kind attention to all with whom he comes in contact. He was born in Lower Windsor township, York county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1838, and is a son of Samuel R. and Anna M. (Smith) Slaymaker. His paternal great-grandfather, Henry Slaymaker (or Schliermacher, as the name was originally written), was a native of Germany, and came in 1710 to Strawberry township, Lancaster county, where he followed farming until his death. His son, Samuel Slaymaker (grandfather), owned and operated a stage line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and died at sixty years of age. He was succeeded in the ownership of the stage line by his son, Samuel R. Slaymaker (father), who continued to operate it until the building of the Pennsylvania railroad, which took the travel of the old pike and terminated the existence of the stage lines. In 1833 he removed to York county, where he was engaged in farming until 1842, when he came to this county and rented a farm on the site of Ford City. In October, 1844, he removed to the McCall farm in Butler county, and in 1847 returned to York county, where he operated a foundry for twenty-two years. He then (1869) went to Evanston, Illinois, where he died at the residence of his eldest son, Henry S. Slaymaker, in 1878, aged seventy-six years. He was an old-line whig and republican and a member of the Presbyterian church. He mar-

ried Anna M. Smith, of Philadelphia, who was a member of the Presbyterian church and died in 1877, at sixty-six years of age. They reared a family of four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons are living.

Robert S. Slaymaker was reared in York and Armstrong counties and received his education in the common schools and York County academy of the former county. In the dark days of 1861 he was one who responded to his country's call for troops. On August 24, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 37th regiment, Pa. Vols., was promoted to sergeant-major December 25, 1862, and to first lieutenant of Company H, of his regiment, on January 13, 1863. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment until the fall of 1863, when he was discharged on September 13th of that year, at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the surgeon's certificate of disability. After being discharged he returned to York county, where he was engaged in the manufacture of water-wheels until 1869, when he removed to Armstrong county and remained for a few months. He then (June, 1870) went to Chicago, where he engaged as a clerk in a large mercantile establishment, but only remained until November 1st of that year, when he returned to Armstrong county and engaged in the general mercantile business at Kittanning with P. K. Bowman. He remained in the store until February, 1881, when he was appointed chief clerk in the register and recorder's office which position he has filled satisfactorily ever since. On May 3, 1890, he was nominated by the republicans for register and recorder of Armstrong county, and on November 4, 1890, was elected by a majority of 574 votes.

April 25, 1866, he married Jane Oswald, who was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D.D., of York county, and died September 5, 1867. Mr. Slaymaker was remarried on May 25, 1871, to Lizzie K. Bowman, daughter of P. K. Bowman, of Kittanning. By his second marriage he has three children, one son and two daughters: Agnes E., Philip K., and Anna F.

In politics Mr. Slaymaker is a republican, and his maternal and paternal ancestors were republicans and whigs as far back as he is able to trace them. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and John F. Croll Post, No. 156, Grand Army of the Republic.

WALTER J. STURGEON, one of the young business men and a leading druggist of Kittanning, is a son of William and Mary E. (Kiskadden) Sturgeon, and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1861. His paternal grandfather, James Sturgeon, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, and came to Kittanning in 1840, then bought a farm in North Buffalo township, where he followed farming until his death, in 1861, at seventy-seven years of age. He married Elizabeth McComb, of county Down, Ireland, and reared a family of six children. One of his sons was William Sturgeon, who was born in county Armagh, Ireland, June 14, 1818, and came to Kittanning about 1843. During the next year he located on a farm in North Buffalo township, where he lived until 1888, when he returned to Kittanning and has resided there ever since. He has been a farmer by occupation until of late years, when he retired from active life. He is a republican from principle, and a member of the Presbyterian church. On February 16, 1840, he married Mary E. Kiskadden. Her father, William Kiskadden, who was born in 1799 and died in 1869, was one of the pioneer settlers of Slate Lick, and was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Knox) Kiskadden. He married Elizabeth Morrison, a daughter of William Morrison, who was one of the pioneer Presbyterians and earliest settlers of Armstrong county. William and

Mary E. Sturgeon are the parents of two children,—Lissa and Walter J.

Walter J. Sturgeon received an academical and business education, taught in the common schools, then attended the Iron City Commercial college, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was graduated from that well-known business institution December 24, 1882. For the next two years he taught in the common schools. In 1885 he opened a drug store at No. 305 Market street, Kittanning, and has continued in the drug business until the present time. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a republican in political matters, but gives his time to his business interests and takes but little part in politics.

Mr. Sturgeon's eligibly located, well-stocked and carefully conducted drug house is one of the main business establishments of Kittanning. His well-assorted and varied stock of goods embraces first-class drugs, standard proprietary medicines, fancy and useful toilet articles, perfumes, mineral waters and fine stationery. Mr. Sturgeon is reliable and accurate as a druggist, has a good trade and stands well in his line of business. He is extensively known and is everywhere regarded as an honorable and upright business man and a well-respected citizen.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUGH MERCER, one of the ablest chieftains of the Revolutionary war, was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1723, and was liberally educated. He became a physician and served as a surgeon on the bloody field of Culloden, in 1745. About 1750 he came to Mercersburg, Pa., and afterwards removed to Virginia. He served with Washington under Braddock at the fateful battle of the Monongahela, and in 1756 was a captain in Gen. Armstrong's expedition to Kittanning. In 1758 he was promoted to colonel and served under Forbes. Twelve years later he left his drug store and an extensive medical practice and drew his sword in behalf of his adopted country. On June 5, 1776, he was commissioned as a brigadier-general and won distinction at the battle of Trenton. He commanded the van of the American army at Princeton, where he fell mortally wounded while rallying his troops in the face of a British charge.

He married Isabella Gordon and left a family of four sons and one daughter.

In the action at Kittanning Gen. (then Capt.) Mercer was induced by some of his men, who were somewhat acquainted with the country (or claimed to be), to detach himself with twelve others to reach the road by a short route. Accounts differ as to the wound he received when he ran into an Indian ambush on the near route pointed out by his guides. One author says he was shot in the wrist and another states that his arm was broken. Bancroft says: "Mercer, who was wounded severely and separated from his companions, tracked his way by the stars and rivulets to Fort Cumberland."

Sixty-three days after Gen. Mercer had fallen on the battle-field, the Continental Congress resolved to erect a monument to his memory, in Fredericksburg, with a suitable inscription; and also resolved, "That the eldest son of General Warren, and the youngest son of General Mercer, be educated, from this time, at the expense of the United States."

That "youngest son of General Mercer" was Col. Hugh Mercer. He was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in July, 1776, and died at the "Sentry Box," his pleasant residence near his birth-place, on December 1, 1853. "His mother was Isabella Gordon, who survived her martyred husband about ten years, and during that time made an indelible impression of her own excellence of character upon that of her son. He was educated at William and Mary college, in Virginia, during its palmiest days, while under the charge of Bishop Madison. For a long series of years he was colonel of the

militia of his native county (Spottsylvania), and for twenty years he was an active magistrate. For five consecutive years he represented his district in the Virginia legislature, when, preferring the sweets of domestic life to the turmoils of politics and public office, he declined a re-election. He was soon afterward chosen president of the branch bank of Virginia, located at Fredericksburg, and held that situation until his death. Throughout his long life Colonel Mercer enjoyed almost uninterrupted health until a short time before his departure. He was greatly beloved by those who were related to him by ties of consanguinity or friendship, and was universally esteemed for his solid worth as an honorable, energetic, and methodical business man and superior citizen. He was one of the few noble specimens of the Virginia gentleman of the old school."

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES POTTER was a son of John Potter and was born on the bank of the river Foyle, in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729. At twelve years of age he came with his father to New Castle, Delaware, and subsequently removed to what is now Cumberland county, of which his father became the first sheriff. In 1742 he was a lieutenant in a frontier militia company, and in 1756 commanded a company in Gen. Armstrong's Kittanning expedition. He was afterwards promoted to major and then to lieutenant-colonel. He was an active advocate of the Revolutionary cause. In 1775 he was appointed colonel and on April 5, 1777, was commissioned as a brigadier-general in the Continental army. He rendered Washington good service in 1777. He was actively engaged during the entire Revolutionary struggle and was commissioned as a major-general in 1782. He resided in Penn's Valley, Centre county, from 1772 until his death in November, 1789.

General James Potter was a stout, broad-shouldered man of dark complexion. He served for some years as an associate Judge of Northumberland county.

APOLLO.

Historical and Descriptive.—One of the most flourishing and prosperous business centres of western Pennsylvania is the progressive borough of Apollo. It is situated on the Kiskiminetas river, about ten miles from its confluence with the Allegheny. It was laid out in 1816 by William Johnson and J. R. Speer, and named Warren, after either an old Indian chief or an early English trader who bore that name. It was surveyed into lots in November, 1816, by William Watson, and its name was changed to the classical one of Apollo on August 15, 1827, when the post-office was established. As tradition is uncertain for whom it was first named Warren, so history is silent as to who gave it the name of Apollo. The site of the town was known as "Warren's Sleeping Place," and among the first settlers were Isaac McLaughlin, Robert Stewart, Abraham Ludwick and Catherine Cochran, mother of the late Judge Cochran.

The first hotel was opened in 1824, and the first tannery was established in the same year by John Wort. The first resident physician was Robert McKissen, and the leading physicians of the borough to-day are Dr. William McBryar and Dr. Robert E. McCauley. Jacob Freetly, of the present law firm of Freetly & Guthrie, is the first resident lawyer since 1855. The first church in the town was the Presbyterian, which was founded in 1825, since which time the Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, United Presbyterian and Baptist churches have been organized. The first mill was built in 1849, the first school-house was a frame structure which was erected in 1850. The first military organization was the Charleston Guards (1840), and they were succeeded in 1850 by the Apollo Blues, which became so famous during the late war as Co. G, of the 11th Pa. Reserves. John B. Chambers was the captain of the first packet-boat that ran between Apollo and Pittsburgh.

The building of the Pennsylvania canal helped the growth of the town in 1855; the great iron industries of the borough were inaugurated by the formation of the Kiskiminetas Iron company, which erected its rolling-mill in 1856. This mill was operated under different proprietors until 1876, when it passed into the hands of P. H. Laufman & Co., limited, who have increased its capacity from 65 to 300 tons per week. In 1886 this company erected their present large and well-equipped sheet iron and decarbonized steel plant, in which they employ 150 men. In 1890 P. H. Laufman erected his copper-plating works. The Apollo Foundry company was organized in 1889, and employ a force of 25 men in their works, which are well equipped with modern machinery.

Apollo has over two thousand population, and contains a bank, newspaper, five churches, a graded school, two planing-mills and two flouring-mills. Of its hotels the "Chambers House" is deserving of special mention, for it is up, in every respect, to the highest standard, and is under the management of James H. Chambers, one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of the borough. Apollo, within the last decade, has grown steadily, and within the last few years, rapidly. A canal

town of the past, a railway town of the present, Apollo is destined to become an iron city in the future. She has within her grasp the materials and facilities for wealth and growth, and bids fair to rank high in the future as one of the inland manufacturing cities of the Keystone State.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID D. P. ALEXANDER, postmaster of Apollo, a successful merchant and a Union soldier of the late war, was born in Allegheny city, Alleghenty county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1837, and is a son of John S. and Sarah (Drury) Alexander. John S. Alexander was born in Philadelphia, this State, in 1794, and died at Brackenridge, Cauldwell county, Mo., in 1870. In early life with his father he crossed the Alleghenies by the old State road and came to Pittsburgh, where he learned the trade of chair-making. After residing at different places he removed in 1847 to Apollo, where he embarked and continued in the mercantile business for many years. He was a quiet, peaceable man and a consistent member of the Baptist church, and from 1860 he supported the republican party, having previously voted the democratic ticket. He married Sarah Drury, daughter of James Drury, of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

David D. P. Alexander was reared at Apollo, where he attended the public schools. Leaving school, he became an apprentice at Apollo to the saddlery and harness-making trade, but finished his apprenticeship at Cannonsburg, Washington county. When the late war commenced he was among the first to enter the Union service. He did not come up in size to the required standard of a soldier at that time and enlisted on April 27, 1861, as a musician in Co. G, 11th Pa. Reserves (or 40th regiment Pa. Vols.). He was a drummer and was with his regiment in all of its long marches, numerous skirmishes and many hard battles, under McClellan, Hooker, Meade and Grant, until it was mustered out on June 13, 1864. This regiment was commanded by Col. T. F. Gallagher and Gen. S. M. Jackson and was in some of the hardest fighting that occurred in the Army of the Potomac. After the war he embarked in the grocery and confectionery and the hardware business.

On June 13, 1865, he married Abigail Wray, daughter of John M. Wray, of Shady Plain, Pa. Their children are: Maud Ella, assistant postmaster at Apollo; Maggie Irene, Sarah Emma, Edna Loretta, Aline Stewart, Nina Gertrude, Mary Ada, Helen Grace, Olive Ethelwin and Wilda Leota.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. Alexander was appointed postmaster of Apollo. He is a republican in political opinion, and a member of Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 1993, Knights of Honor, E. S. Whitworth Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, and Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a useful business man and highly respected citizen of Apollo.

JOHN BENJAMIN, an efficient iron-worker and well-informed citizen of Apollo, is the eldest son of William and Martha (Rivens) Benjamin, and was born in Monmouthshire, in the south of England, February 22, 1844. His grandfather, William Benjamin, Sr., was an iron-worker in England. One of his sons was William Benjamin (father), a rail-jointer by trade. He died in 1850, when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age. He married Martha Rivens, who came to the United States after her husband's death, remained here but a short time and then returned to England, where she died in the spring of 1882, when in her eighty-sixth year.

John Benjamin had but little opportunity to acquire any education whatever, for soon after the time of his father's death the duty of earning and paying the rent of the family devolved upon him, as he was the eldest child, a task by no means light for a boy. In 1867 he came to Northumberland county, Pa., where for the three succeeding years he followed the trade of puddler. He then removed to Leechburg, and was a puddler in the first heat made in the rolling-mill there by natural gas. In 1876 he went to Tennessee to follow his trade, where he remained a short time. He then removed to Apollo, where he has been in the employ of the Apollo Iron & Steel company for thirteen years. He is a practical workman, capable of taking part in any branch of the iron industry and holds the highest recommendation from Blanaven Iron company, McElroy, Laufman & Co., as well as from the firm of Van Allen & Co., for whom he worked in England.

He was married in England, on March 23, 1864, to Mary Ann Watkins, daughter of James Watkins, a miner still living in the south of England. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: William J., born in 1865, a music dealer at Apollo; Sarah, wife of Hubert Lewis; Florence Maud, John Henry, David Thomas, George Roberts and Martha Washington.

In politics Mr. Benjamin follows no party lines, but uses his own judgment in regard to the reliability of the candidates, and votes for the one he considers most trustworthy. He has been strictly temperate since boyhood, when he was often ridiculed for sending back the beer that was furnished with his dinner. To his temperate habits he attributes the fact that he is still a vigorous man, who for forty-four years has never lost an hour's work from sickness. He is a trustee in the Baptist church, of which he and his wife are esteemed members. With all the odds against him, John Benjamin has fought his way from extreme poverty to a competency, and an honorable position in the ranks of the skilled mechanics and the useful citizens of his town.

JAMES HUTCHINSON CHAMBERS, a union officer of the late war, ex-register and recorder and ex-sheriff of Armstrong county, and manager of the leading hotel of Apollo, is a son of Capt. John B. and Martha (Guthrie) Chambers, and was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1838. His great-grandfather, James Chambers, was born about 1748 in Ireland and settled at Chambersburg, Pa., where he married a Miss Hutchinson, by whom he had two children: William (grandfather), and Jane, who married Judge Bovard, of Butler county, Pa. After his marriage he removed to (near Apollo) Washington township, Westmoreland county, where he died in 1848, aged one hundred years. He took up seven hundred acres of land, was captured by Indians once and kept prisoner on an island in Lake Erie until the close of that Indian war. After this the Indians once stole his horses, but his stentorian cries brought the soldiers from the block-house two miles away and they recovered the horses. His son, William Chambers, was born in 1777 and died in 1851. He married Fannie Bovard, who was born in 1787 and passed away in 1864. Eight children were the issue of their union: James, Capt. John B., William, George H., Mary, Jane, Margaret and Nancy. Of these William is still living. Capt. John B. Chambers (father) was born June 13, 1813. He followed farming until April 1, 1845, when he moved to Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., where he built the "Apollo Packet," a boat which ran between Apollo and Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania canal. He was passenger and freight agent at Apollo for eighteen years and was engaged in the mercantile business from 1849 to his death, October 21, 1886. On May

town of the past, a railway town of the present, Apollo is destined to become an iron city in the future. She has within her grasp the materials and facilities for wealth and growth, and bids fair to rank high in the future as one of the inland manufacturing cities of the Keystone State.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID D. P. ALEXANDER, postmaster of Apollo, a successful merchant and a Union soldier of the late war, was born in Allegheny city, Alleghenty county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1837, and is a son of John S. and Sarah (Drury) Alexander. John S. Alexander was born in Philadelphia, this State, in 1794, and died at Brackenridge, Cauldwell county, Mo., in 1870. In early life with his father he crossed the Alleghenies by the old State road and came to Pittsburgh, where he learned the trade of chair-making. After residing at different places he removed in 1847 to Apollo, where he embarked and continued in the mercantile business for many years. He was a quiet, peaceable man and a consistent member of the Baptist church, and from 1860 he supported the republican party, having previously voted the democratic ticket. He married Sarah Drury, daughter of James Drury, of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

David D. P. Alexander was reared at Apollo, where he attended the public schools. Leaving school, he became an apprentice at Apollo to the saddlery and harness-making trade, but finished his apprenticeship at Cannonsburg, Washington county. When the late war commenced he was among the first to enter the Union service. He did not come up in size to the required standard of a soldier at that time and enlisted on April 27, 1861, as a musician in Co. G, 11th Pa. Reserves (or 40th regiment Pa. Vols.). He was a drummer and was with his regiment in all of its long marches, numerous skirmishes and many hard battles, under McClellan, Hooker, Meade and Grant, until it was mustered out on June 13, 1864. This regiment was commanded by Col. T. F. Gallagher and Gen. S. M. Jackson and was in some of the hardest fighting that occurred in the Army of the Potomac. After the war he embarked in the grocery and confectionery and the hardware business.

On June 13, 1865, he married Abigail Wray, daughter of John M. Wray, of Shady Plain, Pa. Their children are: Maud Ella, assistant postmaster at Apollo; Maggie Irene, Sarah Emma, Edna Loretta, Aline Stewart, Nina Gertrude, Mary Ada, Helen Grace, Olive Ethelwin and Wilda Leota.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. Alexander was appointed postmaster of Apollo. He is a republican in political opinion, and a member of Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 1993, Knights of Honor, E. S. Whitworth Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, and Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a useful business man and highly respected citizen of Apollo.

JOHN BENJAMIN, an efficient iron-worker and well-informed citizen of Apollo, is the eldest son of William and Martha (Rivens) Benjamin, and was born in Monmouthshire, in the south of England, February 22, 1844. His grandfather, William Benjamin, Sr., was an iron-worker in England. One of his sons was William Benjamin (father), a rail-jointer by trade. He died in 1850, when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age. He married Martha Rivens, who came to the United States after her husband's death, remained here but a short time and then returned to England, where she died in the spring of 1882, when in her eighty-sixth year.

John Benjamin had but little opportunity to acquire any education whatever, for soon after the time of his father's death the duty of earning and paying the rent of the family devolved upon him, as he was the eldest child, a task by no means light for a boy. In 1867 he came to Northumberland county, Pa., where for the three succeeding years he followed the trade of puddler. He then removed to Leechburg, and was a puddler in the first heat made in the rolling-mill there by natural gas. In 1876 he went to Tennessee to follow his trade, where he remained a short time. He then removed to Apollo, where he has been in the employ of the Apollo Iron & Steel company for thirteen years. He is a practical workman, capable of taking part in any branch of the iron industry and holds the highest recommendation from Blanaven Iron company, McElroy, Laufman & Co., as well as from the firm of Van Allen & Co., for whom he worked in England.

He was married in England, on March 23, 1864, to Mary Ann Watkins, daughter of James Watkins, a miner still living in the south of England. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: William J., born in 1865, a music dealer at Apollo; Sarah, wife of Hubert Lewis; Florence Maud, John Henry, David Thomas, George Roberts and Martha Washington.

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and prosperity of Apollo, having written and pushed several petitions which have resulted in permanent improvements, a notable one being the opening of Warren avenue extension from First to South Fifth street, which was formerly an alley; another improvement being the re-naming of the streets with a local nomenclature, and the numbering of the houses according to a scheme suggested and pushed through the council by him.

JOHN Q. COCHRANE. A man of widely varied and unusually successful business experience is John Q. Cochrane, justice of the peace and principal of the public schools of Apollo. He is a son of William and Mary S. (Quigley) Cochrane, and was born near Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1849. The trans-Atlantic home of the Cochrane family was in the north of Ireland, from which they came to eastern Pennsylvania near two centuries ago. William Cochrane, the great-grandfather of John Q. Cochrane, came to what is now Armstrong county, where his son, James L. Cochrane (grandfather) was born in 1787. James L. Cochrane was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics and a presbyterian in religious faith. He built "Ore Hill" furnace, which he operated for some time previous to selling it to a company. He was a man above medium height, held various township offices and married a Miss Gibson, of near Kittanning, by whom he had seven children. The oldest son and child was William Cochrane (father), who was born February 14, 1813, in what is now Boggs township, where he followed farming and teaching, and where he died February 6, 1876. The war issues of 1861 changed him to a republican in politics, while in religion he was a united presbyterian, and served for years as elder in one of the churches of that denomination. He was an unassuming man, who acquired considerable property, served continuously as school director and in other township offices, and had the good-will of his neighbors. He married Mary S. Quigley, who is a daughter of John Quigley, of this county. They had eleven children, of whom eight are living.

John Q. Cochrane attended the common schools and Dayton academy, after which he taught a few months and then pursued a course of study at Ann Arbor university, Michigan. In addition to his literary studies there he also entered the law department, in which he remained for one year. At the end of this time he entered the law office of M. G. McCaslin, of Butler, Pa., where he completed the required course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar of that place in 1874. After admission, he practiced law for two years at Millerstown and at Butler, Pa., for one year. He then went to Pittsburgh, where he became a partner for one year with Webster Street in the law business. At the end of that time he went to Parkersburg, W. Va., where he spent two years as an oil-well contractor and oil producer. He was then engaged for one year as a traveling salesman of heavy oils for the Commercial Oil company, of Parkersburg. Leaving their employ, he became manager of the celebrated Brush Electric Light company, of Pittsburgh. Six months later (fall of 1882) he accepted the principalship of the public schools of West Monterey, Pa. In 1884 he was elected to the principalship of the Apollo public schools, which position he has held until the present time. He is a member of the firm of Cochrane Bros., railroad and steamship ticket agents. This agency represents the leading railways and principal steamship lines.

He united in marriage, on Nov. 7th, 1875, with Lizzie Roup, daughter of Francis Roup, of Kittanning. Their union has been blessed with two children: Earle and Alexander, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years.

John Q. Cochrane is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has always been a republican, and was elected justice of the peace in

1887, for the borough of Apollo. As a school principal he has been very successful, while his extensive business experience and his fine knowledge of the law has enabled him to make a splendid record as a justice of the peace.

CAPTAIN THOMAS A. COCHRAN, a leading druggist of Apollo and a man of business ability and experience, is one of the surviving officers of the old 103d regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a son of John and Isabella (McKee) Cochran, and was born in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1837. His paternal grandfather Cochran, was a native of Scotland, and settled in Westmoreland county, where he was engaged in farming and milling until his death, in 1812. His eldest son was John Cochran (father), who was born December 15, 1802, and died at Apollo, May 19, 1884. When he was ten years of age his father died and he became the main support of his mother and his younger brothers and sisters. He helped to clear the site of Apollo and afterwards purchased a farm five miles east of that then small place. He was a whig and afterwards a republican, and served as constable of his township, besides holding other local offices. A methodist in early life, he afterwards became a presbyterian. A man of pleasant manners, he was scrupulously honest and very popular. He married Isabella McKee, who was a daughter of Joseph McKee, and only survived her husband one year. They were the parents of ten children: Silas, Joseph, John G., Keziah, married to D. Hill; Margaret, married to Joseph Spang; William M., Thomas A., W. S., James H., and K. D. Of these children but two are living, William M. and Thomas A. W. S. was sergeant in and Thomas A. was captain of Co. C, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols. James H. belonged to the 139th regiment, Pa. Vols., and was killed in one of the Wilderness fights, while K. D., who was a member of the same regiment, became sick and was sent home and died of disease contracted in service. Thus, of the four sons from this family that went to the front in 1861, but two only came back.

Thomas A. Cochran attended the common schools of Kiskiminetas township and Leechburg academy. In 1858 he entered Duff's Commercial college, of Pittsburg, from which he was graduated the same year. He then studied dentistry and returned to Apollo, where he taught school and practiced dentistry for some time. Just before the commencement of the late war he went to Missouri as a favorable field for dental work and teaching. The war deranged all business in that State, and after serving a few weeks in a citizens' guard, he returned to Pennsylvania, where, on September 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols. He was soon promoted to sergeant, became second lieutenant July 18, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant January 14, 1863, was commissioned captain July 11, 1863, and commanded his company until it was mustered out of the service June 25, 1865. The 103d regiment bore up well at Fair Oaks, on the Peninsula, was highly complimented by Gen. Foster for their fighting qualities in North Carolina, where all of the companies were taken prisoner, except Capt. Cochran's company (C), which was absent from the regiment at that time, at Roanoke island. Capt. Cochran was now placed in command of his own company, the other soldiers of his regiment who had been absent on furlough and in the hospital and three newly-recruited companies. He held this command until the men were mustered out, and in addition to this position he was given charge of an important fort and had the muster and pay-rolls of his regiment to make out from April 20, 1864. After the war he was engaged in the dry-goods business for several years. In 1868 he opened his present drug house on First street, Apollo. He carries a full and

well-selected stock of drugs, proprietary medicines and toilet articles and enjoys a good trade.

November 2, 1865, Capt. Cochran united in marriage with Martha M. Jackson, daughter of John Jackson and sister to Gen. S. M. Jackson, of Apollo (whose sketch appears in this volume). They have nine children: Stella M., wife of C. W. Bollinger; A. Bright, who is in the drug business with his father; Lizzie B., Effie T., Annie M., Margaretta K., Frank W., T. Clyde, and James H. Chambers Cochran.

Capt. Cochran is a republican and frequently is a delegate to conventions of his party. He is a member of Apollo Council, No. 168, Royal Arcanum, Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 1993, Knights of Honor, Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, and Chas. Whitworth Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for several years, and is a man of sound judgment and correct business principles. He is active in church work, is conscientious and zealous in whatever he undertakes, and by honesty, energy and industry has always sought to win success.

W. J. ELWOOD. The name of Elwood has been associated with Apollo since its first settlement. William Elwood, the grandfather of W. J. Elwood, settled on Turtle creek, Westmoreland county, Pa., in the year 1783. His son John came to Apollo, or, as it was then known, Warren, in 1831, where he was married to Mary Patterson, of Washington county, and where they resided until his death, in 1872. They had born to them four sons, one of whom, B. F., died when quite young. W. J., R. D., and T. J. are still living. Their names were identified with the M. E. church, in which they were active and useful members. In politics John Elwood was a whig, but early took sides with the Abolition party, casting the first abolition ticket ever voted in Apollo. By occupation he was a cabinet-maker, also contractor and builder. He was an active citizen and interested in all the moral enterprises of his day. Of his three sons now living, R. D. served through the war as captain in the 78th regiment, Pa. Vols. At the close of the war the three brothers associated in the mercantile and manufacturing business under the firm-name of Elwood Bros., which firm was dissolved in 1873, W. J. remaining in Apollo, R. D. removing to Pittsburgh, where he is now engaged in business, and T. J. to Leechburg, where he still resides.

W. J. Elwood, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1835. His occupation was that of a carpenter until his connection with his brothers in business. On the dissolution of the co-partnership he established a business of his own, which, by careful attention and good business qualifications, has been highly successful. He is a respected member of the M. E. church as well as an active and esteemed citizen.

On January 16, 186–, he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of James McCauley, living near Apollo. His family consists of seven sons and three daughters: R. D., who is in business with his father; Minerva, a teacher; John S., a bookkeeper in the Apollo Rolling-mill; James McCauley, a student at Elder's Ridge academy; Elizabeth, Belle, William F., Russell, Charles and Walter F.

Politically, W. J. Elwood is a republican, and keeps himself well informed on political affairs. He has been closely identified with the trade and prosperity of his town for over a quarter of a century, and is always interested in any enterprise calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of Apollo.

JOHN M. FISCUS, one of Grant's veterans of the Army of the Potomac, and an experienced iron-worker and popular republican of Apollo, was born on the Fiscus homestead.

farm, in Valley township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1841, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Martin) Fiscus. Christopher Fiscus, from which the Armstrong county family of that name is descended, was a native of France, and emigrated from that country to the United States during the latter half of the eighteenth century. He followed farming in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties for many years. He owned six hundred acres of land in this county, was a thorough-going man and a successful farmer, married and reared a family of several sons and daughters. One of the sons was Abraham Fiscus, the father of the subject of this sketch, and who was born in what is now Burrell township in 1791, and died in 1853, at sixty-nine years of age.

He was a farmer, who took commendable pride in always having his farm neat and clean. Just, generous and sympathetic, he was popular in his community, where he was often consulted by his neighbors on business affairs. He was a lutheran in religious faith, a republican in politics and served as one of the first officers of Valley township, when it was organized, in 1835. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving under Gen. William Henry Harrison. He was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Ourie, who bore him seven children, of whom six are living. After her death he married Elizabeth Martin, who was a daughter of John Martin, of Allegheny township, and died in 1853, aged seventy-seven years. By his second marriage he had eight children: Sarah J., Sidney, Elizabeth, John M., William, Harry, Hugh and Amanda.

John M. Fiscus was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native township. Leaving school, he worked on his father's farm until the late war commenced. On September 3, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 78th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability from a severe spell of sickness. As soon as his health was sufficiently recruited (September 3, 1864), he enlisted in Co. H, 5th regiment, Pa. Vols., was promoted to sergeant and served until June 30, 1865, when his company was discharged. He performed cheerfully whatever duty was required of him as a soldier and as an officer. While in the last company, which was known as Battery H, Heavy Artillery, he served in front of Washington, at Manassas and on the Rapidan. When the war was ended he came to Apollo, where, on August 3, 1865, he engaged as a common laborer, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, in the old sheet-iron mill. After some time he secured the position of heater, which he held until 1874, when he went to Pittsburgh, where he became a sheet-roller in the rolling-mill of Moorehead, McClean & Co. In June, 1887, he returned to Apollo, and two months afterwards was employed as a sheet-roller in the Apollo rolling-mill, which position he still holds.

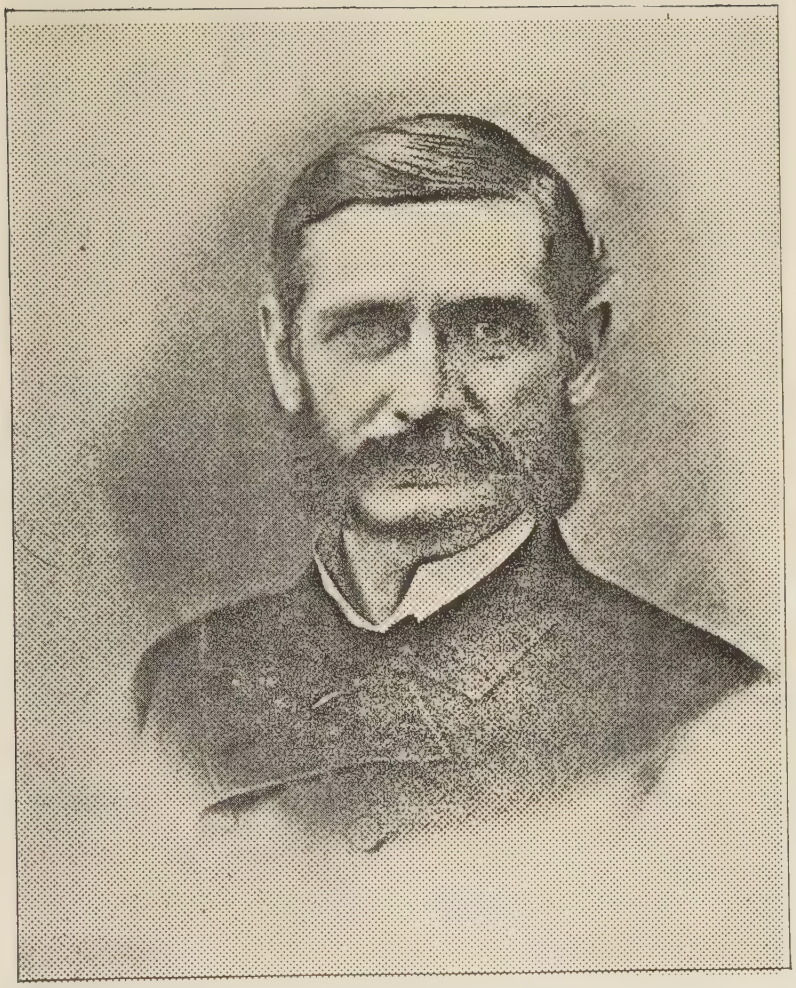
On July 26, 1863, he was married to Annie M. Stiveson, daughter of William Stiveson. Their children are: Lizzie C., wife of M. E. Haddock; William S., married Minnie Shoemaker, and is a sheet-roller in the Apollo rolling-mill; Lolla M., Hugh W., a heater; and Logan T., now learning the trade of sheet-roller.

John M. Fiscus is a member of Mineral Point Lodge, No. 615, I. O. O. F., Apollo Council, No. 168, Royal Arcanum, and George G. McMurtrie Command, No. 14, U. V. U., which he organized at Apollo, March 1st, 1888. He is also a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers. John M. Fiscus is a prominent republican, and an active worker in his party. He is a high tariff advocate, and believes that the success of "protection" principles means good wages, sound prosperity and the highest possible development of home industries.

JACOB FREETLY is a resident of Apollo borough, Armstrong county, Pa. He was born in Lancaster county on the 8th day of July, A.D. 1816. His father, John Freetly, was of German descent, and his mother, Mary (Logan) Freetly, was of Irish parentage. They had eight children, two sons and six daughters. John Freetly, the eldest son, was educated at the Western university, Pittsburgh, Pa., and studied divinity at the Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa. He was pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Henderson county, Ill. He and three of his sisters died in that State, the other three sisters dying in Pennsylvania, leaving Jacob Freetly, the youngest child, the only surviving member of the family. His mother died when he was two, and his father when he was four years of age, leaving him to the care of an elder sister, with whom he remained until he was eight years of age. He was then taken by a family by the name of Reed, with whom he remained ten years, during which time he worked on the farm for his board and clothing. After leaving John Reed, who at that time resided in York county, on the banks of the Susquehanna river, he labored at farm work in the summer and attended school in the winter, working morning and evening to pay his board, until he acquired sufficient education to teach. After saving some money he entered the Western university, Pittsburgh, Pa., and pursued the study of the higher branches under Dr. Bruce, then president of that institution, and minister of the Seceder church of that city. He read law under Hon. Thomas Mellon, and was admitted to practice his profession in 1849.

Jacob Freetly was admitted to the Armstrong county Bar in 1851, and is still engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession. He was married September 10, 1835, to Fanny McKee Boggs, daughter of David and Mary Boggs, and sister of Hon. Jackson Boggs, who was for several years judge of the courts of Armstrong county. Jacob Freetly was the father of five children, of whom John and Cyrus died in infancy. Mary Jane, the oldest daughter, was born September 20, 1837, and was educated principally by her father. She is an active member of the M. E. Church at Apollo. She married John B. Guthrie, Esq., son of James Guthrie, of Apollo borough, and an attorney-at-law by profession. To them were born two children: Lauretta A., who is a graduate of the Blairsville Ladies' seminary. She was for several years engaged in the profession of teaching. She is a member of the M. E. church, and actively engaged in church and Sunday-school work. Walter J. (see sketch), a graduate of Allegheny college, and by profession an attorney-at-law. The second daughter, Annie E., was born November 14, 1839, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. She is married to Samuel Smith, a nailer by profession, who has acquired considerable property and a comfortable and respectable home and position at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. They have one daughter, Mamie McKee. She is a graduate of the Sharon high school, and for several years has been engaged in the profession of teaching, in which she has achieved more than ordinary success. The only living son, David Boggs Freetly, was born October 31, 1843, received a good school education; was a private in the 139th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Co. E, under Captain Sample and Col. Colure. He is now engaged in the production of oil in the Armstrong county oil fields, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Jacob Freetly is one of the oldest members of the Armstrong county bar, and it may be truly said that the legal profession has no superior in the business world. In every county in the State it has its able advocates, and Armstrong county is not inferior to its neighboring counties for honest and intelligent attorneys. In politics Mr. Freetly is a republican, and has served as burgess and poor director for a number of years at Apollo. He is a member of the



J. Quincy A. Fullerton

Presbyterian church. In his field of professional labor he has been a quiet but active and successful practitioner for over forty years. His life recorded is one of activity and usefulness.

REV. JOHN Q. A. FULLERTON, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Apollo, a popular minister of education and ability, and a faithful Union officer of the late war, is a descendant of the distinguished Fullerton family of eastern Pennsylvania. He was born in Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1845, and is a son of Humphrey and Nancy (Gormley) Fullerton. The Fullertons are of Scotch-Irish origin, and have been an American family, by residence, for nearly two centuries. The family has produced, both in the old and the new world, many men who have distinguished themselves in civil and political life and in the learned professions. Rev. John Q. A. Fullerton is a lineal descendant in the fourth generation from Hon. Humphrey Fullerton, the first president judge of Franklin county, and whose grandfather received a sword from King William, for his courage at the battle of the Boyne, and whose father came from Scotland or Ireland to Chester county, Pa., in 1723. Judge Humphrey Fullerton's son, Hon. David Fullerton, was born in Lancaster county in 1772, received a fine education, removed to Franklin county, where he was successively a farmer, a president of the Greencastle bank and a politician. He was an old-line whig, a great admirer of Henry Clay, and a man of great firmness. He was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania for twelve years in succession. He was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the Sixteenth Congress, in which he served and was active in the discussion of the Missouri Compromise. When he left congress he declined a renomination and returned to Greencastle, where he died February 1, 1843. His son, Humphrey Fullerton, was born in Franklin county in 1795, and died in California in 1849. He received a good education, but preferred a business pursuit to a professional life and engaged in the general mercantile business in Pittsburgh, which he followed until his death. He married Nancy Gormley, who was born in Allegheny county in 1811, and died in Allegheny city in 1871. Mrs. Fullerton was a daughter of John Gormley, who was one of the early business men of Pittsburgh. In 1803 the first successful iron business in that city, the Pittsburgh iron foundry, was built by Joseph McClurg, Joseph Smith and John Gormley, on the site of the post-office building, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. At that foundry were made, in 1811–12, the first cannon west of the Allegheny mountains, and the first water-pipe, and the first rolls were also made there. James Hartley, a workman there, discovered the art of successfully making chilled rolls.

On both sides Rev. John Q. A. Fullerton is of pure covenanter descent and related also to all the ministers of his name who are connected with the Presbyterian church in this country. He was reared in Allegheny city, Pa., and Bucyrus, Ohio. After completing his academic studies in 1866, he entered Princeton college, from which time-honored institution he was graduated June 30, 1869. With a view to entering the Christian ministry he left college to enter upon the study of theology. He entered Princeton Theological seminary, from which he was graduated April 29, 1873. In the same year he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dillsburg, York county, which he served until 1879, when he accepted a call from Curwensville, Clearfield county, and was pastor of that church for six years. On January 1, 1885, he came to Apollo and assumed charge of the Apollo Presbyterian church, which he has served very satisfactorily and most successfully ever since. When he entered upon his pastoral duties, the church had two hundred and fifty

members; it now has a membership of four hundred. In addition to the charge of this church, he serves Spring church, five miles east of Apollo, and under his charge it has been steadily prosperous.

On August 24, 1871, he united in marriage with Ella Van Doren, of Princeton, New Jersey. To their union have been born three children: Jessie Quarrier, Boyd Van Doren and David Humphrey.

When the call to arms was sounded in 1861, Rev. Fullerton was in Ohio, where, on July 30, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 34th regiment, Ohio Infantry (or Piatt Zouaves). He was immediately elected sergeant, was promoted to second lieutenant October 10, 1862, then to first lieutenant March 2, 1864, when he was made adjutant of the regiment, which position he held until September 14, 1864, when his term of enlistment expired. He served in West Virginia for some time, where his regiment encountered, in their line of duty, every conceivable hardship of military life. He was in the battles of Fayetteville, Lynchburg and Wytheville, in Hunter's disastrous raid and many other lesser engagements. His regiment was then transferred to the Shenandoah Valley and fought under Sheridan. He escaped unhurt in the various battles in which he was engaged, except Fayetteville, where he was struck in the wrist by a rifle-ball. He is a member of Charles S. Whitworth Post, No. 89, G. A. R., at Apollo. Rev. Fullerton is an active and persistent worker in his important field for the advancement of morality and Christianity, and his labors have been blest with abundant success.

WALTER J. GUTHRIE, ex-editor of the Apollo *Herald*, and a young and rising member of the Armstrong county bar, is a son of Capt. John B. and Mary J. (Freetly) Guthrie, and was born at Apollo, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1863. The Guthrie family is of Scotch origin. The great-grandparents of Walter J. Guthrie were William and Agnes (Dixon) Guthrie, who were among the early settlers of Westmoreland county. They settled near the site of New Salem, where they underwent all the privations of frontier life with the characteristic endurance of the Scottish race, and eventually secured for themselves a comfortable home. One of their sons, James Guthrie (grandfather), was born in their Westmoreland home, September 20, 1806. In 1833 he came to Apollo, where he died in 1882. He purchased a farm, upon which a part of the town stands to-day. He devoted his life to business pursuits, in which he was very successful. He was a heavy stockholder in the old Warren bridge, was a strong whig, and served as justice of the peace. He was one of the founders of the Apollo M. E. church, and married a Miss Beatty, who died in a few years, and left one child, Capt. John B. Guthrie, father of the subject of this sketch. Capt. John B. Guthrie was born on the old Guthrie homestead farm in 1835, and died on September 21, 1875. He received a very good education, read law, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1857. He was engaged in the practice of his profession until the late war, when he raised a company of a regiment of Pa. Vols., and served his country faithfully.

After the war he resumed the practice of law; but his health became impaired and interfered, to a great extent, with his practice. He spent several winters in the south, and made an extended trip throughout the great west for the benefit of his health, but did not experience much relief. Shortly after Gen. Hartranft's inauguration as governor of Pennsylvania, Capt. Guthrie became a clerk in the surveyor-general's office, and served as such for two years. Through the summer of 1875 he failed gradually, and during the autumn days (Sep-

tember 21st) passed peacefully into the great beyond. He was a republican, a Free Mason and one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Apollo. He had been for many years a prominent and devoted member of the Apollo M. E. church, of whose Sunday school he had been superintendent for several years. He was an exemplary Christian, a kind friend to those in distress and a conscientious man in all that he did. As a citizen, as a lawyer and as a man, none stood higher in his section of Armstrong county than Capt. John B. Guthrie. He married Mary J. Freetly, who is a daughter of Jacob Freetly, of Apollo. (See his sketch.) They had two children: Laura A. and Walter J.

Walter J. Guthrie was reared at Apollo. He attended the public schools and Blairsville academy, and in 1880 entered Allegheny college, Pa., from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1884. He then entered the office of Joshua Reynolds, and commenced the study of law, which he finished with his grandfather, Jacob Freetly, of Apollo. He was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in September, 1887, immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Apollo, and since April 1, 1890, has been a member of the law-firm of Freetly & Guthrie. During two years of the time in which he was pursuing his legal studies he was editor of the Apollo *Herald*. He is well read in his profession, and is securing a good practice.

Mr. Guthrie is a republican in politics. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified for several years. He is a member of Lodge and Chapter, and Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh.

ARMAND C. HAMMITT, well-known in social circles of Apollo, is the eldest son of Isaac and Hannah (Cox) Hammitt, and was born December 18, 1854, in McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa. His grandfather, Isaac Hammitt, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, was a sailor in his youth, afterwards taking up boat-building as an occupation. He helped to build the vessels that Commodore Perry commanded in his famous naval victory at Put-In Bay, on Lake Erie. Later in life he moved to the Monongahela Valley, where he died. His son, Isaac Hammitt (father), was born in Louisville, Ky., and followed the same occupation as his father, boat-building, having learned that trade in Philadelphia. He worked in various localities between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, building many steam-boats, some of which are still plying up and down the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Being a good draughtman, he drew the plans for, and superintended the building of two gun-boats for the Federal government during the great Rebellion. He was also engaged in shipping coal to points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Some of the boats for which he drew the plans are still used on the Volga river in Russia. He remained actively engaged in his occupation until a few months before his death. He married Hannah Cox, whose father was a coal merchant of Pittsburgh. They had five children, of whom three sons are living: Armand C., Murat, of McKeesport, and Sheridan, who makes his home at Apollo.

Armand C. Hammitt was educated in the public schools of McKeesport, learned the trade of machinist in the McKeesport locomotive works, and worked for the company owning those works for six years. He has been a roll-turner for some ten years, six of which he has been in the employment of the Apollo Iron and Steel company.

On the 24th of September, 1885, he married Virginia Jackson, daughter of Gen. Samuel M. Jackson, of Apollo. They have two children: Samuel Jackson and John K.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and votes the republican ticket, taking an active part in local politics. He is a mem-

ber of the borough council, and the Masonic Fraternity. Armand C. Hammitt is one of the progressive young men of Apollo, fully imbued with the true spirit of enterprise, and deeply interested in the advancement of his borough.

GEORGE M. HUNTER, a skilled and experienced steel and iron worker, and one of Apollo's reliable citizens, was born in Fawn township, Allegheny county, Pa., November 26, 1859, and is a son of Rev. John and Margaret (Keever) Hunter. Nearly a century ago John Hunter, the paternal grandfather of George M. Hunter, came from Ireland to eastern Pennsylvania, and in a short time removed to Allegheny county, where he followed farming and where he died when an octogenarian in years. He was a presbyterian and a democrat. He married Mary Hunter, who was in no wise related to him, and by whom he had eight children. The next to the oldest child was Rev. John Hunter (father), who was born in Mifflin county in 1813, and came first to Butler county in 1837, then removed to Allegheny county in 1859 and in 1874 came to Apollo, where he died June 8, 1886, aged seventy-three years. He was a man of good education, although self-educated. He was a strong republican, was one of the seven members of the first abolition society in Allegheny county, and had two sons who served in the late war. He was genial and sympathetic and served for many years as a local minister in the M. E. church. He served as school director for several years, was a prominent Free Mason and never was neutral on any question of interest or importance. For several years before his death he had acted as a general agent for H. G. Fink's medical house. He was over six feet in height, weighed two hundred pounds, and starting with no means whatever, acquired a competency. He married Margaret Keever, daughter of John Keever, by whom he had eleven children, of whom six are living: John K., a machinist, of Owensboro', Pa; Samuel, a bookkeeper, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Kate, widow of W. C. White; Albert, a carpenter, of Topeka, Kan., employed by the Santa Fé R. R.; Matilda M., teaching at Apollo, and George M.

George M. Hunter was reared in Allegheny county and at Apollo. He received his education in the common schools and at an early age commenced life for himself as a clerk and spent seven years as such in several stores at Apollo and in the oil regions of this State. In 1881 he entered the employ of Laufman & Co., and learned the trade of shearman, which he has pursued ever since. He was with Laufman & Co. until they were succeeded by the Apollo Iron and Steel company, and then entered the employ of the latter company, with whom he has been until the present time.

August 3, 1883, he united in marriage with Rosa Jack, daughter of A. X. Jack, of Apollo. To their union have been born four children: Rosa Marie and Albert Lew Hunter and two who died in infancy.

George M. Hunter is a republican and a member of Apollo Methodist Episcopal church, and of Apollo Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel and a man of varied and successful business experience, is a son of Adam and Margaret (Fleming) Hunter, and was born at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1851. The Hunters were among the early settlers of Westmoreland county. Col. Robert Hunter (great-grandfather) served in the Revolutionary war, lived at Hannastown when it was burned by the Indians, in 1782, and married Anna Sloan, by whom he had several children. One of his sons was Kennedy Hunter (grandfather), who

was born in 1778, at Hannastown. He removed to Crawford county, and afterwards located on Crooked run, this county, where he remained until he came to Apollo. He was a democrat and a presbyterian and lived to be ninety-one years of age. He married Margaret Fiscus, who lived to be eighty-five years of age. They had eight children, of whom five are living. (For fuller ancestry see sketch of Robert Orr Hunter). One of their sons was Adam Hunter (father), who was born in 1826, and at an early age became a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal.

In the course of a few years he left the canal and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1857, when only in the thirty-first year of his age. He evinced good business ability and tact, and gave promise of a successful business career. He married Margaret Fleming. They were the parents of four children: John M., an oil operator at Edenburg, Pa.; William C., Margaret, wife of Rev. Milton Porterfield, of Illinois; and Sarah M., married to Samuel Beck, of Apollo.

William C. Hunter was reared partly on a farm, and attended the common schools and the public schools of Apollo. For several years before he attained his majority he lived with Ex-Sheriff Watson. At twenty-one years of age he engaged in mining coal, which he followed for eight years, and then came to Apollo, where he worked for two years at puddling in the rolling-mill. Leaving the mill, he purchased a grocery store, which he conducted, with very good success, for four years. In September, 1887, he purchased the "James House," which, after thoroughly refitting, he opened as the Apollo Hotel. It contains thirteen rooms, besides the sitting-rooms, dining-room and kitchen. Mr. Hunter's extensive business experience and his courteous attention to the wants of his guests have made him popular and successful as a hotel-keeper. He has a large trade, holding all his old patrons and constantly gaining new ones.

He married Phebe Buckerstaff, daughter of Alexander Buckerstaff, of Irwin, Pa. They have had seven children, of whom five are: Margaret Minerva, Mina Gertrude, Howard Clinton, Robert Owen and Charles.

W. C. Hunter is democratic in principles and always gives a hearty support to his party. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Royal Arcanum.

ROBERT ORR HUNTER is an old and well-known citizen of Apollo, who has been successfully engaged in the hardware business for over forty years. He is a son of Kennedy and Margaret (Fiscus) Hunter, and was born on Crooked creek, Allegheny township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1817. When the Revolutionary struggle for independence commenced on Lexington common and the tidings of New England's spirited resistance to ministerial tyranny was borne to eastern Pennsylvania, one among the many in that section to take up arms in the cause of the Colonies was Col. Robert Hunter, of Hunter's Valley. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he came to Hannastown, Westmoreland county, where he was residing when it was given to the flames by the Indians, on July 13, 1782. He was a prominent and influential citizen in the "Hannastown country," where he dealt largely in stock. He was a Jeffersonian democrat and a strict presbyterian. He married Anna Sloan, daughter of Capt. John Sloan, a Revolutionary soldier, who was killed at the siege of Yorktown. Several sons and daughters were born to them, and one of their sons was Kennedy Hunter (father), who was born at the old Hannastown, of frontier fame, in 1778, and died at Apollo, Oct. 1, 1869, when in the ninety-first year of his age. He removed to Crawford county, where he enlisted

as a soldier of the war of 1812. At the end of his term of service he re-enlisted and served at Baltimore when that city was threatened by the British, in 1814. From Crawford county he removed to Crooked creek, where he dwelt for many years, and was engaged in farming and in buying and driving stock to the eastern markets. About 1845 he came to Apollo, where he resided until his death, in 1869. He was a democrat and a presbyterian, and married Margaret Fiscus, who was a daughter of Abraham Fiscus, of Westmoreland county, and died in Plum Creek township, in 1832, at eighty-four years of age. To them were born eight children, of whom five are living.

Robert Orr Hunter received his education in the old subscription schools. At nine years of age he became an errand boy on the old Pennsylvania canal, along which he worked until 1835. He then learned the trade of tailor, which he followed for seven years, and at the end of that time rented a boat on the Ohio canal, which he ran until 1844. He then opened a tin and stove store, although possessed of but sixty dollars capital, and succeeded so well that he increased his capital sufficiently to engage in the grocery business, in which he met with good success. In 1850 he returned to Apollo, where in the succeeding year, he embarked in his present prosperous hardware business. His establishment is on the corner of North street, where he keeps a full line of hardware, including builders' supplies, tools and household and shelf-ware.

December 20, 1849, Mr. Hunter married Margaret J. Kline, who is a daughter of Bernard Kline, of Westmoreland county, this State.

Robert Orr Hunter is steadfast in the democratic faith of his forefathers, and supports the party of Jefferson and Jackson. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1851, and has served as treasurer of Apollo Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons. He owns some valuable property in Apollo, and a very fine farm, which is but a short distance beyond the borough limits. Robert Orr Hunter, now having passed his three-score and ten years, can look back over half a century of his active and useful life spent in serving and accommodating the public.

SAMUEL JACK, a prominent advocate of the cause of temperance at Apollo, was born near White Rock Eddy, in what was then Allegheny township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1820, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Smith) Jack. The Jack family is of Irish descent. While William Jack (great-grandfather) and his wife were on board the ship coming to America, their son, James Jack, was born. They settled at White Rock Eddy, where they lived the remainder of their lives. James Jack (grandfather) was a teamster the most of his life, driving a pack team from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was an uncompromising democrat. He married Mattie Morrison, of Irish descent, by whom he had eight children. He died at the advanced age of ninety years. John Jack (father) was born near White Rock Eddy, April 27, 1788, learned the trade of shoemaker, but after his marriage he gave up that occupation and went to farming. He voted the democratic ticket all his life and was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. Thoroughly honest, a kind neighbor and a faithful friend, his death, which occurred on Oct. 27, 1858, was deplored by the whole community. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Archibald Smith, who, with his wife, Molly (Anderson) Smith, emigrated from Ireland to the United States, becoming early settlers of Armstrong county. John Jack had seven children.

Samuel Jack, after receiving his education in the subscription schools of the county, learned the trade of cooper, which he followed for thirty

years. For two years he acted as superintendent of an oil company. In 1866 he opened a lumber-yard, in connection with his planing-mill, in Apollo. For twenty-four years his eldest son was in partnership with him, but in the spring of 1890 he sold one-fifth interest to three of his sons, thus making himself and four sons equal partners. The firm of Samuel Jack & Sons has for many years conducted an extensive business, controlling exclusively the whole of the lumber trade in Apollo.

On April 14, 1840, he married Catherine, daughter of Daniel Beck, a soldier of the war of 1812. To them have been born ten children, of whom six are living: Daniel, S. S., Mathew A., Mary Jane, David R. and Henry F.

During the late civil war S. S. Jack, the second son, enlisted in the regimental band of the 11th regiment, Pa. Reserves, September 11, 1861; was discharged in 1862, and the following year re-entered the service, joining Co. G, 63d regiment, Pa. Vols. He served in this regiment until January 2, 1865, when he was discharged on account of a severe wound in the left hand, received in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864. From 1866 to 1882 he assisted his father in the lumber business. For the last eight years he has been in the employment of the Apollo Iron & Steel company,—at present chief clerk in their office. He is a stanch republican, and has been elected by his party to various offices of public trust. He is a member of the board of school trustees, and one of the directors of The Apollo Mutual Building & Loan association. He is also a member of Charles S. Whitworth Post, No. 89, G. A. R., and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On February 23, 1865, he married Hannah Ulam, daughter of Simon Truby, and has two daughters: Lillie May, wife of T. J. Baldrige, and Carrie Belle. The Jack brothers rank among the solid men of Apollo.

During his early manhood, Samuel Jack was a whig, and after that party went down he joined the republicans, but since 1884 he has advocated the cause of the Prohibition party, working incessantly for its success, and intends to vote anti-saloon till he dies. He is a steward and a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the direction of the public welfare of the borough, he has filled the offices of burgess and school director. After the cares and turmoil of a busy life, surrounded by their children and children's children, Samuel Jack and his faithful wife are calmly waiting their last summons.

GENERAL SAMUEL McCARTNEY JACKSON. Among those sons of Armstrong county whose privilege it has been to achieve distinction in civil as well as military life, is Gen. Samuel McCartney Jackson, an active and successful business man of the county and of Apollo, with whose interests he has been closely identified by over a quarter of a century's residence and active business life within its limits. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (McCartney) Jackson, and was born near Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1833. The Jackson family is of Irish descent and has always been prominent in the southern part of the county from its earliest settlement. James Jackson (grandfather) came from Ireland to Pennsylvania with his parents, who were at Hannastown (1782) when it was burned by Indians, and finally settled in Kiskiminetas township. James Jackson died at eighty-four years of age and his eldest son, John Jackson (father), was born October 12, 1797, and died January 8, 1853. John Jackson was the builder of his own fortune and became one of the wealthy, honorable and highly respected men of the county. On October 5, 1826, he married Elizabeth McCartney, of Scotch lineage, who was born Oc-

tober 10, 1805, and died August 9, 1880. She was an amiable Christian woman and was the mother of ten children, of whom the second son and fourth child was Gen. S. M. Jackson.

Samuel M. Jackson was reared on a farm and at sixteen years of age entered Jacksonville academy in Indiana county, but one year later the death of his father compelled him to leave school and lose his long contemplated liberal academic education. He was well read in history and biography and took an active part in the State Militia, in which he had obtained his enrollment at thirteen years of age. Efficiency as a soldier secured him successive promotion until he was commissioned as a captain. When the late war commenced Capt. Jackson immediately proffered his services to the government and recruited Co. G, or the Apollo Independent Blues, of the 11th Pa. Reserves, of which he became captain when it was mustered into service. On July 2, 1861, he was promoted to major and on October 28th, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. April 10, 1863, he was promoted to colonel of his regiment. He served gallantly through his three years' term of service, received two slight wounds, and was conspicuous at Gaines' Mill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court-house and Bethesda Church. He particularly distinguished himself at South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, where the conflicts were of such a nature as to try officers and men to their utmost, and especially to test the bravery, decision and skill of the former. At Spottsylvania he commanded a brigade and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct. At Gettysburg he was thrown forward on the bloody ground where the third corps had been driven back, and supports from several corps which had been sent to the relief of the third had been terribly broken. The position there taken was held, and the entire field was subsequently regained. At the battle of the Wilderness, while in command of his own and the 2d regiment, he was cut off from the balance of the division by a strong force of the enemy, but rallying his men about him, he charged the hostile lines, and by a circuitous route reached the Union front, where he had for several hours been given up as lost. The appreciative regard of the officers and men of the 11th regiment for their colonel was indicated by their presenting him with a superb gold-encased and jeweled sword, together with sash and spurs, the presentation speech being made on behalf of the regiment by Capt. Timblin.

At the close of his term of service Col. Jackson was mustered out and returned to his home and the pursuits of business life. He was engaged for some time in the oil business in Venango county, but returned to Armstrong county in 1869, and was elected on the republican ticket as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1870 he was re elected and during both terms made a creditable record as an efficient and faithful legislator. Four years later his services were again demanded in a public capacity and he was once more called from private to public life, being elected to the State senate to represent the Forty-first District, composed of the counties of Armstrong and Butler. His services in the State senate were so acceptable that he was tendered a re-nomination, which he declined. In April, 1882, he was appointed by President Arthur as collector of internal revenue in the Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Beaver, northern part of Allegheny, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, Blair and Huntingdon. He assumed the duties of this office July 1, 1882, and served until July 1st, 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland, on account of his politics, since which he has been twice the choice of his county for Congress. In local affairs he has always been active at

Apollo. He secured the passage of the act authorizing the building of a free bridge at Apollo and has always been interested in every important measure of public improvement. Since 1871 he has been interested in the banking business, and in 1886 he became a stockholder and treasurer of the present well-known sheet iron firm of P. H. Laufman & Co.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Martha J. Byerly, of Westmoreland county, whom he married in 1860 and who died in 1864, leaving two children: Mary Gertrude (Townsend) and Lizzie Virginia (Hammitt). December 29, 1869, Gen. Jackson united in marriage with his present wife, who was Mary E. Wilson, daughter of Col. John M. Wilson, of Clarion county. By his second marriage he has had five children: Frank Wilson, John Howard, Bessie, Mamie (dead) and Emily Louise.

Gen. Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of session. He was cashier of the Apollo Savings bank when it was organized in 1871, and has been president since 1885 of that institution, which has a capital of $50,000. In 1886 he became interested in the benefits to be derived by his town and county from the erection of sheet iron mills at Apollo, and after he and others had agitated the subject, the present firm of P. H. Laufman & Co., limited, was formed with a capital stock of $150,000. They keep in constant operation three large mills. (See sketch of W. B. Laufman). He became a stockholder of this company and was elected treasurer, in which capacity he has served until the present time.

During his busy life Gen. Jackson has witnessed the little river village of his boyhood, whose industries and interests were those of a centre of a moderately prosperous agricultural district, grow to a town of over two thousand people, the home of varied industries, the most important of which he was largely instrumental in establishing and has been incessantly persevering in developing to their present highly prosperous condition.

CYRUS J. KEPPLE, a successful cabinet-maker, furniture dealer and undertaker of Apollo, is the eldest son of George and Isabella (Hoffman) Kepple, and was born near Delmont, in Salem township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1831. The Kepple family is of German descent, the great-grand-father of Cyrus J. Kepple having come from Germany to America. His son, George Kepple (grandfather), was born near Manor church in Penn township, Westmoreland county. George Kepple (father) was born near Delmont, where he lived on a farm until his marriage, and afterwards removing to a farm near Cochran's mills, in Burrell township, Armstrong county, on which, in 1869, he died, at the age of seventy years. In earlier years he was a democrat, but after the rebellion he joined the republican party. He was for many years a member and officer of the Lutheran church, and always evinced a deep interest in the work of the church. He was one of the founders of the old Bethel Lutheran Church, in 1848. In 1830 he married Isabella Huffman (now dead), who was a daughter of Adam Huffman, a soldier in the war of 1812. They had eight children, of whom six are living.

Cyrus J. Kepple received his education in the old school-house in the Heckman neighborhood, afterward working for his father on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to learn the trade of cabinet-maker. This trade, together with carpentering, he followed in connection with his furniture and hardware store, until 1878, when he closed out the hardware department, and has been in the furniture, undertaking and embalming business ever since. He has been successful in his various enterprises and acquired a competency.

On May 7, 1857, he married Caroline Keck, daughter of Isaac Keck. They have had six children: Belle, married Edward Melhorn, of Freeport, son of Rev. J. K. Melhorn, and has two children; Isaac Newton, who married Anna Stewart, and died July 9, 1890, from the effects of a gunshot wound, and left six children; George S., married Emma Gumbert, and has two children; Cyrus, in the store with his father; Bessie Alice, the youngest child, and Anna Mary, who was born in 1860 and died February 18, 1866.

During the late war he was out with the one hundred day men, repelling the Confederate raids in Pennsylvania. In elections he supports the democratic ticket. He has been a member of the Lutheran church since boyhood, and for several years has been an officer in that church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has twice been sent as a representative of his lodge to the R. W. Grand Lodge of that order of Pennsylvania. Cyrus J. Kepple is one of the substantial citizens of Apollo. He is honest and industrious, a faithful husband, a kind father, and a man whose integrity is unquestioned.

JAMES KIRKWOOD, secretary and treasurer of the Apollo Foundry company, and a man of energy, ability and enterprise, was born in North Washington, Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pa., September 7, 1854, and is a son of William and Mary (Byerly) Kirkwood. The Kirkwood family of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties is descended from Hugh Kirkwood, who was an early settler near the site of North Washington, and was an exemplary member of the old Poke Run Presbyterian church. He was allied by marriage with the early-settled Thompson family of his section. The Byerly family, with its many branches, traces its ancestry to Andrew Byerly, who bore such a conspicuous part at the battle of Bushy Run, which Parkman (the historian) classes as one of the "decisive battles of the world." Andrew Byerly was the soldier selected by Washington, at Fort Cumberland (now Cumberland, Md.) in 1755, to contest a race with a celebrated Indian runner, and Byerly triumphantly justified the young Virginia colonel's selection, by easily distancing the savage. Andrew Byerly married Beatrice Guldin, a brave and energetic woman, who was a native of Switzerland, and well acquainted with Col. Bouquet before he left his Alpine home to enter upon his subsequent distinguished military career. A more complete genealogy and history of James Kirkwood's paternal and maternal ancestry will be found in the sketch of William Kirkwood, of Apollo.

James Kirkwood was reared at Apollo, in whose public schools he received his education. His first employment was in a brickyard, which he soon left to accept a clerkship in a store. After four years he left the store and became book-keeper for Rogers & Burchfield, in whose employ he remained nearly four years. At the end of that time he went to Pittsburgh, where he had charge of a set of books for eighteen months. He then entered the service of Johnson, Eagey & Earl, wholesale grocers, and was with them six years, four years of which time were spent as a traveling salesman. In the spring of 1889 he came to Apollo and assisted in organizing the Apollo Foundry company, whose works went into operation on July 31st, 1889. He has served as secretary and treasurer of this company until the present time. The company employ a force of twenty-five men, and manufacture ingot moulds and every description of rolling-mill castings and brasses. Their works cover a considerable area of ground. Their buildings are equipped with all the latest improved machinery necessary for the successful prosecution of their business.

May 28, 1885, he united in marriage with Henrietta Power, daughter of James B. Power,

of near Harmersville, Allegheny county. To their union have been born two children: William Power, born May 10, 1886, and Helen Losey, born September 18, 1888.

James Kirkwood has always been a republican in politics. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. Masons, of Pittsburgh, Royal Arcanum, and Darling Council, No. 250, Jr. Order of United American Mechanics. He is active and progressive, is a self-made man, and has won by his own efforts the ample success of which he is deserving. He has labored faithfully in the establishment of his present business enterprise, and the continuance of his company's career of progress and success is full of promise of future gain to Apollo.

HUGH KIRKWOOD, a skilled iron-worker and an intelligent and industrious citizen of Apollo, was born near North Washington, Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1849, and is a son of William and Mary (Byerly) Kirkwood. His paternal grandparents were Hugh and Mary (Thompson) Kirkwood, both natives of northern Westmoreland county; and the latter a daughter of William Thompson, who served in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandparents were Andrew J. and Anna (Smith) Byerly, respectively natives of Westmoreland and Fayette counties and the former was a son of the celebrated Andrew Byerly, of frontier fame, who was among the first, if not the first white man to settle in Westmoreland county. The Kirkwood, Thompson, Byerly and Smith families are among the old settled families of southwestern Pennsylvania and a fuller and more complete history of them will be found in the sketch of W. T. Kirkwood, which is given in this volume.

At six years of age Hugh Kirkwood came with his parents to Apollo, where he received his education in the public schools. At twelve years of age he commenced to work in the nail mill and has been an iron worker ever since. He was a heater for seven years in the rolling-mill at Scottdale and ten years in Apollo and Sharpsburg, Pa., rolling-mills. In 1882 he secured his present position of sheet roller with the Apollo Iron & Steel company and thoroughly understands his business of sheet rolling.

On January 7, 1873, he married Mattie E. James, who was a daughter of Jesse James, of Apollo, and died May 2, 1877, leaving two children: Mary Elizabeth, born December 9, 1873; and Charles Francis, born August 20, 1875. Mr. Kirkwood was re-married on July 8, 1880, to Maggie E. Artman, daughter of Eli Artman, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township. By his second marriage he has five children, of whom four are living: Florence Everson, born February 6, 1881; Grace Josephine and Nellie Louise, born December 30, 1884; and Robert Smith Byerly, born July 16, 1888.

Hugh Kirkwood is a republican politically, and although ever ready to respond to any call for work in behalf of his party yet is no aspirant for any political office. He is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel workers and the Jr. Order of United American Mechanics, and is also a Master Mason. Mr. Kirkwood is a persistent worker. Whatever he does he does well and he loses no time from his business. To close application to business a portion of his success in life is attributable. Mr. Kirkwood has built himself a very fine residence where he now lives on the corner of Wood and Terrace avenues. His house is after the most modern and approved plans of architecture.

WILLIAM T. KIRKWOOD, a descendant of two of the early settled families of the Allegheny Valley, and a great-grandson of Andrew Byerly, the most famous scout of Pontiac's war, is one of the reliable business men and trust-

worthy citizens of Apollo. He was born at North Washington, Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 18—, and is a son of William and Mary (Byerly) Kirkwood. On the paternal side, his grandfather, Hugh Kirkwood, was in all probability a native of what is now Washington township, Westmoreland county. He was a prosperous farmer, an ardent whig and a zealous member of Poke Run Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1783, and is by far the largest, most wealthy and harmonious of all the rural churches in the Blairsville presbytery. He was a man of high standing and great influence in his community. He married Mary Thompson, a member of the old and well-known Thompson family of Westmoreland county, whose father, William Thompson, served in the Revolutionary war, and was a son of Samuel Thompson, an early settler and large land-holder in his section of Westmoreland county. One of their sons, William Kirkwood (father), was born within two miles of North Washngton, that county, in January, 1820. He received a good education, excelled in mathematics, and was a very fine penman. At fourteen years of age he commenced teaching, which he retired from in a few years to engage in mercantile business. In 1855 he came to Apollo, where he accepted a position with the mercantile firm of Chambers & Crawford, which he left in a few years to remove to Natrona, Pa. He was there engaged with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing company until September 3, 1864, when he enlisted in Battery H, 204th regiment, Pa. Vols., or 5th Heavy Artillery, and served until June 20, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out at Pittsburgh, Pa. He then returned to Apollo, and became book-keeper at Rogers & Burchfield's iron works, which position he held until his death, on February 14, 1866. He was an active republican and an earnest member of the Presbyterian church. His life was one of industry, integrity and patriotism. He married Mary Byerly and reared a family of five children, of whom four are living: Hugh (see sketch), William T., James (see sketch) and Mattie.

William T. Kirkwood, on his maternal side, traces his ancestry back four generations to Andrew Byerly, the famous Indian scout of Col. Bouquet at the battle of Bushy Run, and whose name is inseparably connected with the pioneer history of western Pennsylvania. He was a native of Lancaster county, and settled on Bush creek in 1759. He married Beatrice Guldin, a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, who was a brave and charitable woman, and who, during Pontiac's war, once fled from her home (at night, with her children, through the wilderness to give the alarm of an Indian invasion) to Ft. Ligonier, a distance of over twenty miles.

Andrew Byerly had several sons, one of whom was Andrew Byerly, Jr., who was born near the site of Irwin, Pa., about 1793. He was a prosperous farmer, a Jeffersonian democrat and a member of Long Run Presbyterian church. He married Anna Smith, who was a daughter of Robert Smith, of Fayette county, and passed away shortly before her husband's death. They had five children, of whom two are living: Robert, who lives near Harrison City, Pa., and Mary, who married William Kirkwood, and is the mother of William T. Kirkwood.

After attending the public schools of Apollo, William T. Kirkwood became a workman in the iron-mills of Rogers & Birchfield. In a few years he left there and served successively for some time as a clerk in the stores of Chambers & Co., and Rogers & Birchfield. He then went on the West Penn. R. R., as a passenger conductor on an express train, and at the end of five years left the railway service to accept a position as traveling salesman

for the firm of Richardson & Co., of New York. Since 1882 he has been engaged with the Apollo Iron and Steel company as a sheet roller.

He is a republican in politics. In Masonry he has passed through lodge and chapter, and is a member of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh.

W. B. LAUFMAN. The rapid growth and great value of the manufacturing industries of western Pennsylvania during the last two decades is one of the astonishing facts in the commercial history of the United States, and in the iron industry no company has been more successful or has placed superior products on the market than P. H. Laufman & Co., limited, of which W. B. Laufman is secretary. He was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1849, and is a son of P. H. and Mary Ann (Berlin) Laufman. His paternal great-grandparents were Philip and Mary (Spottswood) Laufman, both natives of Carlisle, Cumberland county. They settled at Chambersburg, Pa., where Mr. Laufman died at eighty-seven years of age and where his wife passed away in 1836, when in the sixty-second year of her age. Of the sons born unto them one was David Laufman (grandfather), who was born in the first year of the present century and died at Southampton furnace when only thirty-four years of age. He had served as deputy sheriff of Franklin county, was an iron-master and at the time of his death was one of the proprietors of Southampton furnace. He married Susan Harrington, who died in 1854, aged fifty-three years. She was the only child of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Shriver) Harrington. The father of Nicholas Harrington was the second son of Lord Harrington of England, and after serving as a captain in the English army came to this country where he was killed in Ohio, in St. Clair's defeat. One of David Laufman's sons was Philip Harrington Laufman (father), who was born at Chambersburg in 1822, and removed in 1840 to Pittsburgh, where he was successively a member of the hardware firms of Huber & Laufman and Laufman & Brother. During his residence in Pittsburgh, he was a member of the select council and board of education as well as being one of the five commissioners who erected the present system of water-works of that city. He came to Apollo in 1876 where he purchased an interest in the Apollo rolling-mill. It was built in 1856 and manufactured nails until 1861, when it commenced the production of sheet-iron and after changing ownership several times was purchased by Messrs. Laufman & Co., in 1876. The iron made is of excellent quality and finds a ready sale in all the markets. The mill has seven puddling furnaces and five charcoal fires for sinking wrought scrap iron; two trains of rolls; one steam hammer striking a fifteen ton blow; one set of bar rolls, and one pair of cold rolls. In 1880 the full capacity of the mill was 65 tons of finished iron per week and has now risen to 300 tons per week. Equipped with all the recent appliances and possessing abundant railroad facilities, their prudent and intelligent management has made their iron a staple article in the market. In 1886 the firm of P. H. Laufman & Co. erected their present sheet-iron and sheet-steel works and became manufacturers of a fine sheet-iron and decarbonized sheet steel which are well-known for their superior qualities and which sell readily and in large quantities in New York and St. Louis, where a continuous demand exists for them. These works (Apollo Sheet Iron mills) cover one and one-half acres of ground and the company employs one hundred and fifty men, of whom over one hundred are Americans. Their yearly business aggregates three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Laufman has just completed his copper plating works at a cost of ten thousand dollars. In

1848 he married Mary A. Berlin, daughter of Philip and Mary (Cover) Berlin. To Mr. and Mrs. Laufman were born two sons, Wilmer B. and Philip H., and six daughters.

W. B. Laufman was reared and educated in Pittsburgh and engaged at an early age in business, for which he showed a decided aptitude. He came with his father to Apollo in 1876 and they are the principal stock-holders in the iron manufacturing company of which they are members. The officers of the company are P. H. Laufman, chairman; Gen. S. M. Jackson, treasurer; and W. B. Laufman, secretary.

On May 25, 1876, W. B. Laufman united in marriage with Beatrice Lawson, of Pittsburgh. To this union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Harry B., Clifford L., Wilmer S. and Trixie.

To conduct an extensive business successfully, as Mr. Laufman has conducted his, requires good mental and physical qualifications and a strong and active mind with practical common sense. He is a thorough business man. He and his father, by the establishment and operation of their extensive iron mills, have contributed largely to the prosperity of Apollo.

WILLIAM McBRYAR, M.D. A physician who has attained deserved distinction within the sphere of his profession is Dr. William McBryar, of Apollo. Of Scotch-Irish descent he has inherited the sturdy independence, high sense of honor and tireless energy of that determined race. He was born in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1822, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Dickey) McBryar. Nathaniel McBryar, paternal grandfather of Dr. McBryar, was one of those sturdy, upright and intelligent Scotch-Irish presbyterians, who came from county Down, Ireland, to the northern part of Westmoreland county during the closing decades of the last century, when wolves and Indians infested that section of the country.

He was one of the founders of the Poke Run Presbyterian congregation, and donated to it the ground (five acres) upon which its first church building was erected, for the privilege of occupying *forever* a specified pew in the church. He served as a teamster in the western army during the war of 1812. He was a whig in politics after that party came into existence. He married a widow Thompson, by whom he had three children: David, a daughter, who died in infancy, and James. James McBryar (father) was born July 18, 1784, and died Oct. 3, 1870. He helped his father to build the first grist-mill ever erected in the northern part of Westmoreland county, and toward the close of his long and useful life he removed from his farm, in 1868, to Apollo, Armstrong county. He was a man of incorruptible integrity, and, like his father before him, was an old-line whig and a strict member of the Presbyterian church. On June 20, 1811, he married Elizabeth Dickey, who was born in Franklin county, April 22, 1788, and died in 1872, when in the eighty-fifth year of her age. To them were born four sons and four daughters, of whom four are living: Samuel, Dr. William, Mary and Sarah, wife of J. D. McQuilkin. Those deceased are: N. L. McLaughlin, Margaret, Watson and David D.

William McBryar was reared on his father's farm, and desiring a better education than that which was afforded by the schools of his neighborhood, he entered, on May 1, 1844, Richmond Classical institute, of Jefferson county, Ohio, from which he was graduated in September, 1847. On November 1st of that year he commenced reading medicine under Dr. John Dixon, of Allegheny city (afterwards of Pittsburgh), with whom he remained until October 18, 1849, excepting one winter spent in teaching. He then attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of

D. K. Bryan M.D.

S. J. McBryar

the city of New York, and in July, 1850, entered into partnership with Dr. John McNeal, of New Salem, Westmoreland county, where he practiced until April 1, 1852. He then went to near Congruity church, which location he left in June to become a partner of Dr. Allison, of Saltsburg, Pa. In September, 1852, he returned to the University of New York, and was graduated from the medical department in 1853. On April 19th of that year he came to Apollo, where he has been in active, continuous and successful practice ever since.

October 4, 1855, he married Sarah J. Callen, daughter of Matthew and Jane (Paul) Callen. Dr. and Mrs. McBryar have been the parents of five children: Lizzie J. (deceased); James C. (deceased); Ada M., William Lyle, who married Margaret J. Johnson, October 25, 1888; and Hattie Dickey. Mrs. McBryar's maternal grandparents were Squire Samuel and Jane (Porterfield) Paul; the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Cumberland county, and both of Scotch-Irish descent.

Dr. McBryar is a republican in politics. While never neglecting the duties of his large practice, he has always been interested in the progress, growth and prosperity of Apollo. He was prominent in organizing the Apollo Savings bank, of which he has always been a director. He has also been identified with educational interests beyond his town, serving at one time as president of the board of trustees of Kittanning academy, and likewise in financial affairs he is interested beyond this county, having served as president of the Dubois Savings bank, of Clearfield county, which he took an active part in organizing in 1880. At home he has given much of his time in the interests of the material prosperity of his town. He was largely instrumental in securing the present iron bridge at Apollo, and was also prominently identified with its construction. Dr. McBryar is president of the Westmoreland and Armstrong county Mutual Fire Insurance company, and is medical examiner for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company, of Philadelphia, and the Equitable Life Assurance society, of New York. Dr. William McBryar has always been obliging, kind and affable, yet firm and decided in character, and, like his forefathers, a stanch presbyterian, taking an active part in church affairs, as a member of session and also of the board of trustees in Apollo Presbyterian church.

P. S. McMULLEN, a rising young architect and builder, and president of a leading builders' and contractors' company of Apollo, is a son of George H. and Salome (King) McMullen, and was born in Manor township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1861. His father, George McMullen, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and is a carpenter by trade. He removed to Apollo, and was a clerk in a store there for a short time, but during most of his life has followed his trade. He has always been a prominent democrat, and taken an active part in local politics. He has served several terms as overseer of the poor. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is as energetic in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him as a member of the church, as he is in the transaction of his business affairs. He married Salome King, daughter of Henry King, of Kittanning, by whom he had seven children: H. D., a carpenter of Pittsburgh; J. H., who is in the railway service; P. S., of Apollo; Kate, Hannah, Eliza and Susie.

P. S. McMullen received a good education in the common schools of Westmoreland county, Salem academy and a seminary. He afterwards took a special course of training in polytechnics in the Western University, of Allegheny city, Pa., in order to fit himself for his vocation as an architect. He taught school seven terms, the last two terms, a teacher's select

school in Apollo. In 1886 he opened a store in Apollo for the sale of hardware and builders' supplies, in connection with which he runs a planing-mill, and has built up a good trade. In 1890 he was elected president of a company then organized as contractors and builders. He is also the architect for the company, and although this organization has just been completed, they have already contracted to put up buildings which will cost forty thousand dollars. He is secretary of the National Saving and Loan association, of Apollo.

On July 5, 1887, he married Martha Willard, a native of Westmoreland county. Their union has been blest with one child, a daughter: Beatrice.

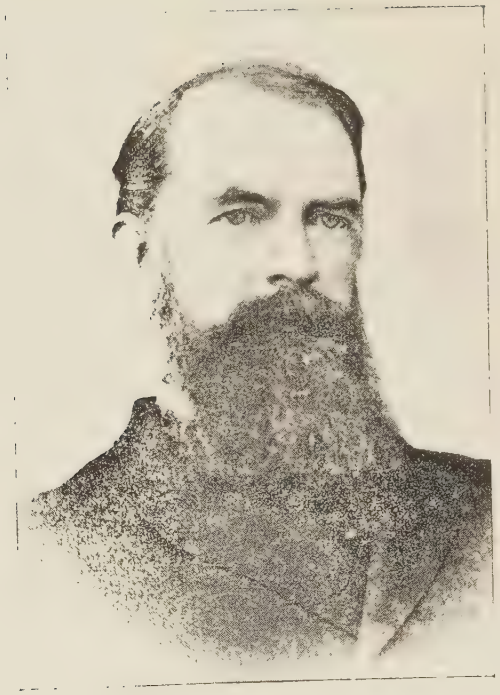
For several years, Mr. McMullen has been actively and successfully engaged in his profession as an architect. In the different buildings which he has planned, he has displayed fine taste, as well as artistic skill and good judgment.

ROBERT EMMETT McCAULEY, M.D. One of the most useful and profound of human pursuits is the medical profession, and of Armstrong county's progressive and successful physicians, one is Dr. Robert Emmett McCauley, of Apollo. He was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1844, and is the seventh and youngest son of William and Patience (Smith) McCauley. William McCauley was a native of Ireland, where he learned the trade of bricklayer. He came in early life to Virginia, where he located at Petersburg, and in the course of a few years acquired quite a number of slaves and a considerable amount of property. He met with a reverse of fortune through some extensive contracts in which he was largely interested, and in order to retrieve his financial condition he came to Pennsylvania, where he eventually settled in Wayne township, this county. He was born in 1795 and died in 1865, when in the seventieth year of his age. He received a first-class education in one of the best schools of Ireland and although working continuously at bricklaying during his lifetime, yet always kept himself well informed upon all religious and political subjects of interest. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in the field of politics was an ardent supporter of the principles and policy of the Republican party. He married Patience Smith, a granddaughter of Col. Richard Smith, a native of England, who was one of the first settlers of Long Island, New York. Mrs. McCauley was born in 1801 and passed away in December, 1889, when rapidly nearing her eighty-ninth milestone on the pathway of life.

Robert E. McCauley was reared on a farm until he was ten years of age, when his parents removed to Kittanning, where he attended the academy of that place until he was eighteen years of age. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. C, Burdan's 2d United States Sharpshooters, and served two years. His company were sharpshooters, and he participated in the Wilderness fights, in one of which, on May 5, 1864, his brother Charles (Co. B, 105th Pa. Vols.) was killed. After passing safely through the terrific struggles of the Wilderness, he took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Mine Run, Spottsylvania and the engagements in front of Petersburg. When the war closed he returned to Kittanning, resumed his literary studies and attended Dayton academy for one year. He then read medicine with Dr. Banks of Long Island, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated with high standing in the class of 1871. Immediately after graduation he came to Apollo, where he opened an office, and has been actively, continuously and successfully engaged ever since in the practice of his profession.

January 11, 1872, he united in marriage with

Mrs. Ida M. McCauley



Robt. E. McKinley M.D.

Mattie Carpenter, daughter of Samuel Carpenter, of Westmoreland county, Penna. To their union have been born five children: Patience, who died at the age of six years; Elizabeth, Mary Ivy, Roberta and William Wallace.

In politics he is a republican. He is president of the school board of his borough, for whose schools he has labored earnestly, faithfully and successfully. Dr. McCauley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a past commander in that organization. He has always had the honor, welfare and usefulness of his profession at heart, and has always given the closest of attention to the numerous cases of his practice. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical society, and has always commanded the respect and good-will of the members of his profession. Dr. McCauley has ever been active in all movements for the improvement of his profession in the county, and has always endeavored to keep pace with the progress and development of medical science.

JAMES D. McQUILKIN, of Scotch-Irish descent, and one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Apollo, is a son of Daniel and Martha (Patterson) McQuilkin, and was born two miles from Delmont, in Salem township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1823. The McQuilkins were originally from Scotland, but went over into the historic north of Ireland, and were among the sturdy Scotch-Irish who became early settlers of Westmoreland county. James McQuilkin (grandfather) was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, came from Ireland to America in 1780, and settled in Salem township, Westmoreland county, at the head of Beaver run. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, was one of the founders of the church of that denomination at Salem, and was largely instrumental in the formation of the congregation and erection of the church edifice. He settled the estates of scores of the people, and for over a quarter of a century did the principal part of the conveyancing for that section of his county. He was a stanch democrat in politics, a stern presbyterian in religious faith, and a man whose public and private life was unsullied by a dishonorable act. He died in 1802. In 1780 he married Ann Robinson, who was born in the "Big Cove" of Pennsylvania. They had ten children. The third son, Daniel McQuilkin (father), was born in 1787, and married Martha Patterson, daughter of Henry Patterson, a native of Ireland, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are living: Jane, Martha N. and James D. He was a successful farmer, a strong democrat and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1831, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

James D. McQuilkin was born on the farm where his father died, and received a good education. He was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until March, 1875, when he sold his homestead farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres and came to Apollo. He is a fitting representative of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race known all over the world for its integrity, thrift and uprightness. He possesses, seemingly, some of the power of Midas, of whom it is recorded in mythology that everything he touched turned to gold, and every enterprise in which he embarked was crowned with success.

His marriage, too, was as fortunate as his business ventures. In October, 1869, he married Sarah P., daughter of William McBryar, and sister to Dr. William McBryar, one of the most prominent citizens and successful physicians of Apollo. She was graduated from Blairsville seminary, was successfully engaged in teaching for several terms, and is a woman of rare culture and refinement. During the last fifteen years they have occupied a beautiful home at Apollo, surrounded by all the comforts of life that wealth and refined taste

can provide. He is a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church, while Mrs. McQuilkin holds membership in the Presbyterian church, where she is highly esteemed for her usefulness as a Christian worker.

HENRY ABSALOM RUDOLPH. In the political, as well as in social and business circles in Apollo, Henry Absalom Rudolph is known as a stirring, energetic man—a citizen of honor, worth and stability. He is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Willyard) Rudolph and was born near Salina, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1831. John G. Rudolph (grandfather), who was born in Holland in 1748, came to America in 1771, together with his brothers, George and Jacob. George located first in Berks county, afterward in Butler county. Jacob went to Ohio, settling in the Western Reserve, and one of his granddaughters is Mrs. James A. Garfield. John G. Rudolph located in the extreme northwestern section of Westmoreland county, taking up one thousand acres of government land on the east bank of Beaver run. He was fearless and courageous, as became a pioneer, yet withal an accomplished scholar, having been educated for the ministry, was well versed in both German and English classical literature. He brought with him from Germany various fruit seeds which he planted on his farm. In 1771 he married Christina Myers, whose father, two sisters and a brother were killed by the Indians in 1782 while young Rudolph was trying to make his way to Hannastown to warn the inhabitants of the coming of the Indians. He died and left nine children. His eldest son, Abraham Rudolph (father), was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, December 11, 1773, on the old Rudolph homestead and lived all his life within one-half a mile of where he was born. He learned the trade of shoemaker at East Liberty, Pa., when there were but three houses in the village, which trade he followed until 1836, when, losing his right arm, he went to farming. He measured six feet three inches in height and was of commanding appearance. He was a road supervisor of Salem township for many years. He was a democrat until after Polk's election, when he became a whig, and when that party went down he affiliated with the Republican party. While always interested in politics, he was no politician. He died of typhoid fever in 1851. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Willyard, who came to this country early in life from Alsace Lorraine, France, settling on Bushy run, in Hempfield township. Mr. Willyard was a cooper by trade, but left his occupation to enter the American army during the war of 1812, enlisting in Capt. McConan's company. He was a man of colossal proportions and immense physical strength, and was considered the most athletic man in the county. His wife lived to be one hundred and four years old.

Henry Absalom Rudolph, after having received his education in the subscription schools of the county, learned the trade of shoemaker with John C. Rochester, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, and has followed the business ever since, first at Saltsburg, but for the last thirty-one years at Apollo.

He married Susan E., daughter of Col. Joseph Bower, of Mifflin county, an old Revolutionary soldier. They had two sons and one daughter: George Law, now employed with his father; Joseph B., a book-keeper in Missouri; Rose A., who married John Rodgers, and dying left two sons: Harry R. and Guy. After her death he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Owens. By this second marriage he has six children: Alice G., wife of Joseph Murphy; Harry G. Lomison, Susan E., B. F. Butler, Lottie L. and Sarah J.

He is an ardent republican, always taking an active part in local politics. He was in the secret service of the U. S. during the rebellion. In

former years he acted as fireman and engineer on the P. R. R. between Altoona and Harrisburg. H. A. Rudolph has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1853, and has represented his lodge frequently in the Grand Lodge of that order of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

H. R. SMELTZER, a well-established merchant of Apollo, and a descendant of two old pioneer families of western Pennsylvania, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Carnahan) Smeltzer, and was born in Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

The Smeltzer family came originally from Germany, and one of their number, Jacob Smeltzer (grandfather), was an early settler of Westmoreland county. He was also one of the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in Bell township, and in 1803 was one of a committee of two to co-operate with a similar committee from the Reformed church to decide upon a grave-yard to be used by the families of the two church organizations. They selected a plot of ground a short distance above the once famous village of "Old Town." The committee was also instructed to build a church upon the same lot and the timbers were dressed and drawn to the place, the foundation was laid and the first two or three courses of logs were placed in position when the question arose among the members of the two churches, who had gathered from far and near to the "raising," "to whom shall the church and land be deeded?" As that important question could not be satisfactorily answered, work ceased, and to-day heaps of hewn but decayed timber and the four logs that were placed in position still remain to mark the site of the proposed church. Joseph Smeltzer (father), was born on his father's farm in Bell township, and was an active member of the Lutheran church, holding the office of deacon for many years. He was one of the founders of St. James Union church, which was built in 1838, by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations of Bell township. He was a successful farmer and supported the democratic party until his death.

He married Mary Carnahan, daughter of David Carnahan, of Westmoreland county. They had three children: Benton, living at Paulton; Albert, a resident of Jeannette; and H. R., of Apollo. John Carnahan (maternal great-grandfather), was one of the earliest settlers of Bell township, where he built a log block-house in 1774, which was the refuge of his neighbors when threatened by an invasion of the Indians during that year. His son, Capt. James Carnahan (maternal grandfather), commanded the 1st Independent company of Riflemen at Valley Forge and fought under Gen. Wayne at Stony Point, and served under Arnold and Morgan in the battle of Saratoga. He was accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river in the winter of 1786.

H. R. Smeltzer attended the common schools of his native township. Early in life he engaged in the general mercantile business, which he has followed ever since. Soon after coming to Apollo he opened his present mercantile establishment. He has a complete stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware and all the articles called for in a first-class store. Although he has been a resident of Apollo but for a short time, yet he has succeeded in establishing a substantial and rapidly increasing business.

He married a Miss Johnson, daughter of William Johnson, of Westmoreland county, who died in a few years, and for his second wife he married Matilda Jockey, daughter of Matthew Jockey. To this second union has been born one child.

In politics Mr. Smeltzer is a democrat. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and for the last six years has been the superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday-school of Apollo.

GEORGE W. STEELE, a descendant of the old and substantial Steele family of Westmoreland county, and the proprietor of the Steele livery stables, of Apollo, was born in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1858, and is a son of Absalom and Susan (Kistler) Steele. The Steele family became residents of Westmoreland county at an early day and were among the most industrious and thrifty families of western Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of George W. Steele was Joseph Steele, who was born in Mount Pleasant township, in the southern part of that county. Like the most of farmers' sons of that early day, he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death. He married Barbara Blystone, by whom he had six sons and three daughters of whom the eighth child was Absalom Steele (father), who was born in Franklin, township in 1820, and settled in Washington township, Westmoreland county, where he has been engaged in farming for many years. He is a republican in politics, has been successful in farming and stock-raising, and is a deacon of the Reformed church, of which he has been a useful member for many years. He married Susan Kistler, daughter of Michael Kistler, who was an old settler and highly respected citizen of Westmoreland county. To them were born eleven sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh child.

George W. Steele was reared on his father's farm. He attended the common schools and Salem academy and obtained a good English education. After farming for several years he went from Westmoreland to the oil regions of McKean county, where he remained for one year at Bradford and then (1882) came to Apollo. From 1882 to 1884 he was engaged as a clerk in his brother's shoe and gents' furnishing goods store, and in the latter year embarked in his present successful livery business on Warren avenue.

September 29, 1885, he married Mary Jones, daughter of Robert Jones, of Apollo. They have two children, a son and a daughter: Walter Raymond and Olive Grace.

In politics Mr. Steele has always supported the republican party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Apollo and the common council of the borough. For the past six years he has been building up a good patronage in his livery business. His stables are well-filled with a large and well selected assortment of carriages, buggies and carts and a fine stock of riding and driving horses. He never keeps less than fifteen head of horses and always has experienced and trusted drivers. He is a respected citizen and a prominent member of Branch No. 245, Order of the Iron Hall, and Darling Council, No. 250, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The Steele family is one of the old families of Ireland from which James Steele (the great-grandfather of George W. Steele) came to Westmoreland county, this State, where he settled in Mount Pleasant township, and afterwards served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

HENRY UNCAFER. By thrift and industry Henry Uncafer has pushed his way to the front rank, in spite of all opposing difficulties, and now is numbered among the leading business men of Apollo. He is the eldest son of John and Matilda (Boartz) Uncafer, and was born in Salem village, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1845. The Uncafer family is of German descent. Peter Uncafer (grandfather) was born in Westmoreland county, where he lived nearly all of his life. He was a quiet, peaceable farmer, and esteemed by his neighbors as an honest, industrious man. He married a Miss Shoemaker. His son, John Uncafer (father), was born near Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., in

Henry Uncapher

1823. Early in life he followed the trade of blacksmith, but afterwards entered upon a mercantile life, keeping a dry-goods store. He was one of the fortunate business men, with whom everything prospered. The latter years of his life he spent at Apollo. He was an active politician, always voting the democratic ticket. He was a man of strong convictions and always endeavored to act as his conscience directed. He inherited from his German forefathers those sturdy and commendable qualities of perseverance, energy and determination which tend so much to make a business man successful. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He was married to Matilda Boartz, daughter of Peter Boartz, by whom he had four children, all of whom are still living.

Henry Uncafer received his education in the public schools of Apollo, and was well trained for mercantile pursuits in his father's store He afterwards entered the store of Paul Hacke, on Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, as a clerk, where he remained until October, 1879, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Apollo, where he has since resided. From a small beginning, his business has increased, until now, in proportions it ranks second to none in Apollo. He occupies a fine establishment 40x100 feet, the upper part of which is filled with carpet and clothing. He has one of the largest general stores at Apollo and carries a well-selected stock of dry-goods, groceries and all articles usually found in a first-class mercantile establishment. He is always attentive to the interests of his business and receives a liberal patronage.

In October, 1872, he married Julia M. Ross, daughter of Samuel Ross, of Beaver county, Pa. They have two children living: Herbert Henry and Howard Ross, both of whom assist their father in his business.

In politics Mr. Uncafer is a man of independent views, and votes for whichever candidate he considers the worthier man and the better fitted for the office. He is a member of Apollo Council, No. 168, Royal Arcanum. Henry Uncafer's success in business is an exemplification of the old Scotch adage: Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

SIMON S. WHITLINGER. Upon honesty and industry as a foundation, Simon S. Whitlinger has built for himself not only a moderate fortune, but a reputation for honor and integrity. He is a son of John and Mary C. (Shearer) Whitlinger, and was born December 28, 1816, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father, John Whitlinger, a native of Germany, came to the United States when a young man, and settled in Westmoreland county. By occupation he was a farmer. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and adopted the tenets of the democratic party. He married Mary Catherine, a daughter of Louis Shearer, a farmer in what was formerly Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and who, during the war of 1812, served in the United States army. They had five children: John, Jr., who was killed by the Confederates in Missouri; Margaret, wife of Samuel Harb (now deceased); Anna, also deceased; Peter, living at Saltsburg, and Simon S. Whitlinger. John Whitlinger was a sturdy, honest German, frugal and industrious, as was becoming a son of the Fatherland.

Simon S. Whitlinger attended the schools of Allegheny township and of Leechburg. At the age of fourteen he went to learn the trade of tanner with David Kuhns, of Leechburg. After working with Mr. Kuhns for five years, he bought his employer's tannery, and conducted the tanning business for about ten years, when he sold it and removed to Apollo. Here he started a new tannery, and, after operating it for ten years, transferred it to his eldest son, J. F. Whitlinger, who still carries on the tanning business. In connection with his tannery,

he was engaged in harness and shoemaking, and also managed a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. After he disposed of the tannery in 1858, he gave his whole attention to his store, adding to his stock a full line of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods. In spite of a serious loss which he sustained by fire, he has steadily added to his fortune, little by little, until he has acquired a competency.

He married Violet Taylor, daughter of Matthew Taylor, of Leechburg. She died in 1879. They had five children: J. F., engaged in the tanning business; Anna, married to William Worthington; Louis, who is now a plumber and gas-fitter; Sarah Belle, wife of Henry Druby, and Priscilla Jane, wife of George Brush.

Although a republican in politics, and interested in the success of his party, Mr. Whitlinger is no politician nor office-seeker. He has been steward and trustee in the Methodist church for many years, and is highly esteemed among all classes.

JAMES S. WHITWORTH, a member of the Pittsburgh and the Kittanning bar, and now in successful practice at Apollo, is a son of Smith and Henrietta (Ford) Whitworth, and was born at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1857. The Whitworth family can be traced back in England to an early period in its history, and many of its members were professional men and manufacturers. Samuel Whitworth (great-grandfather) was a civil engineer. Samuel Whitworth was the father of Richard Whitworth (grandfather), who was a manufacturer of woolen goods in England and afterwards in the United States. After he had been in business for some years in England he came to Maryland, where he erected and operated two large woolen-mills, both of which were burned about 1888. He died in Baltimore city after he had been in this country for some years. Before he left England he married a Miss Butterworth, whose father was a prominent squire of the county in which he resided, and whose brother fell in the battle of Coruna, in Spain, under the celebrated Sir John Moore. They had five children: Smith, Richard, Samuel, Alice and Samuel. Mrs. Whitworth died and Mr. Whitworth married for his second wife a Miss Grant, who bore him three daughters. The eldest son, Smith Whitworth (father), was born in Lancashire, England, and about 1840 came to Apollo, where he was engaged extensively for some years in the boating business. He then turned his attention to grain dealing and the mercantile business, and in 1858 became a member of the firm of McClintock & Co., who purchased the works of the Kiskiminetas Iron company and manufactured nails for several years. In 1885 Mr. Whitworth retired from active business life. He is a stanch republican, a strong temperance man and never would accept of any office except that of school director, which he held for many years. His business life was a very successful one, and he still keeps well informed on commercial matters. He is a great reader, has a retentive memory and is well versed in history and literature and reads closely the current news of the day. He is one of the oldest members of Apollo Lodge, No. 437, F. and A. M., in which he takes a deep interest. He married Henrietta Ford, daughter of John Ford. Their children are: Dr. Richard S., of Allegheny City, Pa.; John F., a lawyer at Kittanning; Alice, wife of Rev. D. K. Nesbit, a Presbyterian minister of Peoria, Ill.; James S. and Mary Whitworth, who died Sept. 5, 1890.

James S. Whitworth attended the public schools of Apollo and entered Vermillion college, Ohio, in which he took a three years' course. In 1878 he became principal of the Apollo schools, which position he held until 1880, when he registered as a law student with John Gilpin, a lawyer of Kittanning. On May 1, 1882, he was admitted to the Armstrong county bar and

soon thereafter went to Pittsburgh, where he practiced for two years in partnership with Charles Taylor, of that city. In 1884 he came to Apollo, where he has been in the successful practice of his profession ever since. He has been solicitor for the borough since 1885, is attorney for the Apollo Iron & Steel company and solicitor for the Apollo Building and Loan association. He is attentive and careful in all business matters, and his clients' affairs are never neglected in any particular. He is a republican in politics, but devotes his time to his profession.

October 23, 1888, he united in marriage with Caroline Orr, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Fuller) Orr, of near Spring Church, this county. They have one child, a son, named Smith Nesbit Whitworth.

AIKENS S. WOLFE, a courteous, successful and enterprising photographer, of Apollo, is a son of Wallace E. and Katharine (Miller) Wolfe, and was born in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1850. His grandfather, George Wolfe, was born in Cumberland county, this State, August 15, 1772, married Agnes Evans, who was born in Butler county, March 22, 1788, and died in 1867. He was a farmer during most of his life and died in 1853, in the eighty-second year of his age. Wallace E. Wolfe (father) was born in Allegheny county, April 6, 1824, and in 1847 married Katharine Miller. His second wife, whom he married in 1869, was Elizabeth Miller, a sister of his first wife. They were the daughters of Joseph Miller, of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. On August 27, 1864, he enlisted in the service of the United States as a private in Co. D, 6th Pa. Heavy Artillery, served ten months and was discharged June 13, 1865. He participated in the various battles and engagements of his regiment, and after his return from the army was engaged in farming until he retired from active life, in 1880. He was a man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity.

Aiken S. Wolfe, after leaving the public schools, in which he received his education, learned the art of photography, and for the past twenty-one years has been engaged in that business at Apollo. He is affable in manner, progressive in spirit, keeping well up with the times in his business and is deserving of the success he has achieved.

On June 6, 1872, he married Tillie N. James, daughter of Jesse James, of Apollo, Armstrong county. Their union has been blest with three sons: Charles P., Edgar F. and Clifford J.

Although no politician, he is an earnest supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of Darling Council, No. 250, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 1993, Knights of Honor and Apollo Camp, No. 155, Sons of Veterans. An affable, courteous gentleman, Mr. Wolfe is admired by his patrons and by following the rule that "what is worth doing is worth doing well," he has established himself firmly in the photographic business and built up a large patronage. His gallery is complete in all of its appointments and his work has always rendered satisfaction. His integrity, business capacity and skill as an artist are beyond question, and he fully deserves the many encomiums which have been passed upon him as a first-class photographer.

FRANK T. WRAY. The progressive borough of Apollo is highly favored in having several first-class drug stores, among which is the establishment of Frank T. Wray, a practical and experienced druggist. He is a son of William H. and Susan (Townsend) Wray, and was born near Olivet, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1852. William H. Wray was a son of Robert Wray, who came from eastern Pennsylvania and purchased

the farm now known as the old "Wray Homestead" at "Shady Plain." On this farm William H. Wray was born, December 2, 1821. On this farm he was also reared, and was afterwards employed in farming near Oliphant, Pa., until 1859, when he met with an accident which necessitated his retirement from physical labor. He then came to Apollo, where he successfully engaged in the drug business until 1882, when he was succeeded by his son, the subject of this sketch. After retiring from business, he resided in Apollo until his death, which occurred April 15, 1890. He was a republican politically, a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church and a well respected man by all who knew him. He was elected justice of the peace, but being unassuming as well as modest, it took considerable urging on the part of his friends before he would accept that office, which he held for several terms. Well informed and of good education, he was a useful citizen as well as an efficient magistrate. He married Susan Townsend, who was a daughter of Robert Townsend, and died August 5, 1888. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Harry C., Frank T. and William S.

The youngest son, William S., was born October 21, 1862, and has been in the drug business ever since leaving school; first with his father and now as a clerk for his brother. He married Agnes Gumbert, daughter of Daniel Gumbert, of Paulton, Pa. They have two children: Glaphy B. and Catherine L. He is a republican, a presbyterian and a well-qualified druggist. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Mystic Circle.

Frank T. Wray received his education in the public schools of Apollo and Leechburg, and Elder's Ridge academies. He then was successively a clerk in a general mercantile establishment and his father's drug store, until 1870, when he assumed charge of a drug store at Manor Station, Pa., which he conducted for seven months. He then resigned that position to become a traveling salesman for W. L. Jones & Co., of Pittsburgh. Five years later he accepted a similar situation with Harris & Ewing, now the L. H. Harris Drug Co., and traveled for them until 1882, when he purchased his father's drug store at Apollo, where he has continued successfully in the drug business ever since. He also has a stationery store in connection with his drug house, and carries a large stock of books and a very fine class of goods in the line of stationery, fancy goods and wall-paper.

August 11, 1881, he united in marriage with Harriet J. Birch, a daughter of Hon. John Birch, of Claysville, Washington county, Pa., late member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. To their union have been born three children: George Birch, born August 15, 1882; Susie T., born September 20, 1885; and James McCarrell, born July 14, 1889. Mrs. Wray is a sister of the Rev. G. W. F. Birch, D. D., of New York City, Hon. John M. Birch, of Wheeling, late U. S. Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, and T. F. Birch, an attorney-at-law, of Washington, Pa.

In politics Mr. Wray has always been a republican, although in local matters he votes for the most suitable and best qualified man. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has, by his diligence, industry and capacity, become one of the most expert and best qualified druggists in the county.

LEECHBURG.

Historical and Descriptive.—Situated in a deep bend of the Kiskiminetas river, five miles above its confluence with the Allegheny and sixteen miles south of Kittanning, is Leechburg, one of the progressive and manufacturing towns of the lovely Kiskiminetas Valley. Leechburg is twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh and is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts and richest mineral regions of Armstrong county. The site of the town is on the "John Vanderen tract," afterwards called "Friendship" and at a later date known as "White Plains." Leechburg was laid out about 1828 by David Leech, a native of Mercer county, who erected a saw-mill and grist-mill. The earliest settlers were Michael Moorhead and Joseph Hunter.

The growth of Leechburg commenced with the construction of the canal, was checked when the railway succeeded the canal and revived with the establishment of its present iron industries. It was laid out in 1828, incorporated March 22, 1850, and has a population of over twenty-five hundred.

On May 18, 1838, the steamboat "New Castle" arrived at Leechburg from Pittsburgh. The first school was taught by John Foulk prior to 1830, and in 1858 the Leechburg institute was established. The first resident physician was Dr. George W. Marchand and its leading physicians now are: Dr. J. A. Armstrong and Dr. R. P. Hunter. The Leechburg cemetery was incorporated September 5, 1864. The first church was the Presbyterian, which was organized April 24, 1844. The Hebron Lutheran church was formed November 21, 1844, and the Methodist in 1846, while the Baptist church was not organized until 1873. Natural gas was discovered in 1871, at twelve hundred and fifty feet, in a well on the Westmoreland side of the river and was first used in the rolling-mill in 1874.

The present successful iron industries had their origin in 1872, when Rogers & Burchfield erected extensive iron and tin works and gave employment to one hundred and fifty hands. Their works, including the Siberian rolling-mill, subsequently became the property of Kirkpatrick & Beale. The West Penn steel works comprise an open hearth steel furnace at Allegheny and have their sheet-iron and finishing mill at Leechburg, where they employ nearly 150 men. Their mill ranks as one of the best of its class in the United States, and has largely added to the prosperity of the town. The Leechburg Foundry and Machine company of Pittsburgh have an extensive plant, which has also added to the prosperity of the borough.

Leechburg is lighted by natural gas and contains steel works, a sheet-iron mill, and foundry and machine shop, a bank, eight churches, two hotels, two flouring-mills and two newspapers. Its volume of business is constantly increasing and it is rapidly growing in size and population.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, A.M., M.D., of Leechburg, has been the arbiter of his own good fortune in life and his talent and labors have wrought out marked success for him in the field of his chosen profession. He was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1838, and is a son of John and Sarah (Armstrong) Armstrong. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Ellen (McKee) Armstrong, were natives of Ireland and settled in Westmoreland county about 1828. They reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, John Armstrong, was the father of Dr. Armstrong and first beheld the light of day in Ireland, in 1799. He married Sarah Armstrong, of Scotch descent, came to the United States in 1826 and two years later purchased a farm in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, which he paid for with his earnings as a contractor for excavations on the old Pennsylvania canal.

He was a man of fair education and a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and gave his children the benefit of a better education than what he had obtained. He was bitterly opposed to human servitude and because slavery was tolerated in the United States and sanctioned by both of the two great political parties of that day, he would never connect himself with either of them. He died in 1872, aged seventy-six years and his widow passed away in 1877, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age. To their union were born ten children: Adam C., who was killed in Kentucky; Ellen, wife of Hugh McElroy; Robert, a Westmoreland county farmer; David, an artist by profession; Elizabeth, who married Hiram Steele; Dr. John A., Sarah A., wife of James D. Boal; Samuel, who resides on the old homestead; Mary J., widow of Milton Free; and Margaret, widow of William Sproull, of Parnassus.

John A. Armstrong attended the public schools of his native township, pursued his academic studies at Leechburg and in Pittsburgh and entered Jefferson college, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1862. Leaving college, he commenced the study of medicine, but in 1863 became a member of Co. K. of a regiment of Pa. Militia. On August 29, 1864, he enlisted in Co. I, 205th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged on June 13, 1865, at Vienna, Va. Returning home, he resumed his medical studies, and in September, 1865, entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1867. In May of that year he opened an office in Leechburg, where he soon built up the extensive and lucrative practice which he now enjoys.

On April 1, 1868, he united in marriage with Amanda C. McKallip, daughter of Henry McKallip, of Leechburg. Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong have four children: Mary Blanche, wife of Harry Beale; Anna Orr, Grace Irwin and Nellie Caldwell.

Dr. John A. Armstrong is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and is a republican in politics. He has a fine literary education, received, recently, the degree of A.M., from his *Alma Mater* and has served his borough for the last twelve years as school director with good purpose and to the benefit of the schools. After graduating from Jefferson Medical college he took the full course of one of Philadelphia's leading hospitals, from which he was also graduated. He is an esteemed citizen of his borough and a successful physician whose skill has placed him among the foremost physicians in his section of the county.

JAMES J. ARTMAN, a well-known citizen of Leechburg, a wounded veteran of the grand old Pennsylvania Reserves, and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1841, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Kepple) Artman. The Artmans are of German descent. His paternal grandfather, John Artman, was a native of Westmoreland county, a farmer by occupation and an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Industrious and frugal, he reared a respectable family of ten children. One of his sons was Michael Artman (father), who was born on the Allegheny township farm of his father, in 1806, and died in 1888. He was an active and successful farmer, a worthy member of the Lutheran church and a conservative democrat in politics. Although non-active in political affairs, yet he was elected by his fellow-citizens to all of his township's various offices. He was a very large man, of plain, unassuming manners and industrious habits. He married Catharine Kepple, daughter of John Kepple, of his own neighborhood, by whom he had nine children, of whom but one is dead.

James J. Artman was reared on the farm and attended the common schools until the commencement of the late civil war. On June 3, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 11th regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and served in the army of the Potomac for three years, during which time he participated in innumerable skirmishes and many hard battles. At Fredericksburg he was shot through the thigh, taken prisoner and held for some time by the Confederates. After being exchanged he returned to his company, and in one of the peninsular fights was again taken prisoner, but was fortunate enough to be paroled in a few days after his second capture. He was honorably discharged from the United States service on June 5, 1864, at Pittsburgh. After the close of the war he engaged in carpentering, which he has followed until the present time. In 1884 he came to Leechburg, where he has resided ever since, and is now engaged in millwrighting. In 1890 he attended the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Boston, as a delegate from his post.

On September 17, 1866, he married Jacobina Fowler, daughter of Austin Fowler, of Allegheny county, a relative of Gen. Fowler. To their union have been born four children: Christina H., Katharine, who died at five years of age, Laura I. and Austin J., who is attending school.

James J. Artman is an active republican in politics and has served as an elder and trustee in the Presbyterian church, of which he is a useful member. He is a member of Lodge No. 241, A. O. U. W., and Post No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN S. BOLE, a substantial citizen of Leechburg, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Shaeffer) Bole, and was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1822. His grandfather, James Bole, was born in Ireland in 1752, came to America early in life and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa. He afterwards removed to South Buffalo township, this county, where, on the 12th of April, 1815, he bought a farm of two hundred and one acres, called "Plombiers," belonging to the estate of Claudius Antonious Berter, a Frenchman, lying partly in Butler county, for seven hundred dollars, on which he erected a saw-mill. On November 26, 1818, he purchased the farm called "Union," containing one hundred and seven acres; on January 27, 1828, he purchased a large tract of land on which stood a saw and a grist-mill, for five thousand dollars. While he may not have been a wonderfully rich man, he evidently had means at his command. He was

an influential member of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the founders of Slate Lick Presbyterian church, in 1802. He was a drummer in the United States army in the war of 1812, and married Mary Painter, by whom he had a large family. He died in 1834, in the eighty-third year of his age. His son, David Bole (father), was born near the boundary line of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, in 1798. He was a stone-cutter by trade, but followed farming, first in Butler county, some three miles from the village of Freeport, and afterwards, for the remainder of his life, in Allegheny township, this county, near Leechburg. His death, which occurred in 1865, was the result of injuries received from being knocked off a railroad bridge in Johnstown, Cambria county. In politics he was what is known as a war-democrat; he attended the Presbyterian church and contributed liberally to its support. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Shaeffer, by whom he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Six of these sons served in the late war. His widow is now in her ninety-third year.

John S. Bole received his education in the subscription schools near Freeport, and afterwards learned the trade of stone-mason. In 1872 he came to Leechburg, where he has followed his trade ever since. He owns a large stone quarry near Leechburg, and a farm in the vicinity of that place. He is an uncompromising republican and a member and formerly a trustee of the Presbyterian church.

On June 30, 1846, he married Jane Carnahan, a daughter of Robert Carnahan, by whom he has had seven children: Nancy E., wife of John P. Klingensmith, who has four children—Leota L., Edna M., Homer J. and Earl C.; Mary, who married B. F. Hill, and died in Johnstown, January 24th, 1889; Robert, David, Anna, who married E. K. Sober, and has three children—Willavene, Jean and Mary (married B. F. Hill, and has had five children —Harry W., John K., Frank L., and Myrtle and Ivy (twins), who were lost in the Johnstown flood); George, who married Alma Louks; and Lilian, wife of Frank Critsor.

John S. Bole is possessed of great energy of character. Industrious, patient and persevering, he has succeeded in acquiring a competency, and, what is to be prized more highly, the esteem of all who know him.

DANIEL BOWERS. An old established and responsible furniture and undertaking house is the popular and highly patronized establishment of Daniel Bowers. It is the oldest and only establishment of the kind at Leechburg, and its proprietor, Daniel Bowers, stands high as a man of intelligence, integrity, energy and extended business experience. He is the eldest son of Samuel and Mary A. (Wanamaker) Bowers, and was born on the Bowers farm, on the old canal, three miles below Leechburg, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on Christmas Day, 1846. Samuel Bowers (father) was born at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, August 10, 1815. At an early age he came to this county and settled on his present farm, below Leechburg. He quarried stone extensively for much of the masonry work along the old canal, and then for many years furnished the rock for many of the large banking buildings and business establishments of Pittsburgh. By prudence and industry he has acquired a competency. Originally a whig, and now a republican, he takes an active interest in political affairs. He married Mary A. Wanamaker, who was a daughter of Henry Wanamaker, of near Leechburg, and died in April, 1890. They had three children: Daniel, Sylvester, who died at nine years of age, and Lucetta.

Daniel Bowers was reared on the farm. He attended the common schools and entered Leechburg academy, where he fitted for the sophomore class in college. Leaving the academy, he

taught one term of school at Leechburg, another at Salem Cross Roads, in Westmoreland county, and then was principal of Brady's Bend public schools for twenty-one months. He relinquished teaching to become book-keeper of Brady's Bend iron-works, at that time one of the largest iron plants in the State. At the end of five years' faithful and well-appreciated service in charge of the books of the iron company, he resigned in order to serve as assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, during the session of 1872. In 1873 he registered as a law student with Hon. E. S. Golden, of Kittanning, but during the same year, upon solicitation, he became cashier of the then newly organized Leechburg Banking company, and held that position for five years. At the end of that time he became partner in the general mercantile house of John Schwalm, and continued in partnership respectively with Mr. Schwalm's successive partners, R. B. Care & W. J. Steele, until September, 1885, when he retired from the mercantile business and purchased the interest of Fred. Grobheiser, in the Leechburg furniture factory. In 1887 he purchased the interests of the remaining partners, and added to his business that of undertaking and embalming. In the disastrous fire of November, 1889, his house and store-room were burned, but upon their ruins he has just erected a fine dwelling. He now owns the only furniture and undertaking establishment at Leechburg. He carries a large and splendid stock of furniture of different grades, and an unusually fine line of burial caskets and funeral goods. He understands thoroughly the latest and most approved methods of embalming as well as being an efficient funeral director. He was one of the prime movers in the organization, and is now president of the Indiana, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Butler county Undertaking association. In politics Mr. Bowers is an active and aggressive republican, and has been for three years a member of the State central committee of that party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum. Ever since he began life for himself his march has been steadily onward in the line of business, until he has attained to important and prominent standing among the leaders of commercial enterprise at Leechburg.

On June 27, 1876, he married Lottie E. Foab, daughter of William Foab, of Pittsburgh, formerly a member of the firm of Foab, Everson & Co. They have had six children, of whom five are living: Everson, William Foab, Mollie, Hannah Foab and Judson.

EZEKIEL BREDIN, a prominent citizen of Leechburg, and a descendant of a long-lived race, was born on the old Bredin homestead, in county Londonderry, Ireland, February 24, 1836, and is a son of Ezekiel and Margaret (Thomson) Bredin. The Bredin homestead is situated some three miles west of the city of Londonderry, and has been in the possession of the Bredin family for several generations. James Bredin (grandfather) was an Irish land-holder and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He married a Miss Montgomery, and lived to be over ninety years of age. One of his sons, Ezekiel Bredin, Sr. (father), was born on this farm, and after his father's death, succeeded him as owner of the old homestead. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, in politics belonging to the Liberal party, and, like his father, lived to be over ninety years of age. He married Margaret Thomson, a daughter of Henry Thomson, of county Donegal, Ireland. To their union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, six of whom are living. Five of these children are still in Ireland, while Ezekiel, the youngest, is at Leechburg.

Ezekiel Bredin received his education in a private school in Londonderry, and in 1853 entered a grocery store and served an appren-

ticeship of six years. In 1869 he engaged in mercantile life for himself, but the next year disposed of his grocery store and emigrated from Ireland to the United States. Upon landing at New York, he came to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged for several years as a clerk in commercial houses, and then with a feed and grain firm on Penn avenue. On May 31, 1877, he removed to Leechburg and rented a store-room at the steel mill, where he engaged in business. In 1884 he erected his present building on the corner of Third street, in one part of which he put his grocery, while the other part he rented for a restaurant. In 1889 he sold out his business to his son and a Mr. Creery. He has been very successful in business, has invested largely in real estate, and is now among the largest property-holders of Leechburg.

September 29, 1859, he married Georgiana Kirkpatrick, a daughter of John Kirkpatrick, of Londonderry. To their union have been born three children, only one of whom is living: John C. Bredin, a merchant of Kittanning.

In politics, Mr. Bredin is an active republican, and has served several terms as a member of the borough council. To his quick perception, good judgment and great energy must be attributed his financial success, as he has made his way in life by his own unaided efforts.

WILLIAM ROBERT DUFF, one of the old and highly respected citizens and successful business men of Leechburg, has aided largely in securing the material development of southern Armstrong county. He is one of that class of men, in every county, whose integrity, industry and usefulness give prosperity to business in all of its many branches. William R. Duff was born near the old Poke Run Presbyterian church, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1815, and is a son of James and Jane (McGeary) Duff. His paternal grandfather, Robert Duff, was a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and became one of the early settlers of the northern part of Westmoreland county. He was a farmer by occupation and afterwards removed to the southern part of Butler county, where he purchased a large farm on Bull creek and planted the first apple orchard in all that section of country. He was a member of the U. P. church and was married in Westmoreland county, to Ann Duff, a native of Scotland, and who bore him several children. One of his sons was James Duff (father), who was born near the old Poke Run church, October 14, 1789, and died in 1818. He was a hatter by trade, a member of the U. P. church and a democrat in politics, as was his father before him. Active in church work and successful and honorable in business, he was cut down by death when entering upon what promised to be a long and prosperous life-career. He married, on March 11, 1814, Jane McGeary, daughter of William McGeary, by whom he had two children: William R. and Ann, who was born in 1817, and is the wife of Hugh Robinson, of Kansas City. Two years after Mr. Duff's death his widow, who was born November 5, 1789, and died in 1867, married Nathaniel Miller, by whom she had eight children. Her father, William McGeary, served as a soldier in the war of 1812.

William R. Duff was reared on a farm and attended the subscription schools of his day, which were taught in the old log school-houses on Bull creek. At seventeen years of age he left the farm and learned the trade of tailor, which he followed for nearly fifteen years in Pittsburgh and at Tarentum, Pa. In 1858 he came to Leechburg, where he opened and conducted a merchant tailoring establishment for several years and then engaged in the general mercantile business on Canal street, which he continued until 1875. Since then he has been extensively engaged and largely interested in real estate and

especially in coal lands in southern Armstrong and northern Westmoreland counties.

February 15, 1838, he married Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Thomas Miles, of Allegheny county. They had six children: Jane A., who married Samuel Sober, of Westmoreland county, and has ten children living, six sons and four daughters: Miles, a machinist, who served in the 12th Ohio and 123d Pa. Vol. regiments, and was discharged once on account of his wounds; Charles, who lived in Tennessee and was killed at Dalton, Georgia, where he was serving as a soldier in a Confederate regiment; John T., a prominent lawyer of Allegheny county, who filled one of the first appointments made in the Freedmen's Bureau, in Tennessee, and who for several years has been prominent and active in State and National politics in the anti-prohibition party, of whose last campaign in Pennsylvania he had entire charge; Willie, who died young; and one who is deceased. Mrs. Duff died in 1850, and Mr. Duff married for his second wife, Lavina Dougherty, daughter of Jesse Dougherty, by whom he has two children: Mary Belle, wife of John W. Frew; and Frank C., a graduate of Utica Business College.

William R. Duff is a republican from principle, but was a whig during the existence of that party. He has served as justice of the peace for over thirty years, serving in Allegheny county for five years and at Leechburg for twenty-six years. In addition to serving as justice he has filled all the other offices of his borough and was a member of the school board when the present handsome public school building was erected. He is a deacon and trustee of the Leechburg Baptist church, of which he is one of the founders. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 577, Free and Accepted Masons, at Leechburg. Although not enjoying the best of health for several years, yet he has always kept up his business affairs in the best shape. Squire Duff is of Scotch-Irish descent. Although constantly engaged in the management of his business interests, yet he is always active and progressive in church matters and never neglects the cause of temperance, which has enlisted his warm support and earnest labors for over half a century. He never made any use of liquor, has always been upright in his business dealings and is now in the vigor of well-preserved old age.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ELWOOD, ex-county treasurer of Armstrong county and present assistant manager of the West Penn Steel works, has been prominently identified with the business life and material prosperity of Leechburg for over a quarter of a century. He is a son of John and Mary (Patterson) Elwood, and was born at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1840. The Elwood family of this county traces its American ancestry back to James Elwood, the grandfather of Thomas J. Elwood, who came from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania with a brother, who settled near Philadelphia. James Elwood pushed westward to Westmoreland county, where he located and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-six years. He was a farmer by occupation and a strict presbyterian in religious faith. One of the sons born to him in his Westmoreland county home was John Elwood (father), who was born in 1796, three miles from Oakland X Roads, and died in 1878. He was a cabinet-maker and house building contractor, who erected many of the houses at Apollo and elsewhere in the southern part of this county. He came to Apollo about 1830, where he was one of the three men who voted for Kimber Cleaver, the free soil candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He was a man of decided views and opinions, was a decided abolitionist and held various township offices. He was one of the early methodists in this section of the county. He married Mary Patterson,

whose father, Robert Patterson, was lost at sea while on the way to Europe. They had four sons, of whom three are living (see sketch of W. J. Elwood). Mrs. Elwood survived her husband two years and died in 1880.

Thomas J. Elwood was reared at Apollo, where he received his education in the public schools and learned the trade of harness-maker. When the late war broke out he enlisted in the 17th regiment, Pa. Vols., but was assigned to duty, by the secretary of war, at harness-making in the Allegheny arsenal, where he served out his term of enlistment. After the war he came to Leechburg, where he was engaged in the manufacture of salt for several years. At the end of that time he went into the grain and flour business, which he followed successfully until he purchased the Leechburg flouring-mill, which he operated until 1884, when he sold it to Schwalm & Elwood and accepted his present position with the West Penn Steel company as assistant manager of their works. He is a republican, has held all of the borough offices except that of burgess and in 1878 was elected treasurer of Armstrong county. He so well performed his duties of treasurer as to secure the commendation of all, irrespective of party. He carefully protected the interests of the county and insisted upon a due and just economy in all public expenditures.

January 12, 1877, he married Bella Parks. They are the parents of three children: John Bratten, born in 1878; Thomas Jefferson, Jr., and Robert Parks.

In religious belief Mr. Elwood is a presbyterian and a member of the Leechburg church of that denomination. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Free and Accepted Masons, and Kittanning Chapter, High Royal Arch Masons. He is a republican from principle. Intelligent, prominent and useful as a citizen, his career as a business man has been remarkably successful, and his services in his present responsible position have been alike creditable to himself and profitable to the important manufacturing company with which he is engaged.

JAMES T. ENWER, a man of many years' successful mercantile experience and the proprietor of one of the leading mercantile establishments of Leechburg, is a son of John and Priscilla (Douthett) Enwer, and was born in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Robert Enwer, was born in Ireland and came with his parents to Westmoreland county, Pa. One of his sons, John Enwer (father), was born at the village of North Washington, Westmoreland county. At an early age he was employed as a clerk in the retail dry-goods store of his uncle in Pittsburgh. At eighteen years of age he entered mercantile life for himself and did business for several years on Federal street, in Allegheny city. In 1872 he disposed of his stock of goods and entered the employ of the well-known firm of Boggs & Buhl and is now their head salesman. He ranks as one of the leading salesmen of the State. He is a member of the Third United Presbyterian church of Allegheny city, and a republican in politics. He married Priscilla Douthett, a daughter of William Douthett, of Mercer county, and they have been the parents of four children: James T., Robert A., John and Minnie.

James T. Enwer was reared in Allegheny city and attended the third ward public schools of that city and Oakdale institute. Early in life he was employed as a clerk in his father's store for two years, then entered a store on the corner of Chestnut and Long streets as a salesman and remained two years. He was then successively employed in the mercantile houses of Bennett, McKean and Caldwell, of Pittsburgh. Leaving Caldwell's, he was a salesman for Boggs & Buhl, of Allegheny city, for five and one-half years, at the end of which time he engaged with Joseph Horne & Co., and had charge of their dress-goods department for six

years. On September 17, 1887, he purchased the store of Joseph Anderson, of Leechburg, and entered into the general mercantile business, which he has pursued successfully ever since. His natural good taste and his valuable experience in the leading mercantile establishments of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, enable him to select the latest, most fashionable and best goods in the market. His mercantile establishment is on the corner of Market and Middle streets and is constantly filled with a fine stock of goods needed to meet the wants of his many patrons.

November 30, 1882, he united in marriage with Mamie Campe, a daughter of Henry E. Campe, of Sharpsburg, Pa., the son of a French nobleman, who came to Tarentum, Pa., but soon returned to his native land. Mr. and Mrs. Enwer have three children, two sons and one daughter: Henry Campe, born February 11, 1884; Edith Mamie, born in March, 1886; and James T., Jr., born in November, 1888.

James T. Enwer is a member and trustee of Leechburg Baptist church and the efficient superintendent of its Sunday school. He always takes an active part in the work of the church. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Enwer is a courteous and honorable gentleman, a successful business man, and is especially deserving of the success he has achieved and the esteem in which he is held.

GEORGE H. GOODSELL, one of the owners and the general manager of the West Penn steel-works at Leechburg, is a potent factor in the iron-producing industries of the great Allegheny Valley and possesses a varied business experience acquired in many different parts of the world. He was born in Broome county, New York, September 27, 1839, and is a son of Dr. Isaac and Rachel (Panna) Goodsell. According to the accounts handed down in the family, there were two brothers by the name of Goodsell who emigrated from England to Massachusetts long prior to the Revolutionary war, and from one of them is descended the Goodsell families of New York and Pennsylvania. A descendant of the New York family was John Goodsell (grandfather), who was a native of Duchess county, that State, where he followed farming. He served in the Revolutionary struggle, was a member of the Methodist church in the early days of its existence in the United States, and gave to his children the best education that the times in which he lived allowed. He had three sons and one daughter. John, the eldest son, was president of a college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the second son, Buell, a prominent minister and presiding elder in the M. E. church, was the father of Bishop Goodsell, now of Texas, and the youngest son was Dr. Isaac Goodsell (father), who was a graduate of a leading New York medical school. When about thirty years of age he removed to Broome county, New York, where he practiced his profession successfully until about 1845. He died in 1852 and left behind him the record of a well-spent life. He was an active member of the M. E. church, a strong anti-slavery advocate and a remarkably successful physician. He married Rachel Panna, who was a daughter of Isaac Panna, and died when comparatively a young woman and left eight children, all of whom grew up to years of accountability and of whom six are still living.

George H. Goodsell was reared in his native county, and, after leaving school, learned the trade of machinist in the Susquehanna machine shops. At the end of his apprenticeship he desired to see something of sea-life, and shipped on a whaling vessel, which sank a year afterwards in the Indian ocean, and from which he barely escaped. He then secured the position of machinist and second engineer on board the British ship "Sea Snake," which was a mail steamer, and ran from South Africa to many

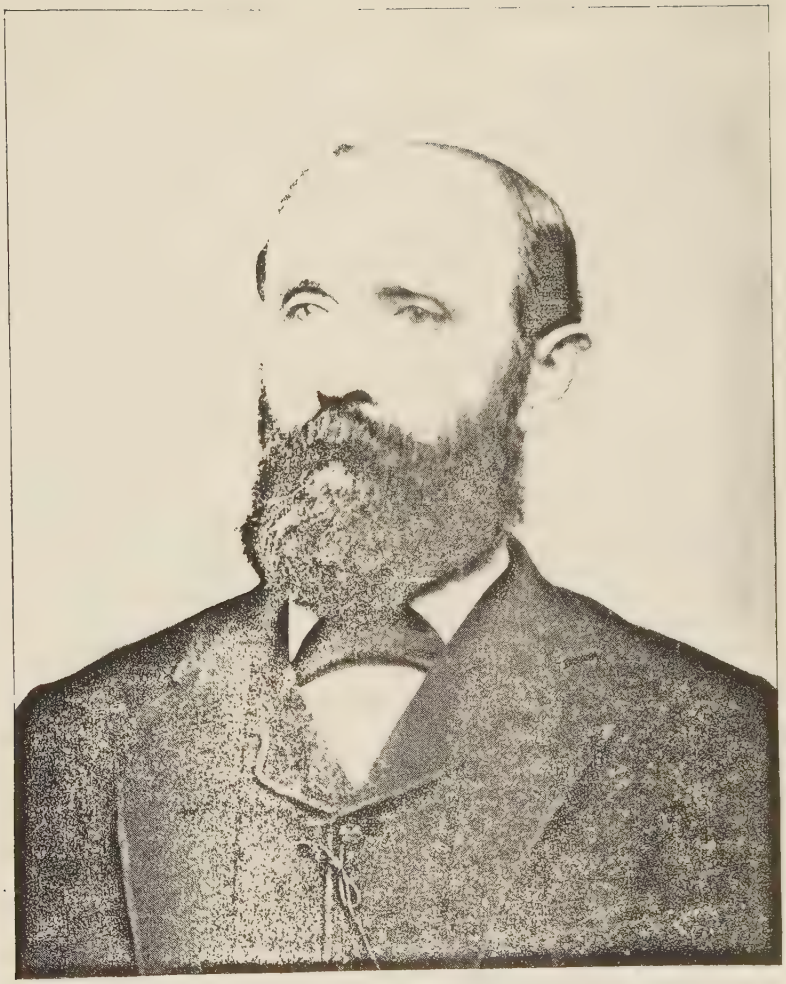
different points in India and along the Red sea. At the end of eighteen months he resigned this position and returned to New York, where he worked at his trade until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. F, 50th regiment, N. Y. Vols., and served three years and one month in the Army of the Potomac. He was shot in the left foot in the last fight in which he was engaged, and when he had fully recovered from his severe wound he went to the oil region of Pennsylvania as the agent of the Coalville Petroleum Oil company, and, while there he also secured the agency of the Eldorado Oil company of Philadelphia. In addition to transacting the business of those companies he engaged in contracting and sunk several wells. In 1867 he sundered his entire connection with the oil business and removed to Michigan, where he remained for two years. He then came to Leechburg, and, after three months' service as an engineer at Apollo, he became master mechanic or chief machinist of both the Apollo and Leechburg iron-mills (while in this position he was the first person to apply natural gas in the manufacture of iron), which position he held for some time, but resigned in order to superintend the erection of the new mill of the Apollo Iron and Steel company. He also superintended the building of the present mill of the West Penn Steel company at Leechburg, of which he is one of the stock-holders and the general manager.

September 28, 1865, he married Mary Ann Trout, daughter of Jacob Trout, of Westmoreland county. They have five children: Jennie H., a teacher, and attending De Pauw university; Homer H., a shearman in the mill; John W., Mary and Charles, who are attending school.

Politically Mr. Goodsell is a republican, who believes in the tariff as being essentially necessary not only for the protection, but also for the very preservation of American industries. The West Penn steel-works comprise an open-hearth steel furnace, located at Allegheny, and a sheet and finishing mill at Leechburg, and in operating them Mr. Goodsell employs over one hundred and twenty-five men. He is a member of the Lutheran church, the Masonic fraternity, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Grand Army of the Republic. With an aptitude for business and considering its various and extensive benefits, George H. Goodsell has come to look upon it as a duty and a pleasure. By nature fitted for the bustle of the world, his plans are no sooner properly matured than instantly put into execution. He possesses strong common sense to adopt the right view of a subject and foresight and promptitude to avail himself of first opportunities, by which he has often won success over seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

ALBERT M. GOSSER, a resident and one of the leading merchants of Leechburg, was born January 14, 1834, at Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Susan (Kistler) Gosser, a native of Northampton county, this State, who came to this county at an early day, and was a contractor on the Greensburg and Stoystown pike. One of his sons, William Gosser (father), was a blacksmith, and prior to 1840 worked at his trade in Adamsburg; but in that year he removed to Leechburg, where he continued at his trade until some twenty years before his death, when he retired from business. He died at Leechburg in 1888, at the age of eighty-five years. He belonged to the Lutheran church, was a life-long democrat and a popular man, serving his borough as a burgess and councilman. Strong-willed, honest and successful in life, he was highly regarded by all who knew him, and had hosts of friends. His wife, who was a member of the Lutheran church, died in 1838, at Adamsburg.

Albert M. Gosser, though born at Adamsburg, was reared at Leechburg, Armstrong



Allen W. Gosser

county, Pa., where he received a common-school education. He afterwards learned the trade of marble-cutting at Greensburg, Pa., with his cousin, Capt. Daniel Kistler, who was mortally wounded. He carried on the marble business for several years, and had a large trade in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana counties. The inhalation of marble dust so impaired his health that in 1865 he relinquished the marble business, and purchased a boat called the "Spartan," which plied on the Allegheny river, and of which he was captain. This was during the early oil excitement in Venango county, where he sold at Pithole City seventy cargoes of coal and potatoes at $1 and $1.25, respectively, per bushel. The A. V. R. R. was soon built after this, and destroyed the profitable river trade. Capt. Gosser then disposed of his boat in 1867, and returned to Leechburg, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1871, when he sold his store and removed to Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, where, in 1872, he erected his present fine residence on a high plateau which overlooks the Kiskiminetas Valley and West Pennsylvania railroad for many miles. In 1883 he again embarked in the mercantile business at Leechburg, which he has pursued successfully ever since. In 1883 he erected his large three-story brick mercantile establishment on the corner of Market street and Bridge alley. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, including special lines of fine dress goods, clothing, shoes and carpets. He has always been the leading merchant of his borough, and in 1884 he was one of the democratic nominees for assembly, but with the remainder of his party ticket was defeated by a small majority.

Albert M. Gosser was married in 1858 to Susan, a daughter of Israel Hill, of Armstrong county, by whom he has four sons and four daughters: Newton H., Emma D., Homer D., Franklin I., Lydia K., Lottie E., Grace L. and William A. Of these children, Franklin I. Gosser is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and a practicing attorney of Pittsburgh. Newton H. Gosser is engaged in the furniture and contracting business at Apollo. D. Homer is a graduate of Buffalo, N. Y., Commercial college and clerk in his father's store; and the others are yet at home.

It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Gosser that the bridge across the Kiskiminetas river at Leechburg was made free to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. Mr. Gosser felt that it was a great imposition on the people of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and Leechburg to have to pay taxes to keep up the bridges in the other parts of their respective counties, and then have to pay toll on their own bridge. After a long and persistent contest, Mr. Gosser's efforts in behalf of his fellow-citizens were crowned with success, and in June, 1890, the bridge was made free. This event was hailed with great rejoicing by his fellow-citizens, who were profuse in their thanks to him for having so ably championed their cause, and having so successfully secured for them their just rights. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and enjoys the confidence of the public. He is an active and successful business man, and one of the best and most enterprising citizens of the county.

CAPTAIN ALFRED HICKS. Among the gigantic industrial enterprises that are centered in western Pennaylvania, are the coal and coke industries, and in the development of their northern fields in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, none have taken a more active, useful and prominent part than Capt. Alfred Hicks, of Leechburg. He was born near Bristol, England, July 21, 1841, and is a son of Nelson and Cecelia (Morgan) Hicks. The Hicks family in England have been practical iron-workers for

the last two centuries, and have taken a justifiable pride in their superior skill and workmanship. Nelson Hicks was born near Bristol, August 29, 1803 and came in 1842 to Duncansville, Blair county, where he resided until his death, May 22, 1882. He was a metal refiner by trade; but metal refining, such as he followed, has now passed out of use. Reared in the Quaker faith, he was a fine Bible scholar and a great student of history, both sacred and profane. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a republican in politics, but conservative in his views. Industrious, thrifty and successful in business, he was a zealous and true Christian whose walk in life was consistent with his religious professions. He married Cecelia Morgan, of English nativity, but German descent, and who died July 4, 1876, when in the seventy-third year of her age. To them were born six children, of whom five are living: Anna, wife of John Hyle, of Blair county; Philemon N., engaged in the iron business in Perry county; Daniel B., an iron-worker in Pittsburgh; Samuel H., superintendent of the Wilkesbarre & Western Railroad; and Alfred.

Alfred Hicks was but one year of age when his parents came to Blair county, and received his education in the common schools. His first employment was with his father in the iron business. When the late war commenced, he was working in an iron works at Milesburg, Centre county, and was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call to arms. He enlisted on April 16, 1861, as a private in the 2d regiment, Pa. (three months) Vols., in Co. H, of which Gov. James A. Beaver was first lieutenant. The following letter, written by the boy soldier to his parents, three days afterwards, illustrates better than a volume the motives that inspired him:

HARRISBURG, PA, April 19, 1861.

Dear Father, Mother and all:

I hope you are all well, as I am. I am going to Washington to help to defend it against rebels and traitors. I know it will be hard for you to hear of my going without seeing me; but it is *country* or *no country*. Now I hope you will take it calmly, and not let mother know it. I am in Curtin's Bellefonte company. I go in good spirits, and all the boys from the works, and some married men, are along. Cousins John and William are here and well. Good-bye, but I hope not forever.

Your loyal son,

ALFRED HICKS.

There are about twelve thousand troops here.

At the expiration of his term he enlisted in Co. C, 76th regiment, Pa. Vols. (or Keystone Zouaves) as private, on August 18, 1861, and was mustered out as captain, July 18, 1865. He was in the siege of Ft. Pulaski, the unsuccessful attacks on Charleston and Ft. Wagner, and the battle of Pocotaligo Bridge, served under Butler in some heavy fighting on the Weldon R. R., fought under Grant at Cold Harbor, the Mine Explosion and Deep Bottom, and participated in the capture of Ft. Fisher. He was promoted from private to second lieutenant October 17, 1861; to first lieutenant, September 2, 1862, and commissioned captain May 1, 1863, to succeed John W. Hicks, who was promoted from captain to major and afterwards became colonel. Capt. Alfred Hicks commanded the 76th in front of Petersburg, and at the Explosion of the Mine, and was highly complimented by Generals Butler and Ord for "gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle." He was in Ford's theatre at Washington, when President Lincoln was assassinated. At the close of the war Capt. Hicks went into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad company as a passenger conductor, and served as such for ten years to the day, —two years on the Pittsburgh division and eight years on the West Penn division. He then became station-agent at Leechburg, which position he held for seven years. During that time he developed the several large coal enterprises in which he is now so largely interested. He is superintendent and one of the heaviest

Alfred Hicks

stockholders of the Bagdad Coal and Coke company, whose plant, near Leechburg, contains six hundred acres of coal land, and whose mines, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, have a daily output of four hundred tons. He is president and principal owner of the Blackstone Coal company's plant, which is some two miles east of Allegheny Valley Junction. He is also largely interested in the Avonmore Coal company, and the Pine Run Coal & Coke company. There is no company store in connection with his various mines, and his employees, between four and five hundred in number, are paid off every two weeks. He is also opening a mine on the A. V. R. R., for the purpose of shipping coal to Cleveland and Buffalo. He is also president of the Leechburg Building and Loan association, one of the most flourishing associations in the Kiskiminetas Valley, which was started to help poor industrious people to get homes of their own. Through the efforts of the captain, Leechburg has an abundant supply of water running through every street in the town, with pressure enough to throw the water over the highest buildings. He was indefatigable in his efforts to have the railroad run through the town, instead of on the opposite side of the river. It is said that the railroad company had their plans all made, when changing the grade in 1887, to keep their main tracks in Westmoreland county, and build one bridge east of town and run a siding over to accommodate the shippers. The captain made a trip to Philadelphia and tried to show the officials of the railroad that they ought to run their main tracks through the town, which they finally agreed to do; adding a great deal to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the road, and the citizens generally.

When developing the Avonmore coal property, in 1889, he was attracted to the large piece of land on the opposite side of the river, known as the "Dutch-flats"—some nine hundred acres, which he bought and organized the Avonmore Land & Improvement company. This beautiful tract is on the Beaver run gas belt, and is of great value as a town site. A window-glass works and rolling-mill have already been located on it. The gas is brought from the wells through a twelve-inch main, and the supply is abundant, and likely to be durable. An important manufacturing town in the near future will grow on the "Dutch-flats." The captain deserves the thanks of the people of this Valley. He has done more to enlist outside capital to develop its resources than any man in either Armstrong or Westmoreland counties.

On April 2, 1868, he married Martha E. Lewis, daughter of L. W. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Dalzell & Co., iron manufacturers of Sharpsburg, Pa. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: May, wife of H. E. Sheldon, manager of the Leechburg Iron and Steel works; Lewis, superintendent of the Avonmore coal works; and Nelson, superintendent of the Blackstone Coal company.

Capt. Hicks is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is at present serving as burgess of Leechburg, having been elected by seventy-two of a majority, although the borough is regularly republican by a majority of over one hundred and fifty votes. He takes but little part in political affairs, as his business interests demand the most of his time. He has always been foremost to render assistance in any case of suffering or distress, and was among the first to hasten to Johnstown, where, with a force of one hundred and fifty men, he labored almost incessantly for the benefit of that flood-swept city. He is a past master in the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Loyal Legion, the Union Veteran Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been throughout his life a thorough business man of unswerving determination and untiring industry. He is pre-eminently a self-made man in the true sense of that

term, and his honorably achieved success is the result of his good judgment, caution, energy, perseverance, watchfulness and honesty.

EDWARD HILL, one of the young progressive members of the Armstrong county bar and the popular editor of the Leechburg *Advance*, was born opposite Leechburg, on the old Hill homestead, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1861, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (McCauley) Hill. Of those daring frontiersmen who settled southwestern Pennsylvania, was the Hill family. They located near the site of Salem in Westmoreland county. Here the father was captured by Indians and carried to Hickory Flats above Oil City, this State, where he was tortured to death. He left three children: John, Jacob and Hannah. John Hill, the eldest son, was born in 1772, and erected a grist and sawmill on Beaver run. The grist-mill supplied the settlement with grinding for a radius of twenty miles, and was often run on Sunday during low water to accommodate settlers who had camped with their grists to await their turns. He afterwards built grist-mills on the Allegheny and the Kiskiminetas rivers, and in 1812 came to Gilpin township, this county, where he planted an orchard of one thousand apple trees. He manufactured wooden moldboard plows, and was a successful farmer. He was appointed as a commissioner to clear out the Kiskiminetas river. He was a lutheran, and an honest and upright man, and died January 9, 1848. He married Elizabeth Waltz, who died October 13, 1817, and left him ten children: Mary, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Levi, Eli, Daniel, Hiram, Israel and Deborah. He married for his second wife Susan Ammon, who lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Of his second marriage were born nine children: Hetty, Leah, John, Ammon, Charlotte, Philip, Sarah, Noah and Salem. Of the first wife's children, Eli Hill (grandfather) became a prominent salt manufacturer, and was also engaged in the mercantile business for four years at Leechburg, in connection with his brothers, Levi, Daniel and Hiram. He was a very useful man and married Susan Ashabaugh, who died in 1878, aged sixty-two years, and left four children: John, Eveline, Margaret (Barr) and Priscilla (Lytle). John Hill (father) was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, December 6, 1832, and received only the educational advantages of the rural districts of that day. He learned the trade of carpenter, soon became an extensive contractor and builder, and in 1872 embarked in the lumber business at Leechburg. In 1879 he admitted his son Charles as a partner of the present firm of John Hill & Son. Mr. Hill was one of the originators of the Leechburg Banking company and served as a director until 1878, since which time he has been cashier. He is a republican in politics and has served as school director. He commenced life with no fortune but his own hands, energy and industry, and has honorably achieved success and a competency. January 8, 1857, he united in marriage with Mary Jane McCauley, daughter of Charles and Ann (Mears) McCauley, and who was born April 20, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two children: Charles A., born December 8, 1857, and Edward.

Edward Hill was reared on the farm and at Leechburg where he has lived since he was twelve years of age. He attended the public schools and entered Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, from which educational institution he was graduated in 1884. He read law with the firm of Buffington & Buffington, of Kittanning, was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in March, 1887, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since at Leechburg. In December, 1887, he became editor and proprietor of the Leechburg *Advance*, which is a live and independent

weekly paper of extensive circulation and increasing influence. Mr. Hill is a republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church of Leechburg. He is a Free and Accepted Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum.

ROBERT P. HUNTER, M.D. Among the well-known and highly esteemed physicians of Armstrong county is Robert P. Hunter, M.D., of Leechburg. He was born in Black Lick township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1837, and is a son of John M. and Annie Reese (Banks) Hunter. Among the pioneer families of Westmoreland county was the Hunter family, and one of its members was Robert Hunter, the grandfather of Dr. Hunter. Robert Hunter was born in 1782, became one of the early settlers of Indiana county and died at Jacksonville, in 1861, aged seventy-nine years. He married Mary Lawrence, who was born in New Jersey in 1781, and passed away in 1868, when in the seventy-seventh year of her age. They were the parents of fourteen children. One of their sons was John M. Hunter (father), who was born June 12, 1807, and died at Blairsville, March 28, 1868. He followed shoemaking excepting the years 1854-55, when he was a foreman on the Pennsylvania canal, of which his son-in-law, W. F. Boyer, was superintendent at that time. He was married on May 30, 1830, to Annie Reese Banks, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1810, and died at Leechburg, August 16, 1875. They had nine children: Joshua Banks, born November 5, 1832, and a soldier in the late war; Mary A., born October 23, 1835, who married W. F. Boyer and is dead; Dr. Robert P., William I., born September 29, 1839, and now deceased; Ella M., wife of Dr. W. H. Kern, of McKeesport, Pa., born August 16, 1842; Morgan R. (a soldier of the late war), born April 4, 1844; Dr. John A., born August 20, 1846, and who was a soldier in the late war, was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, by the republican party in 1874, died shortly after his election and the J. A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., was named after him; Dr. Milton C., born August 7, 1850; and J. Irwin, born June 19, 1852.

Robert P. Hunter was reared in Indiana county, where he received his education and taught five terms of school besides working for two years on the Pennsylvania canal. He then (1862) commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Mr. M. R. Banks, of Livermore, Pa. In 1864 he took a course of lectures at Jefferson college and on May 9, 1865, opened an office at Leechburg, where he practiced for four years. He then, by the combined means of his limited savings from teaching, canal labor and medical practice, was enabled to take the full course of Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated with high standing on March 12, 1869. Immediately after graduation he returned to Leechburg, where he has been engaged in continuous and successful practice ever since.

On May 18, 1875, he united in marriage with Rebecca Hill, who was born in this county, June 30, 1853, and is a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Kuhns) Hill. Dr. and Mrs. Hunter are the parents of three children: John A. H., born June 18, 1876; Anna L., born January 10, 1878; and Robert K., born October 19, 1879.

Dr. Hunter is a public-spirited citizen and is ever willing, although ever busy with a large practice, to join in any movement for the benefit of his fellow-citizens or the prosperity of the county. He was active in organizing the Leechburg bank, of which he was a director and stockholder. In 1878 he was among the first to bring short-horn cattle into the county and give to the farmers the benefit of improved stock. He is a prohibitionist in politics, served two terms as burgess of Leechburg and was

commissioned December 29, 1875, by Gov. Hartranft, as surgeon-in-chief on Gen. Harry White's staff, 9th Division N. G. of Pa., in which capacity he had served during the Pittsburgh railroad and labor riots. He is an elder of the Leechburg Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school he has been superintendent for several years. He was sent by the Kittanning Presbytery as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church which met in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1887. He has always been a strong advocate for the cause of temperance. Born to no other inheritance than that of an honorable character and good name, Dr. Hunter has achieved high professional standing and is recognized as a public-spirited citizen whose labors have been very successful in the financial and agricultural interests of the county.

THOMAS M. IRWIN, the pioneer of the livery business at Leechburg and an industrious citizen of that borough, is a son of Marshall and Ellen B. (McConnell) Irwin, and was born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1846. His grandfather, Isaac Irwin, was for many years a prosperous farmer of Indiana county. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, was an old-line whig and afterwards a republican. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Margaret Marshall, who bore him six sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Marshall Irwin (father), was born on the old homestead, in Conemaugh township, and lived in Indiana county until 1848, when he removed to Westmoreland county, where he purchased a farm some two miles from the borough of Salem. In 1873 he sold his farm and came to Leechburg, where, for several years, he kept the "Irwin Hotel." He afterwards disposed of the hotel and purchased property on the corner of Main and Pittsburgh streets, where he has since lived a retired life. He is a member of the Leechburg Presbyterian church, and supports the Republican party in political affairs. He married Ellen B. McConnell, a daughter of Thomas McConnell, of Congruity. To their union have been born five children: Alexander E., in the livery business at Saltsburg; Thomas M., Catherine, wife of W. T. Richards, of Painesville, Ohio; and Harry W., an employe of the West Penn Steel company.

Thomas M. Irwin attended the public schools of Westmoreland county and assisted his father on his farm until 1872, when he came to Leechburg, and opened the first livery stable of that place. In 1881 he entered the employ of the West Penn Steel company as a hammerman, which situation he held for six years, when he was given his present position of iron weigher with the same firm.

In December, 1870, he married Emma J. Ralston, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ralston, of Salem township, Westmoreland county. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have four children: Ella M., born February 27, 1873; Chalmers Hardy, born November 17, 1874, a worker in the steel mill; Lizzie Olive, born June 11, 1876, and Lulu Kate, born January 3, 1879.

Thomas M. Irwin is a member of the Presbyterian church and a republican in politics. He is a self-made man and is in every way worthy of the respect which is accorded him in the circle of his acquaintances and by those with whom he comes in business contact.

THOMAS STEVENSON IRWIN, a skilled mechanic, and a descendant of a long-lived family, is a son of William D. and Matilda (Kidd) Irwin, and was born near East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1834. The Irwin family is of Scotch-Irish descent. One of their number, Jared Irwin (great-grandfather), was born in the north of Ireland, and emigrated from that country to the

United States, bringing with him his two young sons, Jared and James. He settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and bought a large farm on which Broad Top is now built. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. His son, James Irwin (grandfather), married Elizabeth Beckwith, of North Carolina, whose father and brothers were Revolutionary soldiers. James Irwin lived to be eighty-three years of age, and his wife died at the age of ninety-four years. To their union were born two children, one of whom was William D. Irwin (father), who was born in Bedford county, in 1810, and came with his parents to Allegheny county. In early life he was a teamster on "the pike" between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and then became a farmer. He afterwards purchased a farm in West Virginia, on which he died in 1846. He was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, and a whig in politics. In 1832 he married Matilda Kidd, a daughter of William Kidd, of Allegheny county. They had six children. William Kidd lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and his wife died when she was in the eighty-fifth year of her age. William D. Irwin was of colossal proportions and a man of honor, who regarded his word when given as binding as an oath.

Thomas S. Irwin accompanied his mother, when she returned to East Liberty after her husband's death, and attended the public schools of that borough. Leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1864. In 1860 he removed to Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, where, on September 15, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 212th regiment, Pa. Vols., better known as the 6th regiment, Heavy Artillery. This regiment was sent first to assist in the defence of the national capital, then to Alexandria and Manassas, with their headquarters at Fairfax Court-house; then in November were ordered back to defend Washington city, and were mustered out of the United States service on June 19, 1865. After leaving the army, Mr. Irwin became a builder and contractor, and as such has built some of the finest houses in Westmoreland county. In 1878 he removed to Leechburg, in 1872 helped to build the Iron mill at that place. During 1880 he worked as a millwright, and in the following year erected the West Pennsylvania steel works for Joseph G. Beale, in whose employ he continued for six years as master mechanic. In 1886 Mr. Beale sold out to Jennings Brothers & Co., and Mr. Irwin entered their employ as shearman, in which capacity he has served ever since.

October 25, 1860, he married Margaret B. Caldwell, a daughter of Robert Caldwell, of Allegheny county. They have had five children: William W., born April 15, 1862, a shearman in the West Pennsylvania steel works; Anna, born July 4, 1864; Ella Mary, born July 20, 1866; Elizabeth, born January 19, 1870; and Charles Albert, born April 20, 1873. Of these, Anna and Ella Mary are dead. The eldest son, William W., married Nettie McCleary, daughter of Levi McCleary, and has one child: Margaret Wilda, born August 2, 1884.

Thomas S. Irwin is an elder in the Leechburg Presbyterian church, in whose Sunday-school he is a teacher. He is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, and of John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a stanch republican and has served twice as a member of the borough council.

DAVID LEECH, the founder of Leechburg, was one of the prominent and useful men of the Kiskiminetas Valley. He was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Beyond the name of his native county we have no record of his ancestry or account of his early life. We find mention of him in this county as early a 1827, when he had come from Sharpsburg

Allegheny county, where he had a canal contract. In 1827 he purchased the site of Leechburg and laid out that town during the next year. He was a man of activity and energy and erected a saw and grist-mill at his new town, where he also prosecuted successfully and extensively the work of building passenger and freight boats for the canal. He was also engaged in the mercantile business, and from 1853 to 1856 was an active member of the firm which constructed the A. V. R. R., from Pittsburgh to Kittanning.

In 1857 his vigorous constitution gave way under age, cares and disease and he passed away November 3, 1858, regretted and esteemed at home and abroad.

JAMES A. McKALLIP. One of the active, thorough-going and enterprising business men of Leechburg is James A. McKallip, whose large mercantile establishment is complete in all of its appointments. He was born at Shearsburgh, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1853, and is a son of Henry K. and Mary (Keely) McKallip. Henry K. McKallip (father) was born in 1809, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, where he was reared and where he followed merchandising for several years. He then came to Leechburg, where he opened and conducted a general mercantile store, on Canal street, until 1870, when he retired from active life and was succeeded in the proprietorship and management of the store by his son, James A., the subject of this sketch. Henry K. McKallip has been both prominent and successful as a business man. He was the first man to bore for oil across the river from Leechburg, has always embarked in every business enterprise calculated to benefit his section of the county, and is now president of the Leechburg Bridge and the Leechburg Banking companies. Prior to the oil excitement he was extensively engaged in salt manufacturing besides being interested in various other local business enterprises. He was originally a whig, but is now a republican, and has always been active in politics although, never asking for any office. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and has served his borough as burgess and as school director. In both of these offices, as well as in every other public position which he ever occupied, he rendered good service and gave the best of satisfaction. Ever since he came to Leechburg he has been prominently and actively identified with its various interests and general prosperity. He married Mary Keely, who is a daughter of Samuel Keely, of near Saltsburg, Indiana county. To them have been born four sons and three daughters. Of these, Laban S. is engaged in business in Pittsburgh; Amanda C., wife of John Armstrong; Rev. John K., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Beaver, Pa.; Joanna J., now Mrs. Robert Pinkerton, of Westmoreland county; James A. and Harry F., who is with his brother in Pittsburgh.

James A. McKallip was reared principally at Leechburg, and received his education in the public schools of that place. At an early age he engaged in the mercantile business with his father, whom he succeeded, in 1870, in the proprietorship of the Canal street store, which he removed, in 1882, to its present location on the corner of Market street. In the mercantile business he now devotes his attention to carrying full and well selected lines of gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps and boots and shoes. His stock of goods covers an immense number and variety of articles, which are absolutely necessary to all who have any regard to comfort or health. He gives special attention to the styles and material most in vogue, and by his courtesy and business tact has gained a large share of the trade of his borough and the surrounding country. He is a republican in political affairs and has served as a member of the

town council. He is a member of the Leechburg Presbyterian church and the Jr. O. U. A. M. Carefully trained to business pursuits, in which he has always been engaged, it is but natural, and nothing remarkable, that a man of Mr. McKallip's disposition, native ability and energy should be so successful in mercantile life.

James A. McKallip was united in marriage, on January 25, 1887, with Lillie M. Butler, daughter of James M. Butler, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Jessie, born June 16, 1890.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, a leading druggist of Leechburg, a worthy descendant of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race which has played so important a part in our National history, and a well-educated man of scientific attainments and literary tastes, is a son of William, Sr., and Elizabeth (Lookabaugh) Montgomery, and was born on the old McAllister farm, six miles east of Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1848. On his paternal side his grandfather, William Montgomery, was a native of Ireland, where he owned the farm on which the fairs of county Derry were held. He came to Armstrong county in 1825, and located on the old L. N. Graves farm, on Crooked run, some ten miles from Leechburg. He was a member of the M. E. church, became a democrat in politics and followed farming. He was an intelligent man of good education and pleasing manners, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-eight years. He married a Miss Bredin, who bore him four sons and four daughters. One of these sons was William Montgomery, Sr. (father), who was born near Dublin, Ireland, about 1820, and was brought by his parents, at five years of age, to this county, where he was reared on Crooked creek. He was a farmer by occupation and united with the M. E. church during its pioneer days in the county. He was a prominent and fearless anti-slavery man prior to the late war, after which he supported the Republican party. He served as justice of the peace one term, filled nearly all of the other township offices and died January 6, 1889, aged seventy years. He married Elizabeth Lookabaugh, and they had nine children, of whom six are living: William, James, an oil driller, of Washington county; Mary, wife of W. L. Wolf; Harriet, married to H. L. Wolf; John T., residing on the home farm; and Harry, who is a mine boss for the N. Y. and Cleveland Gas Coal company, at Turtle creek, Pa. Mrs. Montgomery was killed by the fall of her horse while out riding, in 1874. She was a daughter of Peter Lookabaugh, a pious member of the Lutheran church, who celebrated his hundredth birthday August 7, 1890. He is a son of a Mr. Lookabaugh, a drummer in the Revolutionary war, was a driver on the old National Pike, married Eveline Bigler, of Maryland, and soon after his marriage became an early settler in this county. Venerable in appearance and well preserved physically, Mr. Lookabaugh retains his faculties unimpaired in a wonderful degree for his great age.

William Montgomery attended the common schools and Manorville, Leechburg and Freeport academies, and was prevented by the failure of his health from entering college. His first employment was teaching, which he followed for three years. He next engaged in insurance, which he quit in six months to embark in the drug business at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1873 he disposed of his stock of drugs and engaged as a drug clerk with H. A. Kepple, of Leechburg. The next year he purchased a half-interest in Mrs. Kepple's drug house, and three years later, in 1878, he became sole proprietor. Since then he has been constantly increasing his stock and rapidly adding to the number of his patrons. In the late disastrous

fire at Leechburg, he lost his dwelling-house and a very fine library, but he is now erecting a fine brick building for a residence and drug-store.

January 2, 1875, he united in marriage with Laura McIntosh, daughter of John McIntosh, a retired business man of Wilkinsburg, Pa. They have one child, a daughter, Winifred, who was born September 14, 1879.

In addition to the management of his drug house he is manager of the telegraph and telephone office at Leechburg, a position which he has held for fourteen years. He is a member of the M. E. church, Leechburg Lodge, No. 517, F. and A. Masons, and Lodge No. 250, Knights of Pythias.

In politics he is an active supporter of the Republican party. He has always been a close student, and is well acquainted with the standard authors of ancient and modern literature. He learned book-keeping during his leisure evenings while at Pittsburgh, and by continuous study has made himself conversant with the practical sciences of the nineteenth century.

JOSEPH D. ORR, M.D. A successful physician who unites valuable experience with good judgment and excellent professional knowledge is Joseph D. Orr, M.D., of Leechburg. He is a son of James and Catherine (Clawson) Orr, and was born in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1856. The founder of the Orr family in Pennsylvania was Joseph Orr, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Orr. He came from Ireland in the early part of the present century, and settled in Kiskiminetas township, where he engaged in merchandising. He began business with but small means, but acquired a large and valuable estate before his death. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Alexander Donaldson, of Elder's Ridge. In politics he was an old-time democrat, and served several terms as a justice of the peace. He married a Miss Manners and had four children, all of whom are living. His life closed on this earth in 1877, when he passed away at eighty-four years of age. One of his sons, James Orr (father), was born in 1836 and resided continuously in this county until 1875, when he removed to his present location in Westmoreland county, opposite Saltsburg, Pa. During the last thirty-five years he has been successively engaged in merchandising, milling and farming. He has always been a stanch democrat, served as a justice of the peace for several years and is always active in the interests of his party. He is a large man, of rather commanding appearance, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Catherine Clawson, who was a daughter of Peter Clawson, of Westmoreland county and who died December 27, 1882, when in the 57th year of her age. They had seven children: William C., Robert M., Dr. Joseph D., Matilda, Hallie, Harry D. and Lucian C.

Joseph D. Orr received his elementary education in the common schools and fitted for college in Elder's Ridge and Saltsburg academies. Leaving college, he determined upon medicine as a life vocation, entered Jefferson Medical college in 1882, where he completed a full three years' course and was graduated from that well-known institution in the class of 1885, taking first honors in surgery. Immediately after graduation he came to Leechburg, where he has remained ever since, in the active and successful practice of his profession. He is P. R. R. surgeon at Leechburg.

Dr. Orr united in marriage, on September 29, 1885, with Belle M. McFarland, daughter of the late Dr. John McFarland, of Saltsburg, Pa., who was a prominent citizen of that place.

In politics Dr. Orr is a democrat, who always takes an active part in the interests of his party,

although he is no aspirant for office. He frequently represents his borough in county democratic conventions, and was a delegate to the State democratic convention of 1890, which nominated Robert E. Pattison for governor of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Leechburg Lodge, No. 654, I. O. O. F., Council No. 171, Jr. O. U. A. M., Lodge No. 623, A. O. U. W., Council No. 1045, Royal Arcanum, and Lodge No. 641, Knights of Pythias, and acts as medical examiner for each of these orders at Leechburg. He takes a deep interest in the material prosperity of his town, being an active member of the Leechburg Foundry and Machine company. Dr. Joseph D. Orr is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a well-respected citizen and popular physician of extensive and successful practice. He is also an active member of the Leechburg Electric Light company.

JACOB H. PARKS, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Armstrong county, and a leading druggist of Leechburg, is a son of James Bratton and Lucinda C. (Hill) Parks, and was born on the old Parks homestead in Parks township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1847. The Parks family is of Scotch-Irish descent. One of its members, Robert Parks (grandfather), was born in 1768, in Mifflin county, from whence he removed to Armstrong county in 1814, and purchased from John Montgomery a tract of three hundred and seventy-five acres of land lying about one and three-quarter miles southeast of the site of Leechburg, and known as "Farmer's Delight." He afterwards bought one hundred and thirty-five acres adjoining his first purchase, making in all a farm of over five hundred acres, for which he paid but seventy-five cents per acre, although it contains some of the most productive land in Armstrong county, and is partly underlaid by a heavy vein of coal. He was a shoemaker by trade, but followed farming after he settled in Armstrong county. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and an unyielding adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. He was a man of large stature, sober and industrious, occupying so prominent a position in that community that when Allegheny township was subdivided the section in which "Farmer's Delight" was situated was named in honor of him —Parks township. He died in 1857, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He married Jane Bratton, daughter of James Bratton, of eastern Pennsylvania, by whom he had ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom three only are living. (For a fuller history of him see sketch of J. B. Parks, of Parks township.) The ninth child, James Bratton Parks (father), was born November 11, 1810, in Mifflin county, Pa., and was brought by his father to Armstrong county when he was four years old, where he has since lived. He has been a successful farmer all his life, and now owns a large farm with a fine brick residence. He has made scientific farming a study and has introduced on his farm most all of the modern improvements in farming. He is well known throughout Armstrong county as a breeder of thoroughbred stock, and is numbered among the substantial citizens of Parks township. In earlier years he was assistant surveyor on the construction of the old Pennsylvania canal, and aided in laying out the town of Leechburg. He has been an elder in the Leechburg Presbyterian church ever since its organization, and was a liberal contributor to the building fund when both the old and the new church edifices were erected. He is a democrat in politics, and has been a school director for many years; was also county and township tax collector for several years. He is a man of generous impulses, and is one of the most prominent farmers in Armstrong county. On Dec. 19, 1840, he married Lucinda C. Hill, daughter of Jacob Hill, of Parks township. To them have been born

fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, ten of whom are still living: Robert G., a farmer in Parks township; Hannah, Della C., wife of T. J. Elwood; Jacob H., John W., engineer in the West Penn steel-works; Phœbe B., wife of S. C. Boal; Thomas J., William F., a dentist in St. Louis, Mo.; Sydney Paul and Edmiston B., a teacher. Hon. Jacob Hill (maternal grandfather) was, at different times in his life, a hotel-keeper, a merchant and a successful farmer of Parks township, and served two terms in the State legislature, to which he was elected by the Democratic party. He died in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years.

Jacob H. Parks attended Leechburg academy, and then assisted his father on the farm for some time. In 1873 he entered the drug-store of Dr. Lutz, in Allegheny city, as a clerk, and in 1875 formed a partnership with Dr. John Carson, of Leechburg, under the firm-name of Parks & Carson. They engaged in the drug business and owned and conducted two drug-stores, one at Leechburg and the other at Millerstown, in the oil region. After the death of Dr. Carson, in 1880, he became sole proprietor of the store at Leechburg, and keeps a large and varied stock of the best and purest drugs, while his constant efforts to please have been the foundation of the large patronage he enjoys.

On September 30, 1875, he married Mary C. Taylor, daughter of John Taylor (see his sketch). To their union have been born seven children, five of whom are living: Ora B., Lucy Blanche, Clarence Carson, Julia Taylor and John Bratton.

Jacob H. Parks is a democrat in politics, a member of the Leechburg Presbyterian church, and has been leader of the church choir for several years. He is one of the useful and respected citizens of Leechburg.

JOHN SCHWALM, a native of the old world's mightiest empire, who has carved out for himself a successful and honorable career in the new world's greatest republic by industry, energy and integrity, is recognized as one of the most substantial business men of Armstrong county. Prominently identified with the industrial life of Leechburg since the Centennial year of American Independence, Mr. Schwalm has become one of the main factors in the prosperity of that live borough. John Schwalm was born in Hesse-Cassel, Prussia, February 27, 1835, and is a son of John George and Catharine Elizabeth (Koehler) Schwalm. His father came, in 1852, to Parks township, where he bought a small farm and has been engaged in its cultivation ever since.

John Schwalm received his education at Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, and was intended for the ministry by his parents. He came to America with his father in 1852, landing at New York, August 14th, and coming immediately as far westward as Leechburg. Having determined to win honorable standing and a respectable competency in the land of his adoption, he accepted the first honest employment which came to his hand and engaged as a laborer on the Allegheny Valley railroad. He next worked for his father a few years and in 1863 embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed with increasing success until 1871, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Carnahan, under the firm-name of Schwalm & Carnahan, and purchased what is known as Cochran's Mill, in Burrell township. They pursued the mercantile and milling business until the fall of 1876, when Mr. Schwalm came to Leechburg and purchased the Hill mill property and the homestead of David Leech, the founder of the town. He immediately erected a new mill on the site of the old one, in which he did a successful business until it was swept away by ice in 1881. In 1887 he erected his present large two-story mercantile establishment and somewhat later

purchased and rebuilt the Ulam Hotel, now known as the Schwalm House. He has a one-half interest in the Elwood flouring-mill (old Leech mill), is part owner of three coal-mines in Westmoreland county not far from Leechburg and owns three Armstrong county farms. In addition to his large mercantile, milling, hotel, coal and farming interests he has invested in various other business enterprises. In politics Mr. Schwalm is a democrat, and on account of his strength and great popularity in the county, he was nominated, in 1882, by his party for the assembly. Notwithstanding the county was republican by six hundred majority, and that that party made a strenuous effort to secure their usual vote, yet Mr. Schwalm lacked but sixteen votes of being elected. He is a member of Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. Masons, Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., Leechburg Lodge, No. 437, I. O. O. F., and Burrell Grange.

In 1854 he married Sarah Smail, who was a daughter of Jacob Smail, an early settler of what is now Bethel township and died July 14, 1883. They were the parents of nine children: Catherine Elizabeth (Carson), Anna Mary (Taylor), John Jr., who read law with Atty.-Gen. Brewster; Matthew, Margaret, Matilda, Sarah Amanda, Ida Louisa, Charles Bismark and Edward Walter. On April 13, 1887, Mr. Schwalm united in marriage with Rebecca A. Christy, who was a daughter of John Christy, of Manor township, and died January 14, 1890.

John Schwalm has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years and is a genial, courteous and obliging gentleman. His life has been one of constant activity and continued success and his character is above the breath of suspicion. Honest, honorable, just and charitable he is deservedly popular. Mr. Schwalm's career has been fittingly described by one who is well able to speak from personal knowledge and who says: "His property has all been accumulated by his own exertion and enterprise, and his quite phenomenal prosperity, extending and increasing through a period of more than forty years, marks him as a man of unusual ability, judgment and industry. He is in all respects worthy of the success he has achieved. He has done a great deal, directly and indirectly, to advance the interests of Leechburg. . He is liberal and public-spirited, and always one of the foremost in any enterprise for the good of the community."

WILLIAM JOHN STEELE. Among the manufacturing companies which are eminently deserving of especial notice in a record of the great industries of Pennsylvania is the Leechburg Foundry and Machine company, whose career of prosperity has been remarkable under the management of its experienced business manager, William John Steele,—a man of high commercial standing. He was born on the old Steele homestead, six miles south of Oakland X Roads in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1849, and is a son of Absalom and Susan (Kistler) Steele. The Steele family is among the early settled families west of the Alleghenies. James Steele (great-grandfather) was a native of Ireland, and came to Westmoreland county in an early day. His son, Joseph Steele, was born in that county, and became an extensive land-owner and prosperous farmer. He married Barbara Blystone, by whom he had nine children. Their youngest child was Absalom Steele (father), who was born south of Oakland X Roads, July 15, 1820, and is still living in the enjoyment of good health. He has always been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member and officer of the Reformed church. He is a man of strong views and good general information, and stands well in the community where he resides. A republican from conviction, Mr. Steele is not an extremist, and has held the var-

ious offices of his township. He was a soldier for a short time in the late war. He married Susan Kistler, who was a daughter of Michael Kistler, and died December 23, 1886. To them were born twelve sons and one daughter, of whom twelve are living.

William J. Steele was educated in the common schools of his native township and Delmont academy. Leaving the academy, he taught four terms in the common schools,—three in Washington, and one in Salem township, Westmoreland county. In March, 1874, he became a member of the firm of Alcorn, Lauffer & Steele. Two and one-half years later he withdrew, and was a clerk for one year for G. L. Pfeffer, of Apollo. He next purchased an interest in the store known as the "Mill Store," which he conducted for a time with H. G. George for a partner, then became sole proprietor, and finally disposed of his building and goods to purchase the large Rugh farm, near Oakland X Roads, in Westmoreland county. After eighteen months' farming, he sold his farm, and in November, 1881, came to Leechburg, where he formed a partnership with Daniel Bowers, and they were engaged in the general mercantile business for several years. At the end of that time he purchased Mr. Bowers' interest, and continued to conduct the store with the best of success until April 1, 1889, when he sold, in order to accept his present important position as business manager of the Leechburg Foundry and Machine company, in which he and the president, W. A. Cochran, are the two heaviest stockholders. The company was incorporated October 11, 1887, and enlarged and built to the old works, which they purchased. In March, 1888, their entire plant was destroyed by fire; but they soon erected their present fine works, which are very capacious, covering a large area of ground and fully equipped with all modern improvements, as well as furnished with the latest improved machinery. Their mill, blast furnaces and foundries turn out principally heavy work, such as steel-works and rolling-mill machinery, rolls and ingot molds. The products of these works are in steady and extensive demand, owing to their general excellence, and the company is hard pressed to fill the orders which are constantly pouring in upon it. This company have a capital stock of $100,000, and employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, and its unexpected prosperity is, in a considerable degree, attributed to the clear-headed and successful business management of Mr. Steele. The office of the company is in the Lewis block, Pittsburgh, and is connected with the works by telephone. The officers are W. A. Cochran, president; George Mesta, vice-president; W. D. Rowan, secretary, and R. R. Moore, treasurer.

October 23, 1875, Mr. Steele united in marriage with Jennie Spear, daughter of Armour Spear, of Oakland X Roads, Westmoreland county. They have had seven children,—four sons and three daughters: Ethel, Etta, Clifford, Banks, Maurice, Edgar and Irma.

W. J. Steele is a member of the Leechburg Presbyterian church, and has always been recognized as a good citizen and an honorable, progressive business man. In politics he is a protection or high-tariff republican, who believes in a strong protective tariff as being the only means to fully develop and successfully maintain American industries and manufacturing interests.

MILLARD F. TAYLOR, a leading druggist of Leechburg, is a son of John and Julia Ann (Bair) Taylor, and was born at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1856. His grandfather, Matthew Taylor, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1793, came to Westmoreland county in 1819 and ten years later removed to Leechburg, where he followed tailoring for many years, and

where he died April 24, 1881. One of his sons, John Taylor (father), was born in Westmoreland county, August 24, 1824, and has been a tanner and harness-maker all his life. He is a conscientious and liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been Sunday-school superintendent and class leader for many years. He was always a strong anti-slavery man and has served as school director and member of the town council. On February 21, 1850, he married Julia Ann Bair, a daughter of John Bair, of Westmoreland county. To them were born seven children: George B., an employe of the Passaic rolling-mill of Patterson, N. J.; Mary C. wife of J. H. Parks; Millard F.; Harriet C. wife of S. M. McCracken, and Charles G., William L. and John S., who are employed in the rolling-mill at Leechburg. Mrs. Taylor died in 1885, at the age of fifty-two years, and Mr. Taylor married for his second wife, Anna M. Whitlinger, of Butler.

Millard F. Taylor was reared at Leechburg, where he attended the public schools and then learned the trade of tanner. At the age of fifteen years he was employed in the drug store of John P. Kepple as a clerk and served as such until 1874. During the next year he was employed in the rolling-mill as engineer, and from 1875 to 1877 he followed the business of painting. He attended the public schools in the winter until 1877, when he went to the oil region and took charge of a large drug store as manager. This position he held until 1880, when he came back to Leechburg, where he was employed as a clerk in the general mercantile store of Schwalm & Bowers until 1882, when he became a partner with John Schwalm in the general mercantile business. In 1886 he opened a drug store on the corner of First and Market streets, at Leechburg, where he has continued successfully ever since. He carries a full line of drugs, paints, chemicals and druggists' sundries, and has built up a good trade.

On September 20, 1878, he married Anna Marie Schwalm, second daughter of John Schwalm, of Leechburg (whose sketch appears in this volume). Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children, two sons and one daughter: Royal and Raymond, born in 1879, and Helen, born April 5, 1885.

He is one of the board of trustees of the Leechburg Methodist Episcopal church, and was chairman of the building committee when the present church edifice was erected. He is a republican and has been a clerk of the borough council for the past two years. He is a member of Leechburg Lodge, No. 651, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Leechburg Council, No. 221, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Allegheny Council, No. 27, American Legion of Honor.

JOHN TAYLOR. Among the oldest residents of Leechburg, if not perhaps the oldest, is John Taylor, who has been prominently identified with the industries of that thriving borough since 1848. He is the son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Crawford) Taylor, and was born near "Burnt Mills," in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1824. The Taylor family is of English descent and its members have been remarkable for their longevity. One of them, John Taylor (grandfather), was a tall man, of fine physique, and lived and died in Lancashire, England. His son, Matthew Taylor (father), was born in 1793, and in 1819 came to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He had learned the trade of weaver and tailor in England, and followed tailoring during part of his life-time. In 1829 or 1830 he came to the vicinity of Leechburg, which at that time contained only about six houses. He came on one of the first freight boats which ran on the Pennsylvania canal, and after settling at Leechburg worked for several years on the canal as a laborer. In 1833 he bought two

town-lots at Leechburg, on one of which he built himself a dwelling, in which he lived until his death, on April 24, 1881. He was a genial companion, quick at repartee, fond of a joke and possessed of a natural ability for rhyming. He was a whig, but after that political party was disbanded he joined the republicans. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Crawford, who was a daughter of Mathias Crawford, of Westmoreland county, and lived to be seventy-seven years of age. To their union were born thirteen children, six of whom are living, and two of whom, David and Dallas, served in the Union army during the late war.

John Taylor was reared at Leechburg, attended the subscription schools of that town, and then learned the trade of tanner and harness-maker with S. S. Whitlinger, who owned a large tannery. In 1848 he purchased Mr. Whitlinger's property, and successfully operated the tannery until 1888, when he gave up tanning, and since that time has given his whole attention to harness-making. While engaged in tanning he carried on an extensive business, employing several journeymen and apprentices.

He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married February 21, 1850, was Julia Ann Bair, a daughter of John Bair, of Westmoreland county, by whom he had seven children. She died April 19, 1885, when in the fifty-third year of her age. (See sketch of M. F. Taylor.) On October 6, 1886, he married Anna M. Whitlinger, daughter of John Whitlinger, of Butler county.

John Taylor is a prominent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an extremely liberal contributor to the erection of the first church of that denomination that was built at Leechburg. He has always taken a deep interest in religious matters and has served his church, at different times, as class-leader, steward, trustee and Sunday-school superintendent. In politics he was an old-line whig until 1856, when he joined the republican party, which he has supported ever since. He has served as school director and member of the borough council. No man takes a deeper interest in the material welfare of Leechburg than Mr. Taylor. He conducts his business on a cash basis, and is plain, unpretending and straightforward as a man. Honorable and honest in business, he owes his success in life to his own energy and industry.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, the active and efficient passenger and freight agent of the W. P. railway, at Leechburg, was born at Circleville, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He is the eldest son of Robert and Jane (Mackrell) Thompson. His grandfather, William Thompson, was born in Westmoreland county. He was a farmer, living near Irwin. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was a democrat. He died when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His wife was Anna Pettigrew, by whom he had three sons, Robert, and Joseph and Alexander (twins), all of whom were soldiers in the civil war. These sons have all left the political faith of their father, and invariably vote the republican ticket. Mrs. Thompson died July 24, 1890, at the age of eighty-three years. Robert Thompson (father) was born at Circleville, North Huntingdon township, in 1823, and was a cabinet-maker and undertaker by trade. He followed this business most of his life. Very soon after moving from Circleville to Blairsville, Indiana county, in 1863, he enlisted in a regiment of Pa. Vols., and served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He contracted a chronic disease in the service, for which he draws a pension. He was a member of the old whig party, and after it was broken up joined the republican ranks. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, at Blairsville, and is highly

respected for his intelligence and good judgment. He is a sincere member of the United Presbyterian church. He married Jane Mackrell, daughter of James Mackrell, of Allegheny county, who was compelled to leave Ireland during the Irish rebellion, narrowly escaping capture on several occasions while trying to get out of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had eight children, of whom five are living. Of these are: Mary, George W., Jennie, wife of S. J. Robinson, of Saltsburg; Elmer E., in the railway service; and Norval N., assistant weighmaster at Blairsville, who married and has two children.

George W. Thompson received his education in the public schools of Blairsville. Since the age of thirteen he has been in the railway service, most of the time in Pennsylvania, but in 1881 and 1882 he was in the west. For the past twenty-one years he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company as station agent at Saltsburg, weighmaster at Blairsville, and since 1886 passenger and freight agent at Leechburg, an important station on the road. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and votes the republican ticket.

On December 11, 1885, he married Cecelia Clark, daughter of George W. Clark, a hotelkeeper of New Florence, Westmoreland county.

By retaining George W. Thompson in their employ so many years, the Pennsylvania Railroad company has thereby shown its appreciation of his faithful and efficient services and has indorsed him as an honest, reliable man.

WILLIAM PETER TOWNSEND, a well-established business man of Leechburg and a descendant of one of the early settled and most substantial families of Armstrong county, is a son of Joseph and Martha (Ulam) Townsend, and was born on the old Townsend homestead farm, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827. At an early day in the history of Northampton county the Townsend family came from England and settled within its borders. Among its descendants were three brothers, Joseph, Isaac and John. The second brother, Isaac Townsend (grandfather), was born in 1761 and came to what is now Kiskiminetas township in 1786. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that section and understood tanning, carpentering and cabinet-making as well as farming. He worked, as occasion demanded, at each of his different trades. He farmed for several years with his gun always near him, frequently went with his family to the Hannastown fort on account of the Indians, and suffered all the privations of frontier life. He drilled the first salt wells on the Kiskiminetas, became the wealthiest man in his section and at his death, left a large farm to each of his seven sons: Isaac, John, Robert, William, Henry, Richard and Joseph. He married Rachel King, of Northampton county, who was born in 1762 and lived to be ninety-two years of age. They had thirteen children, of whom six were daughters. Polly, one of these daughters, was the wife of Simon Turney, an uncle of Hon. Jacob Turney, of Greensburg, Pa.; and another, Susan, married Daniel Ulam. Joseph Townsend (father) was born on the home farm August 30, 1797. He followed farming besides having a store at Dam No. 3, on the river. In 1860 he removed to Jackson county, Kansas, where he died November 8, 1863. He was a successful business man, a democrat in politics and an elder in the Lutheran church, of which his father had been a prominent member. He had served continuously for many years in the most important township offices. He married Martha Ulam, daughter of Daniel Ulam, and who was born May 16, 1800, and died in 1865. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living: Laban, a merchant of Apollo; W. P., D. U., and S. B., farmers of Kansas; and

Amanda and Hannah E., wives of William and Francis Bedker, of Kansas. Those deceased were Diana E. (Timms), Catherine, Amelia and Lavina.

William P. Townsend was reared on a farm and received his education in the old subscription and early free schools of the county. Leaving school, he was engaged for some time in farming and then embarked in the mercantile business at Dam No. 3, which he followed for several years. He left merchandising to purchase the packet-boat "Indiana," which he ran two years and then re-embarked in the mercantile business. In 1880 he came to Leechburg, where he engaged in his present grocery, queensware and cutlery business. His store room is commodious and well arranged for the large stock of goods which he displays. His aim has been to please and satisfy his customers, and how well he has succeeded is attested by the popularity of his house and the large trade which he enjoys. He is a democrat in political opinion. He is conspicuous for promptness and energy and is well qualified for the business in which he is engaged.

December 23, 1851, he married Belle Clawson, a daughter of Peter Clawson, the grandfather of Sheriff Lucian Clawson, of Westmoreland county. They have been the parents of seven children: Thomas T., born October 19, 1852, an excellent machinist and in the employ of the Westinghouse company, of Pittsburgh; Lucy N., born December 12, 1854, and wife of Lewis Clawson; Daniel H., born December 27, 1857; Joseph T., who died in 1889; Kate, Eva, wife of Rev. W. J. Miller, pastor of the First Lutheran church of Leechburg; and William S., who was born February 16, 1869, and is engaged with the wholesale grocery house of R. C. Orr, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS J. VAN GIESEN, ex-sheriff and ex-district attorney of Forest county and a successful member of the Armstrong county bar, now resident of Leechburg, is a self-made man and has been pre-eminently the architect of his own fortune. He was born on his father's farm, in President township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1840, and is the son of Thomas J., Sr., and Rhoda (Crane) Van Giesen. The family traces its American ancestry to New Jersey, where John Van Giesen, the paternal grandfather of Thomas J. Van Giesen, was born and reared. He served in the war of 1812, and afterwards removed to Venango county, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-three years of age. He married in New Jersey and had two children: Thomas J., Sr., and Lettie, who married and lived in New Jersey until her death. Thomas J. Van Giesen, Sr. (father), was born in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1797 and removed, in 1838, to President township, Venango county, where he purchased a farm on the left bank of the Allegheny river and resided until his death, in 1849. He was an upright and God-fearing man of Quaker belief, who was of unassuming disposition, but firm in his convictions of right and duty. In political matters he affiliated with the Whig party. He was a man who strictly attended to his own business affairs. He married Rhoda Crane, a daughter of Thomas Crane, of New Jersey, and reared a family of six sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Van Giesen died in 1853, aged fifty-two years.

Thomas J. Van Giesen was reared on the home farm until he was thirteen years of age, when, both of his parents being dead, he went out into the world to fight the battle of life for himself. Without either friends or influence, he worked at whatever a boy could secure, and after being employed on a farm two or three years, he went, when only sixteen years of age, to the oil region, where he became an oil driller. When the late war commenced he left that business,

enlisted as a private, on August 19, 1861, in Co. G, 83d regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until 1865, when he was mustered out as first lieutenant of his company. He was twice wounded, the first time severely at Malvern Hill and the second time was struck in the head by a bullet, in front of Petersburg, on the 19th of June, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to the oil region, where he was engaged for several years in the oil business. In 1871 he removed to Forest county, of which he was elected sheriff in 1873. At the end of his term of office he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and four years later was elected district attorney of that county. He discharged the duties of that office in a very acceptable manner. When his term expired (1885) he removed to Edenburg, Clarion county, where he practiced his profession successfully for three years. He then came to Leechburg, where he is rapidly building up a good practice.

December 22, 1868, he married Cynthia E. Sloan, daughter of Samuel S. Sloan, a prominent contractor of Tionesta, Pa. They have three children living: Anna Maud, T. Lee, and W. R. Dunn. Mrs. Van Giesen is a member of the M. E. church. She is an active business woman, and conducts a large millinery store at Leechburg.

Thomas J. Van Giesen is a member and the class leader of the M. E. church of Leechburg. He is a republican in politics, a strong and active worker in the cause of temperance, and a member of Forest Lodge, No. 181, A. O. U. W., and Leechburg Council, No. 1045, Royal Arcanum. He is one of the many veterans of the Army of the Potomac, who have their names on the roll of the Grand Army of the Republic. Three of his brothers were in the army with him: John H., who was a sergeant, was twice wounded and died in a Confederate prison; Charles C. and Ira. Mr. Van Giesen is a plain, unassuming man, a good lawyer and a respected citizen.

MARTIN LUTHER WANAMAKER, the proprietor of the gas fitters' supply store at Leechburg, is a son of John and Margaret (Wegley) Wanamaker, and was born at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1849. His great-grandfather, Wanamaker, was born in Germany, but emigrated from the Fatherland to Westmoreland county, where he afterwards died. His son, Henry Wanamaker (grandfather), was born in 1792, and in 1813 removed to Allegheny township, this county, and bought a farm on which he remained until his death. He was a quiet, industrious farmer and was one of the elders of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church when it was organized. He married Susannah Silves, and died August 7, 1860, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Wanamaker was born in 1794, and died January 14, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They had ten children: John, Elizabeth, Annie, Cyrus, James, Henry, Joseph, George, Esther and Caroline. The eldest son, John Wanamaker (father), was born on his father's farm, about four miles west of Leechburg, February 22, 1812, and during his youth worked on the farm. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker and about 1840 engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Leechburg. In 1850 he sold his furniture establishment and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed for some time. He then became proprietor of a drug store, which he conducted for eight or ten years. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his son, M. L. Wanamaker, and engaged in the furniture business. Nine years later he retired from the business and for the last ten years has lived a retired life. Some twelve years ago he was bitten by a dog and has suffered considerably from the bite, which has never healed. He is a member of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and is devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. On May 31, 1838, he married Margaret Wegley, who is a

daughter of John and Catherine (Beck) Wegley, and was born January 25, 1814, in Burrell township, of which her parents were early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker have been born seven children: Mary Ann, born July 28, 1839, and died May 11, 1863; James, born June 21, 1841, and died the same year; Sarah, born July 2, 1842, and died the same year; Eliza, born June 23, 1844, and married to Henry Byrer, of Shelby, Ohio; Emma, born October 21, 1847, wife of Levi Hill; Martin Luther, and Elizabeth, born October 4, 1851, and wife of Joseph Bowers, of Leechburg, now dealing in oil in Venango county.

Martin L. Wanamaker attended the public schools of Leechburg, and then engaged with his father in the furniture business. From 1877 to 1879 he conducted a photographic gallery in connection with his furniture establishment. In 1879 he and his father disposed of the furniture store, and he engaged in the confectionery business, on Market street. On January 1, 1889, he opened a general gas fitters' supply store, and has since been engaged in gas fitting. He has secured a large patronage and is constantly increasing his trade.

February 4, 1880, he united in marriage with Sarah Jane Artman, daughter of John Artman, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker have two children: Emma Irene and Effa Thirza.

Originally Mr. Wanamaker was a democrat, but joined the Republican party in 1884, casting his first republican vote for James G. Blaine. He is a good business man and fine mechanic, being fully up to the times in everything connected with his present line of business.

FREEPORT.

Historical and Descriptive.—Freeport is a prosperous borough situated on the west bank of the Allegheny river, twenty-eight miles north of Pittsburgh, at the confluence of Buffalo creek with the above-named river. It was laid out by William and David Todd in 1796, and was incorporated as a borough on April 8, 1833. It is supposed that a detachment of the French soldiers who evacuated Fort Duquesne in 1758 camped on its site for several months. Prior to 1792 Craig's block-house was built on what is now Water street, and but a short distance down the river stood Reed's Station, near which the Indians captured Mrs. Massey Harbison, whose captivity and sufferings have so often been related in the histories of the frontier. In 1807 it contained but eight houses, but boat-building was inaugurated that year by Captain Edward Hart, of Boston, and by 1832 it contained over fifty dwellings. The Pennsylvania canal was then constructed through the town, and it increased rapidly in population and wealth, until its growth was checked for a time by the closing of the canal. Its present prosperity dates from the building of the West Pennsylvania railroad through it, and the construction of the Butler Branch of the above-named railroad. In 1820 salt-water and oil were obtained in a well sunk on the Allegheny river just opposite the borough, and in 1857 J. A. McCullough and W. S. Ralston shut off the salt-water and began pumping the oil. From 1830 to 1855 ice-cutting for the southern market was prosecuted very successfully. The post-office was established in 1806, with Jacob Weaver as postmaster. Its population from 1850 to 1880 is given by the census reports as follows: 1,073, 1,701, 1,640, and 1,614. In 1855 it had two schools running five and one-half months, with four teachers and an enrollment of four hundred and sixty-five pupils. Freeport was the prospective capital in 1845 of the then projected county of Madison.

Freeport was first known as Toddstown, but David Todd, its founder, had intended the town to always be a *free port* for all river craft, and accordingly named it Freeport, under which name it was incorporated. The first physician was Dr. C. G. Snowden, who came in 1830, and the earliest resident lawyer was James Stewart. In 1855 Williamson & Rhey established a distillery, which in 1866 passed into the hands of Guckenheimer Bros., whose Freeport distilleries to-day constitute the largest manufacturing liquor plant in the United States. Their plant covers thirty acres of ground, and has a capacity of five thousand gallons of whiskey per day. They employ one hundred and fifty men, and use twelve hundred bushels of rye every twenty-four hours.

The Presbyterian church was organized prior to 1825. The Associate Presbyterian and St. Mary's Catholic churches were formed about 1826. The Baptist was organized December 11, 1830. The Methodist Episcopal in 1833, the Lutheran, 1835, and the Associate Reformed in 1850. Freeport numbers among its prominent industries the Long lumber and planing mills, the Freeport planing mill, and the Freeport flouring mills.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JAMES W. CRAIG, treasurer and general manager of the Buffalo Milling company, and one of the energetic business men of Freeport, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., January 10, 1844, and is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Wolf) Craig. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Craig, was born and reared in Ireland, from which he emigrated to the United States when he was a young man. He located in Venango county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. His son, Isaac Craig (father), was born in 1807. After he grew up to manhood he removed to Westmoreland county and purchased a packet-boat, which he ran for many years between Hollidaysburg and Pittsburgh, on the old Pennsylvania canal. He was a life-long democrat and died at Blairsville, Indiana county, on May 28, 1866. He married Margaret Wolf, who was born at Blairsville in 1817. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and resides now at Freeport. To Mr. and Mrs. Craig were born ten children, of whom six are living.

From two years of age until manhood James W. Craig was reared on a farm near Chambersburg, in Franklin county. He received his education in the public schools of Chambersburg, and was variously employed until 1878, when he came to Freeport. He secured a position on the telegraph repair line along the West Pennsylvania railroad. At the end of two years' service in that capacity he was given a position in the motive power department, which he held till 1886. He was then employed as an engineer by the Buffalo Milling company, and after one year's faithful service as such he was made treasurer and general manager of the company, which position he still occupies.

On October 1, 1868, he united in marriage with Mary C. Shuman, daughter of Adam Shuman, of Franklin county, Pa. To this union has been born one child, a daughter: Emma U.

James W. Craig has always been a democrat, and is now serving as treasurer of the school board of South Buffalo township, on whose territory he really resides, although he is in one of the unincorporated suburbs of Freeport. He is a member and deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a member of Freeport Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F. He is a stockholder in the Buffalo Milling company, which, under his successful management, has acquired a large and extensive trade.

JAMES EDGHILL, M.D., a graduate of the University of Oxford, England, a man of intelligence and culture, and a thoughtful, observant and successful physician of Freeport, was born in Yorkshire, England, November 29, 1850, and is a son of Rev. James and Caroline (McCaskey) Edghill. His paternal grandfather Edghill, and his maternal grandfather, McCaskey, were both natives of England, and farmers by occupation. His father, Rev. James Edghill, was born and reared in Yorkshire, where he received his education in the Moravian training-school. He then fitted himself for the work of the Christian ministry in the Moravian church. After many years of active pastoral labors, during which he had charge of several important churches, he retired from regular ministerial work, and now resides in his native county. He married Caroline McCaskey, of Yorkshire, and to them were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third in order of age.

James Edghill was reared in Yorkshire, where he received his elementary education in the Moravian institute. He then entered the University of Oxford, and was graduated from that famous and grand old institution of learning in 1875. After graduating he was variously employed in his native country until

1884, when he came to the United States and entered the Homœopathic Medical school, of Cleveland, Ohio. He took the full three years' course, and was graduated with high standing in the class of 1887. While pursuing his medical studies he also attended the homœopathic hospital, and, by actual practice during the last year of his course as an assistant, derived much valuable experience in the treatment of diseases.

The next year after graduating, Dr. Edghill came to Freeport, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession. He is an affable and honorable gentleman, of fine education and good address. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES S. GALLAHER, general agent for the widely-known Barnes Safe and Lock company, is one of Freeport's active and useful business men. He is a son of James J. and Susan (McCoach) Gallaher, and was born near Dayton, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1855. Of the farming class of county Donegal, Ireland, was James Gallaher, the grandfather of James S. Gallaher. In 1825, James Gallaher came to Wayne township, where he died on his farm, in Dec., 1868, aged seventy-two years. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his wife and all of his children were members. His son, James J. Gallaher, was born in county Donegal, in 1821, and died in Wayne township, Dec. 30, 1876. He was an extensive farmer, an active worker in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He was a prominent man in his community and township, and married Susan McCoach, who was born in county Donegal, in 1830, and was brought, when six months old, by her parents, to Wayne township. She is an episcopalian in religious faith, and resides on the home farm.

James S. Gallaher was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools and Dayton academy. Leaving school, he was engaged in farming until 1878, when he contracted a spell of sickness from exposure in threshing and hulling clover seed. He was thus unfitted for business for nearly a year. In 1879 he opened a livery stable at Kittanning, which he conducted until 1886, when he engaged as a general agent with the Barnes Safe & Lock company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has held that position until the present time. In April, 1888, he came to Freeport, where he has resided ever since. He owns two farms in the county, upon which he has tenant farmers. He is also engaged in oil production, and has a number of paying wells besides being interested in several other business enterprises.

He united in marriage, on June 5, 1887, with Sarah A. Jones, daughter of Michael and Sarah Jones, of Kittanning, this county.

James S. Gallaher is a vestryman of Freeport Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of Freeport Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F. He is a good business man, and has always been popular with the public and all with whom he has had dealings. He is a democrat politically. In 1882, Mr. Gallaher was honored by his party with the nomination for sheriff, and such was his popularity, that he came within one hundred and eighty-five votes of being successful, when Armstrong county was republican by fifteen hundred majority.

ISAAC GUCKENHEIMER, one of the young, progressive business men of Pittsburgh and the general superintendent at Freeport of A. Guckenheimer & Bros., distilleries, the largest manufacturing liquor plant in the United States, is a son of Asher and Ida (Wise) Guckenheimer, and was born in Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1862. Asher Guckenheimer was born in 1825, in

Germany, where he was reared to manhood and where he married Ida Wise. In 1853 he came to Allegheny city, this State, where he was engaged for five years in droving. He next embarked in the wholesale grocery business, which he followed but a short time and then became a member of the present firm of A. Guckenheimer & Bros. They engaged in the jobbing liquor business and their trade soon became so extensive that, to fill their orders, they had to purchase and operate a distillery at Freeport. As their trade increased the small five-barrel distillery was replaced by a larger distillery, and to it has been added several more distilleries until to-day A. Guckenheimer & Bros. are the largest distillers of rye whiskies in the United States. They have increased their plant until it covers over thirty acres of ground and has a capacity of five thousand gallons of whiskey per day. They employ one hundred and fifty men and use twelve hundred bushels of rye every twenty-four hours. These distilleries consist of a splendid series of buildings, equipped with all the latest apparatus and machinery used in liquor manufacturing, and including five powerful steam engines. The finest of grain is used and a liquor is made that has no superior in the market for purity. In addition to this plant they have, in Butler county and opposite Freeport, one of the handsomest distilleries in the United States. This distillery is operated under the name of the Pennsylvania Distilling company. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. have their offices at Nos. 93 and 95 First avenue, Pittsburgh. Their house has a well-established reputation not only throughout the United States, but also in Europe and South America, to which continents they export vast quantities of their double copper-distilled pure rye whiskey. Asher Guckenheimer is a democrat and resides in Allegheny city. His record as one of the leading and successful liquor business men of the United States is unparalleled in the history of this State.

Isaac Guckenheimer was reared in Allegheny and received his education in the Western university of that city and the New York college of New York city. Leaving college, he engaged in the liquor business with his father and has worked his way up to his present important position of general superintendent of the distilleries at Freeport.

On October 12, 1887, Mr. Guckenheimer united in marriage with Mamie L. Garson, daughter of Leopold Garson, of Rochester, N. Y., who is the senior member of the firm of Garson, Kerngood & Co., one of the largest clothing manufacturing firms of the Empire State.

In politics Mr. Guckenheimer is a democrat and has served twice as a delegate to State democratic conventions. He is a member of Armstrong Lodge No. 239, F. & A. M., and resides in Allegheny city.

NICHOLAS ISEMAN, one of the proprietors of one of Freeport's large flour and feed stores, prospected successfully for gold in California in 1856 and served faithfully as a Union soldier in the late war. He is a son of George and Susan Iseman, and was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1836. Nicholas Iseman (grandfather) was of German origin and came, at an early day, from eastern Pennsylvania into what is now South Buffalo township, where he died on his farm, in 1839, at sixty years of age. George Iseman (Nicholas' father) was born in 1801 and died July 23, 1861. He was a life-long resident and prosperous farmer of South Buffalo township. He was a lutheran and a democrat and married Susan Hollibaugh, a native of South Buffalo township and a member of the Lutheran church, who died April 29, 1864, aged 55 years, 6 months and 20 days. Their family consisted of six sons and five

daughters, of whom two daughters and three sons are living.

Nicholas Iseman was reared on the home farm. He attended the common schools and at twenty years of age he went to California, where he was one of the few who were successful in gold-mining. After a stay of two years in the Golden State he returned home, where he was engaged in farming until Feb. 28, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. L, 14th Pa. Cavalry. He was in all the engagements of his regiment from the time he enlisted until the war closed. He was honorably discharged at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, July 31, 1865, returned home and was variously employed until 1879, when he made a second trip to California, but remained only eighteen months. At the end of that time he returned home again, and in 1883 engaged in his present flour and feed business at Freeport.

October 19, 1858, he united in marriage with Eliza Frantz, daughter of Isaac Frantz, of South Buffalo township, this county. To this union were born seven children, two sons and five daughters; Annie E., Etta E., Rebecca M., William A., Minnie O., Maurice E. and Hattie B. Mrs. Iseman died December 2, 1878, aged thirty-eight years, two months and twelve days.

Nicholas Iseman is a member of Henry A. Weaver Post, No. 32, G. A. R., at Freeport. He is a straight republican in politics and has been a councilman of his borough since 1888. His flour and feed store is on Market street. He does a good business, has a large and paying patronage and is popular as a business man.

J. LUTHER LONG. One of the most essential industries in the growth of a town is that of the lumber business, and a leading and representative lumber manufacturer and dealer of Freeport is J. Luther Long. He is a son of William A. and Elizabeth A. (Cunningham) Long, and was born at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1855. His paternal grandfather, John Long, was of German descent. He came, about 1840, from Westmoreland county to Freeport, where he died in 1868, aged seventy-three years. He was a carpenter by trade and a member of the Lutheran church. His son, William A. Long (father), was born in Westmoreland county in 1820 and came to Freeport in 1840. He is a carpenter and contractor of many years' successful experience, and ranks high as a skilled workman. He is a republican and a lutheran and married Elizabeth Cunningham, of this county, who was a membor of the Lutheran church and died December 16, 1869, at forty-nine years of age.

J. Luther Long was reared at Freeport, received his education in the public schools and learned the trade of carpenter with his father. At fifteen years of age he began to work at carpentering for himself and has followed it ever since. For the last ten years he has also been engaged in contracting. In 1885 he started a planing-mill, which burned down on September 23, 1890. In the fall of 1889 he determined to embark in business upon a larger scale, and accordingly opened at first a feed store, which venture was successful, and in September, 1890, he established his present grocery. To these different lines of business, which he is conducting very successfully, he gives the most of his time.

In politics Mr. Long is a republican of liberal views and has been serving for some time as a member of the borough council. He is a member of the Freeport Lutheran church, of which he is an elder. Mr. Long manufactures and deals in doors, sash, frames, mouldings, brackets, flooring, siding, shingles, lath, standard wall plaster, calcined plaster, lime, cement and other building material. He also deals in all kinds of country produce, grain, flour, mill feed, seeds, baled hay and straw. His office and ware-house are on High street above Seventh, while his general office and mill are on

Seventh street and the W. P. R. R. Mr. Long has been the architect of his own fortunes in life, and the valuable property which he owns at Freeport has been honorably acquired by his own determined, persistent efforts.

FRANK MAXLER, president of the Buffalo Milling, Freeport Planing-mill and Schenley Ferry companies and proprietor at Freeport of one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments of the county, is a son of John and Barbara (Helbling) Maxler, and was born at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1844. John Maxler was born and reared in Byron, Germany, where he learned the trade of stone-mason. He came, in 1838, to Venango county, where he settled at Cherry Tree, on Oil creek, and remained one year. He then came to Freeport, which he made his residence until his death, which occurred March 4, 1886, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He followed stone-masoning during the summer seasons, and worked at coopering during the winters. He was a catholic and a democrat, and was married in Pittsburgh to Barbara Helbling, a native of Bavaria and a member of the Catholic church, who died November 27, 1888, at seventy-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Maxler were an honest, industrious and well respected couple.

Frank Maxler was reared at Freeport and attended the public schools. Leaving school, he entered Fullerton's woolen factory and learned the woolen manufacturing business, at which he worked for several years. On February 14, 1865, he enlisted in Co. E, 78th regiment, Pa. Vols., for one year and served until September 11, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg. After the war he worked in woolen factories until 1872, when he entered J. H. Shoop's merchant tailoring establishment, of Freeport, and served as a clerk for five years. At the end of that time he went to Europe, where he traveled through England, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland and spent several days in London, besides visiting the birthplace and early home of his parents. After returning from the old world he entered into partnership with his former employer, under the firm-name of Shoop & Maxler. This partnership continued until 1883, when Mr. Maxler withdrew and built his present large two-story brick business house on Market street. He then engaged in the gents' furnishing and merchant tailoring business, in which he has continued successfully ever since. His exquisite taste and good judgment in selection of cloths, woolens and furnishing goods, coupled with fashionable tailoring done at reasonable prices, has secured him his large and growing patronage.

In politics, Mr. Maxler is a democrat, has served as assistant burgess and is a member of the present borough council. He is a member of the Catholic church and a popular business man who has ever retained the confidence of the public.

HENRY N. MILLER, supervisor of Division No. 19, West Pennsylvania railroad, is a resident of Freeport, where he is known as a reliable citizen and an efficient business man. He is a son of Michael and Christina (Burns) Miller, and was born in Young township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1835. The Millers are of German descent, and settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the last century. Michael Miller, the paternal grandfather of Henry N. Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born, in Lancaster county, December 24, 1775. He was a shoemaker by trade and died in Indiana county, aged seventy-five years. His son, Michael Miller (father) was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and came, in an early day, into Indiana county, where he now resides, in Conemaugh township. He learned, when young, the

trade of shoemaker, which he followed for several years before engaging in his main life pursuit of farming. Within the last few years he retired from all active business pursuits, and resides in a pleasant home with comfortable surroundings. He was born Aug. 28, 1806, and has passed his eighty-fourth milestone on the pathway of life. He is a republican in politics and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He married Christina Burns, who was a native of Scotland, and was brought by her parents to the United States when she was only three years of age.

Henry N. Miller was reared in Indiana county and received his education in the public schools and Jacksonville academy, which he attended during four summer terms between 1850 and 1860. He commenced life for himself as a teacher in the common schools of Indiana county, in which he taught eleven terms. In April, 1863, he engaged as a laborer on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Blairsville, but was soon promoted to track foreman, and had charge of a work-train for over five years. On March 1, 1874, he was appointed as a supervisor of the road, and stationed at Freeport, where he has remained ever since in the discharge of the important duties of his responsible position. In 1887, 1888 and in 1890 he built twenty-two miles of the second track on the West Penn. R. R. east of Allegheny city, in connection with his regular duties as supervisor.

On April 2, 1861, he united in marriage with Fannie C. Nesbit, daughter of Nathaniel Nesbit, of Indiana county, Pa. To this union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Martin E., ticket and express agent and telegraph operator at the W. P. R. R. depot at Freeport; Thomas G., a brakeman on the W. P. railroad, who married, in Sept., 1885, and resides at Freeport, Pa.; Wilbert H. and Jessie E.

Henry N. Miller is a republican in politics, and a member of the United Presbyterian church of Freeport, in which he has served for several years as an elder. He deals, to some extent, in real estate, and owns, at the present time, a very good farm in Conemaugh township. He has served as a councilman of his borough, and is a member of the school board at the present time. Mr. Miller has had many years of practical experience in railroad matters, and has always rendered good satisfaction in the position which he occupies.

HON. J. A. McCULLOUGH, ex-member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and an old and prominent member of the Armstrong county bar, was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1817, and is a son of Squire James and Margaret (Patterson) McCullough. His paternal grandfather, James McCullough, was born in Scotland and came to what is now Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, when there were but three white families in that section. He took up a large body of land and often had to flee from Indians to the fort below the site of Freeport. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church, had a large library for that day, was a great reader and had quite a fund of religious information. He planted the first apple-orchard that was ever in Allegheny township. Of his four sons, one was Squire James McCullough (father), who was born in 1785. He was a successful farmer and a strong democrat, and served as justice of the peace for twenty years before his death. He was a prominent member of the Associate Reformed church, and married Margaret Patterson, daughter of Thomas Patterson, of Loyalhanna township, that county. They reared a family of nine children.

J. A. McCullough was reared and received his education in his native township. Leaving school, he taught six terms, one of which was at Greensburg, Pa. He then read law one year with Albert Marchand, and then for another

year with Noble Nesbit. Leaving Greensburg in 1848, he came to Freeport, and during the next year was admitted to the Armstrong county bar, of whose members now but two rank him in years of practice. After his admission to the bar he returned to Freeport, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession. He is a member of the Freeport United Presbyterian church, in which he has been a trustee for twenty-one years. He is a democrat in politics, was formerly very active in political affairs, and, some years back, frequently stumped the county in the interests of his party. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania as a member of the House of Representatives, and served very creditably during the session of 1862–63.

June 17, 1848, he married Caroline E. Hagy, who is a daughter of Philip Hagy, of Adams county. To their union were born three children: John, who read law at Greensburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar and died at thirty-one years of age; Dr. James T., and William, who died when nineteen years of age.

James T. McCullough, A.M., M.D., the second son, was born at Freeport August 31, 1851. He attended the Freeport public schools and Westminster college, and in 1872 entered Wooster university of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1874. He then read medicine, entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877 and located at Parker City. In September, 1881, he came to Freeport, where he has built up a good practice. He is a democrat and a lutheran, and married Catherine Evans, daughter of Lewis Evans, of Parker City. They have two children: Caroline and Catherine.

HERMAN H. SCHWIETERING, a well-established and prosperous merchant of Freeport, and one of the survivors of the old and well-known 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was born at Buffalo, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1843, and is a son of Frederick D. and Elizabeth (Walters) Schwietering. Frederick Schwietering was born and reared in Germany, where he received his education in the excellent schools of that country. In 1831 he became a member of the colony that was formed, to come to the United States, by the great bridge builder, John Roebling, whose son built the wonderful Brooklyn bridge. When this colony arrived in this country Mr. Schwietering settled at Saxonburg, Butler county, where he remained until 1863, when he came to Freeport, and was engaged in the general mercantile business until his death, which occurred July 12, 1888, at eighty-one years of age. He opened the first store at Saxonburg, and during his long career of forty-seven years as a merchant, he so conducted his business as not only to secure good success, but to command the confidence and esteem of the communities in which he resided at different times. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a man whose word was as good as his bond. Straightforward, reliable, generous and energetic, he possesssed a host of friends and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was a republican in politics, and married Elizabeth Walters, who was born in Butler county in 1812. She is a member of the Lutheran church and resides at Freeport. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living.

Herman H. Schwietering was reared at Saxonburg and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he assisted his father in the mercantile business until February 23, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. L, 14th regiment, Pa. Cavalry. He participated in the various skirmishes and battles of his regiment, and was honorably discharged at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, in August, 1865. Returning home from the army, he became a partner with

his father in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of Schwietering & Co. This partnership continued from 1865 to 1885, when he withdrew and removed to his farm, in South Buffalo township, where he was engaged in farming for five years. In the spring of 1890 he returned to Freeport and opened his present general mercantile establishment. He has a well-arranged building which is eligibly located, and carries a choice stock of the best and most desirable goods. His trade is rapidly assuming the large proportions of his former patronage of five years ago.

On June 26, 1866, Mr. Schwietering united in marriage with Sadie E. Burtner, daughter of Philip Burtner, of Allegheny county, this State. Seven children have blest this union, three sons and four daughters: Lizzie L., a talented and accomplished musician, had a music class of forty-seven pupils at Freeport, in 1890, when she was cut down by the hand of death; Mary E., who died in infancy; Frederick P., Walter R., Minnie C., Herman B. and Nina A.

Herman H. Schwietering is a member of the Freeport Lutheran church and Henry S. Weaver Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a republican in politics, has held various borough offices, and for the last ten years has been a member of the school board. Reliable and respected as a citizen, he is a man of enterprise and business merit.

SAMUEL TURNER, senior member of the furniture and undertaking firm of S. Turner & Son, is one of the old and substantial citizens and business men of Freeport. He was born near Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1828, and is a son of Samuel and Charlotte (McCarty) Turner. His father and grandfather were native-born citizens of Allegheny county.

Samuel Turner was reared at Leechburg, where his father had located April 1, 1839. He received his education in the public school and then served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of cabinet-maker with John Wanamaker, of Leechburg. He then engaged in cabinet-making, and worked for various firms until 1853, when he came to Freeport and opened a shop in partnership with his brother, John Turner, in a small frame building which stood on the corner of Fifth and High streets. They did business under the firm-name of Turner & Brother. John Turner retired from the firm in 1856, accepting a situation in the grain and mercantile establishment of P. S. Weaver, which position he held until May, 1859, at which date he formed a partnership with A. N. Hamor in the grocery and provision business at Freeport, under the firm-name of Hamor & Turner, selling out his interest to A. N. Hamor in April, 1861, engaging for a short time in the early oil business, but became a partner of Levi Bush, January 1, 1862, in drug, grocery, provision and shoe business under the firm-name of Turner & Bush, which did a profitable and successful business up to 1871, when by mutual consent the business was closed out entire, since which time John Turner has been engaged in the different oil producing fields with the usual ups and downs incidental to the business. He is at present operating and producing some oil in Greene county, Pa., and has resided permanently at Freeport since March 31, 1845.

Samuel Turner removed in 1856 to his present location on Fifth street, purchasing from his brother John the lot and brick portion of the present building and from which date to the present has continued to hold the entire control of the undertaking, and we may safely say, monopoly of the furniture business of Freeport and vicinity. On February 2, 1885, Mr. Turner associated his son, William Fred, with him, under the present firm-name of S. Turner & Son. In 1888, Mr. Turner erected the additional handsome two-story frame building, mak-

ing it a model, if not the most complete furniture establishment in western Pennsylvania.

The aggregate floor space of the entire building is 9000 square feet; they carry a complete stock of furniture, comprising many grades to suit the tastes of their numerous patrons. In addition to their full and complete line of furniture, they have a fully equipped undertaking department.

On July 10, 1863, Mr. Turner united in marriage with Margaret Jane Clark, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Loughery) Clark. Two children have been born to this union: William Fred, born April 28, 1864, and an infant daughter, who died. Mrs. Turner passed away on December 29, 1883, aged fifty-three years.

Samuel Turner is a republican in politics, has been a member of the borough council and was once elected burgess, but refused to serve. He is enterprising and reliable in business, and has always been ready to give his assistance to whatever would advance the interests of his borough.

William Fred Turner, the junior member of the firm and only son of Samuel Turner, was reared and educated at Freeport; in addition to attending the public schools he took the full course at the "Actual Business college," of Pittsburgh, Pa. Ever since attaining his majority he has been actively and successfully engaged in business; in addition to his responsible position in the furniture firm he has been treasurer of the Freeport Building and Loan association since its organization, January 1, 1877, and gives some attention to other business matters, and is at present serving as burgess of the borough, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority in February, 1889. On January 20, 1887, he married Lida Bricker, daughter of John L. Bricker, of Freeport, Pa. Mr. Turner is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Masonic fraternity.

J. FULTON WATT. The jewelry establishment of J. Fulton Watt, of Freeport, is one of the most reliable, responsible, substantial and representative in its line in Armstrong county. J. Fulton Watt, who has been prominently identified, for the last seven years, with the jewelry trade in Pittsburgh and at Freeport, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1856, and is a son of David and Mary (Thompson) Watt. Of the Scotch-Irish who were early settlers of Westmoreland county was the Watt family. The Christian name of the founder of the family in this part of the State has been lost, but one of his sons was John Watt, grandfather of J. Fulton Watt. John Watt was born in Allegheny township, of that county, where he married and spent his life in farming. His son, David Watt (father), was born in 1819, on the homestead farm, and is one of the active farmers of his township, although verging rapidly on his seventieth year. He is a republican politically, and has been a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church for many years. He married Mary Thompson, who was a native of the county and a member of the same church as himself. She died in 1857.

J. Fulton Watt was reared on the farm and attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Franklin county to learn wood engraving with a firm who was engaged in magazine illustration. In a short time, however, he went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he completed his trade with John H. Zevly, then a contractor for furnishing the post-office department with wood engraving work. Leaving Wheeling, he worked at his trade some time and then went to Lancaster, Pa., where he entered the Lancaster watch factory and learned watch-making. He then repaired to Pittsburgh and served a full apprenticeship in the manufacture of jewelry in the large establishment of Terheyden. Having thus thoroughly mastered watch-making and the manufacture of jewelry

in all of their branches, he was prepared to enter those lines of business for himself with every prospect of success. He engaged in 1884 with T. B. Barrett & Co., the well-known wholesale jewelers of Pittsburgh, and was employed for five years in artistic engraving and upon the manufacture of the finest lines of jewelry. In April, 1889, Mr. Watt came to Freeport, where he established his present large and thoroughly equipped jewelry house.

In 1876 he united in marriage with Eva M. Kenneston, daughter of Mary E. Kenneston, of Freeport. To their union have been born six children, two sons and four daughters: Frank, Maggie M., Mary, Eva, Ruth and Paul.

J. F. Watt is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a republican in politics. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Knights of the Golden Chain. With a practical and business experience of nearly twenty years, Mr. Watt is enabled to offer advantages that are only to be obtained at a few jewelry establishments in western Pennsylvania. His stock of goods is from the leading jewelry and watch manufacturers of Europe and America, and is remarkable for delicate beauty and superiority of workmanship. His display of silver-ware is fine, while his gold and silver watches are late in style and reasonable in price. His trade is large and is extending rapidly over a wide area of territory. His great success has been achieved on the broad basis of merit. Mr. Watt has established his business upon such an extended scale as to be a benefit to Freeport, and his ability, energy and honesty have gained him an enviable reputation both as a business man and a private citizen.

DAVID ALTER, M.D.—"Among those members of the medical profession of Armstrong county who have earned high reputation in the walks of science, Dr. David Alter, who died in 1881, deserves to be mentioned.

"Dr. Alter was born on the 3d of December, in the year 1807, in Westmoreland county, Penna., in what is now Allegheny township, and within a few miles of the town of Freeport, in which he lived a great part of his life, and died, on the 18th of September, 1881.

"In the year 1878," says Dr. Cowan, "I called upon him at his residence in Freeport, and found him, in appearance, an old man, with a calm and kindly countenance, in stature above the ordinary, albeit stooped and shrunken with age, still pursuing his profession, that of a physician, for a livelihood, while in effect he was the puzzle or sphinx that every philosopher must be to those around him who cannot appreciate the work of his hands in an objective form in the open day, much less encompass in the depth, the distance, and the darkness of his windowless mind, the complexity of cerebration and entanglement of thought from which his work has been evolved.

"The ultimatum attained by Dr. Alter in science and invention, namely, the discovery and application of the principles of the prism in that marvelous mode of investigation universally known to-day as spectrum analysis. And here, in setting forth his claim to this achievement, which in effect has added almost a new sense to mankind, beyond the statement which the doctor made to me that he made his discovery in 1853, I desire to give in evidence only that which is unimpeachable and indisputable, namely, the documents setting forth the discovery in detail, which were published in a leading scientific journal and spread before the eyes of investigators and inventors throughout the world. And in doing so I doubt not that I shall do all that my lamented friend, were he here, would ask or allow to preserve his name among his fellow-men, without condemning either the encyclopædists for ignoring him, or the distinguished scientist, who, perhaps unconscious of the prior claim of another, wears the crown of glory to which he, Dr. Alter, is entitled.

"The first paper of Dr. Alter appeared in November in the year 1854, or no less than five years before the announcement of the discovery of spectrum analysis as his own achievement by Gustav Robert Kirchoff, of Königsberg, Germany, for a sketch of whose life and works the reader is referred to the leading encyclopædias of the day.

"It appears in Silliman's *American Journal of Science and Art*, 2d Series, vol. xviii., for November, 1854, pp. 55–57, under the following head: 'Article VI. On Certain Physical Properties of Light, Produced by the Combustion of Different Metals in the Electric Spark, Reflected by a Prism. By David Alter, M.D., Freeport, Pa.'

"A second article appeared in the same scientific journal for May, 1855, vol. xix., pp. 213–14, under the caption, 'Article XXI. On certain Physical Properties of the Light of the Electric Spark within certain Gases, as seen through a Prism. By Dr. Alder, M.D., of Freeport, Pa.' In this explicit article a paragraph is found indicating the application of his discovery to the detection of the elements in combustion in shooting-stars or luminons meteors; in other words, to the application of spectrum analysis to the study of celestial phenomena, *ad infinitum*.

"Dr. Alter daguerreotyped the dark lines of the solar spectrum, two of which he sent, along with his communication, to Professor Silliman.

"It is a little matter in comparison with the above, but it is curious, and perhaps not without its use, to know that the prism with which Dr. Alter made his remarkable experiments was made by him from a fragment of a great mass of very brilliant glass found in the pot of a glass-house which had been destroyed in the great fire of Pittsburgh, on the 10th of April, 1845. Thus remotely was the burning of Pittsburgh the solution of the combustion of the sun of the solar system, and of the otherwise incomprehensible conflagrations of more distant furnace spheres in illimitable space.

"Besides the achievements of Dr. Alter, referred to above, he accomplished much more that is deserving of note. Of other inventions, I may mention here a rotating retort for the extraction of coal-oil from cannel-coal and the oleiferous shales. With this apparatus in operation by a company with ample capital, the philosopher was on the high road to making a fortune, when, presto! E. L. Drake, at the depth of only seventy feet, in Venango county, struck oil or petroleum, and the days of coal-oil and Dr. Alter's affluence were at an end."

DAYTON AND PARKER CITY.

Historical and Descriptive.—Dayton, a progressive borough of over five hundred population and a well-known school town of western Pennsylvania, is situated in Wayne township, eighteen miles northeast of Kittanning, which is its banking and shipping point. It was laid out in 1850, on lands of Robert Marshall and John Lias, was incorporated June 5, 1873, and is said to have been named after Dayton, Ohio. There were two or three houses and a store on the site of Dayton prior to 1850. The post-office was established July 13, 1855, with James McQuown as postmaster. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1821 and the United Presbyterian church was the old Glade Run Associate Presbyterian church, which was formed in 1831. Dayton Union academy was established in 1852. On December 1, 1873, the Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' school was incorporated. Prior to its incorporation the company erected school buildings which were burned in 1873 and were replaced by the present school buildings. The Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' school, opened under the charge of Rev. T. M. Elder, and has accomplished a most remarkable and highly useful work. The growth of Dayton in population and business has been slow but steady.

Parker City, the metropolis of the oil region of Armstrong county, is situated on the Allegheny river and the P. K. and A. V. railroads and is forty miles northwest of the county seat and eighty-two miles above Pittsburgh. It is named for Hon. John Parker, who laid out a part of it in 1819 under the name of Lawrenceburg. In 1840 the iron industries on Bear creek went down and Lawrenceburg slowly declined until 1865, when it did not contain over fifty inhabitants. The oil excitement of 1869 came, and Lawrenceburg in a few months could enumerate its population by hundreds. At the same time Parker's Landing, which contained a few houses, increased likewise in population, and March 1, 1873, both places were incorporated as Parker City. In 1873 and again in 1879 the place was visited by destructive fires. In 1879 the oil production decreased largely, and Parker City went down from four thousand population to about fifteen hundred. Several industries had been established prior to 1879, and in time they caused an increase of population and business. The borough is now in a prosperous condition, with nearly two thousand population. It has five churches, seven schools, an opera-house, one newspaper—the *Phœnix*—and good gas and water works. It also contains two foundries, a glass works and a planing-mill.

The Parker City water works were erected in 1872, the gas works were built in 1877 and in 1880 the planing-mill was erected. In 1880 Parker City glass works were built and now employ near one hundred hands. Its newspapers have been: *Oilman's Journal*, 1871–72; Parker City *Daily*, 1874–79; and the *Phœnix*, which was established in 1880.

The first physician was Dr. Boggs, who located about 1824, and the oldest resident physician is Dr. A. M. Hoover. Among the

prominent physicians are: Drs. Hoover, Eggert and McCullough. The Petroleum Agricultural association was formed in 1881. The churches of Parker City are: Presbyterian, organized in 1819; Catholic, 1831; United Presbyterian, 1834; Methodist Episcopal, 1836; Baptist, 1875; and Lutheran, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. MATTHEW S. ADAMS is an active business man and a useful citizen of Parker City, who enjoys the respect and good-will of his fellow-men. Rev. Matthew S. Adams is a prominent local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was born near New Salem, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1820, and is a son of Rev. Alexander and Esther (Armantage) Adams. Rev. Alexander Adams was of English descent. He was born in Bedford county, in 1776, removed to Westmoreland county, where he remained until 1823, when he came to the mouth of Cowanshannock creek (above Kittanning) and engaged in milling. He afterwards removed, about 1849, to Butler county, in which he died in September, 1859, aged eighty-three years. He was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and lived an exemplary Christian life. He married Esther Armantage, who was a daughter of Benjamin Armantage, of Bedford county, and died in January, 1828, aged thirty-eight years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and left, at her death, a family of ten children, of whom three are living: Matthew S. Adams, Alexander Adams and Sarah Milligan.

Matthew S. Adams was reared principally in Armstrong county, where he received his education in the rural schools of his boyhood days. In 1844 he removed to Fairview, Butler county, where in the same year he embarked in the foundry business. Six years later he engaged in the mercantile business and conducted both his foundry and store until 1854, when he went seven miles north of Fairview and purchased Maple furnace, which he operated up to the fall of 1865. His iron was of good quality and in much demand. He hauled it to Parker's Landing, on the Allegheny river, and from thence transported it on flat-boats to Pittsburgh. In connection with the furnace he had a large store. In 1868 he engaged in oil production at Pit Hole and Parker's Landing. He has continued these different lines of business successfully until the present time, and during several years of this period was one of the heaviest oil producers in Armstrong county. He came, in 1870, to Parker City, where he owns the Adams House and has considerable other property. He also owns a farm of five hundred acres in Butler county, on which is situated a flouring-mill.

June 3, 1841, Mr. Adams united in marriage with Nancy A. Scott, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa. They have had eight children: Angie E., married to W. D. Blygh, of Grove City, who is engaged in the drug business; Mary E., married to W. J. Parker, who is engaged in the hotel business at Parker City; Edwin D., who is engaged in the hotel business at Parker City; Libbie E., wife of J. S. Foster, a druggist of Petrolia, Butler county, this State; James T., engaged in the oil business in Warren county; and Charles W., now in the oil business in Butler county, and Homer C. and Theodore L., who are both dead. Mrs. Adams was a member of the M. E. church for forty years and passed away October 10, 1889, aged sixty-nine years and one month.

In politics Rev. Matthew Adams is a republican. He commenced his career in life with nothing but good health, unbounded energy and inflexible honesty, and as success crowned his different business enterprises, he was enabled to wield a wider influence for morality and

Christianity. He employed a large number of hands at different times in the iron business, but always saw that they were rightly dealt with in his iron-works. He is public-spirited and charitable, always willing to assist in any movement for the benefit of his city and ever ready to aid the sick and needy. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years. Rev. Matthew S. Adams, amid all the cares of various business enterprises, has preserved his reputation for honesty, integrity and morality, and has never neglected the cause of religion, but has valued it above all others.

EDWIN D. ADAMS, the popular proprietor of the well-known Parker House, was born at Martinsburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1851, and is the third son and fifth child of Rev. Matthew S. and Nancy A. (Scott) Adams. His paternal grandparents were Rev. Alexander and Esther (Armantage) Adams, who were both natives of Huntingdon county, and of English descent. His father, Rev. Matthew S. Adams, has been for over half a century one of the prominent and honorable business men of Butler and Armstrong counties, and an efficient local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has been one of usefulness in the different communities in which he has successively resided. (For further ancestral history of E. D. Adams see sketch of Rev. Matthew S. Adams.)

Edwin D. Adams was reared in Butler county, where he attended the district schools, and then spent his last days of school-life at a leading educational institution of Erie county. He was carefully trained in his father's store and mill for business pursuits. In 1869 he came to Parker City, where he was engaged for five years in pumping oil wells. He then accepted a position as mail-agent on the Parker and Karns City R. R. At the end of one year's service as such he became a brakesman, which position he only held one year until he was promoted to a passenger conductor, and served as such for eight years, making in all ten years of continuous service on the P. & K. C. R. R. He next (1885) embarked in the oil producing business at Hooks City, Butler county, which he only followed one year, until he disposed of his territory and wells, and in May, 1886, became proprietor of his present hotel, the favorably known "Parker House." It is a frame structure, on River avenue. While it makes a pleasant summer resort, it is also arranged to be kept warm and cosy in winter, so that whenever a traveler finds shelter beneath its roof he can be comfortable and happy.

In the spring of 1875, Mr. Adams united in marriage with Martha L. Gibson, daughter of John L. Gibson, of Perry township, this county. Their union has been blest with one child, a daughter: Libbie E., who was born in February, 1876.

In political affairs Edwin D. Adams supports the Republican party. He is a member of Parker Council, No. 179, Royal Arcanum. He and his pleasant and estimable wife well know how to conduct a first-class hotel, and make their guests at home. Mr. Adams, while agreeable and genial, is yet a thorough-going and active business man of experience, perseverance and enterprise.

CAPTAIN WINFIELD S. BARR, ex-deputy sheriff of Armstrong county, and the present postmaster of Parker City (P. O. Parker's Landing), is one of the surviving captains of the old 105th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was born at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1841, and is a son of Thomas M. and Sarah C. (Corbett) Barr. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Barr, was born and reared in Scot-

land, from which he came to Pennsylvania when quite a young man. He first settled in Dauphin county, but subsequently removed to Indiana county, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Preble county, Ohio, in which he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and one of the sons born to him in Dauphin county was Thomas M. Barr, the father of the subject of this sketch. Thomas M. Barr was born in November, 1803, and moved, in 1830, to Brookville, where he resided until his death, July 4, 1882, at eighty-three years of age. He was a bricklayer, stone-mason and building contractor by occupation. He was a republican politically, had been a ruling elder for forty-five years in the Presbyterian church at the time of his death, and during his unusually long life he had never been sued or brought suit against any one. He married Sarah C. Corbett, daughter of William Corbett, of Lewistown, Mifflin county. She was reared, however, in Clarion and Jefferson counties, was a devoted presbyterian, and died at her home in Brookville, July 4, 1876, when in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Barr reared a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Winfield S. Barr was reared at Brookville, Jefferson county, and received his education in the schools of that town and county. Leaving school, he worked on his father's farm until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted for three months as a private in Co. I, 8th regt., Pa. Vols. He served his term, and re-enlisted on August 26, 1861, entering Co. B, 105th regt., Pa. Vols., as a private, but was raised by successive promotions, until he was commissioned captain for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg. He commanded his company until its time of service had expired, January 1, 1864, when he and the most of his men re-enlisted. He served until he was discharged May 15, 1865, from the hospital at Philadelphia on account of wounds. He was slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, then received a minie ball in his knee at Gettysburg, and was shot in the head at Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864. From the last wound he carries an ugly scar. When he was discharged he returned to Brookville, where he remained until 1869. In July of that year he came to Parker City, and entered the oil business, in which he has continued ever since. He has been engaged on the pipe lines.

In 1865, Capt. Barr married Hannah R. Emery, daughter of Jacob Emery, of Brookville, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. Barr have two sons and four daughters: Amy, wife of Henry E. Kelly; Winifred, Alice, Cad M., Bessie and Ralph.

Capt. Winfield S. Barr is a republican politically, has served as chief of police of Parker City, and deputy sheriff of Armstrong county, and has held many other offices of trust and responsibility. He is a member of Parker City Council, No. 179, Royal Arcanum, and Col. C. A. Craig Post, No. 75, Grand Army of the Republic. On July 12, 1890, Capt. Barr was appointed postmaster of Parker's Landing, Pa., by President Harrison. As an officer he was well liked in the army, as a public official he always discharged his duties so as to command the confidence of the public, and as a business man he is honorable and trustworthy.

JACOB J. BECK, a respected citizen of the borough of Dayton, and formerly a prosperous farmer of Wayne township, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Wagle) Beck, and was born in the Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1815. His paternal grandfather, George Beck, was of German descent, and settled in an early day in eastern Pennsylvania, probably Montgomery county, but soon came to Crooked creek, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer and a gunsmith, and built and operated a gun-

powder factory on the Kittanning road, not far from the county-seat. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a democrat. He married Elizabeth Holsopple, and their union was blessed with nine children, six sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Jacob Beck (father), was born on Crooked creek, and lived there until after his marriage, when he went to the Ligonier Valley. He built a powder factory, which he operated for some time, and removed to Sewickley creek, Westmoreland county, where he engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of salt. In 1818 he came to Armstrong county, and located on Pine creek, in Wayne township, where he purchased a farm, and erected a saw-mill and carding-factory. During the latter years of his life he gave his time mainly to his mill and factory. In politics he was a democrat at first, but afterwards became a whig, and served as county commissioner for several terms. He held nearly all of his township's offices, and was a member of the Lutheran church in his youth, but afterwards became a methodist. He was twice married; his first wife was Catherine Wagle, and to their union were born eleven children: Elizabeth, George, Isaac, Margaret, Jacob J., John, Catherine, Adam, Martin, Simon and Christiana. His second wife was Barbara Clever. Mrs. Catherine (Wagle) Beck was a daughter of Abraham Wagle (maternal grandfather), who was a farmer on Crooked creek, where he reared a family of two sons and several daughters.

Jacob J. Beck was educated in the schools of his time, and commenced life as a common laborer. At twenty-five years of age he entered his father's mill, where he worked until his marriage (1841), when he engaged in farming in Wayne township. In 1875 he retired from active business, and came to Dayton, where he has resided ever since.

September 28, 1841, he married Margaret Rupp, daughter of Jacob Rupp. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are the parents of two children: George, a traveling salesman for a Williamsport candy-house, who married Harriet Sease, and has two children,—Ira and Carrie; and Sarah, who married William A. Fleming, and has six children,—Cloyd, Maggie, George, Mary, Leona and Grace.

Jacob J. Beck is a stanch republican, has always been a warm friend of education, and has served for several years as a school director. He formerly was a member of the Reformed church, but some years ago united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Dayton, of which he is a trustee.

SAMUEL H. BREWER, an estimable citizen and one of the foremost merchants and successful business men of Parker City, is the present deputy sheriff of Armstrong county, being appointed to that position in the year 1882. He was born at North Washington, Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1852, and is a son of Daniel and Isabella (Beatty) Brewer. Daniel W. Brewer was a native of western Pennsylvania, was born May 16, 1823, and died in Kiskiminetas township, this county, March 25, 1853, at nearly thirty years of age. He was a wagon-maker by trade and was engaged in that business at North Washington, this State, for many years. He married Isabella Beatty, daughter of William Beatty, of this county, August 14, 1845, and they had five children. Mrs. Brewer died in Kiskiminetas township, this county, December 10, 1853, aged thirty-one years. She was a native of western Pennsylvania and, like her husband, was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel H. Brewer was reared in this county and attended the public schools. Leaving school, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for five years, when in 1873 he came to

Parker City, where he worked first for N. H. Beatty, a coal merchant, and then for six years was employed by E. H. Randolph, a liveryman, also of that place. In 1886, Mr. Brewer began teaming, which he has continued ever since. In connection with his teaming, he engaged in the grocery business in 1887, and has been very successful in his commercial enterprise. His grocery establishment is eligibly located on the corner of Washington and Jackson streets and is well filled with selected and first-class staple and fancy groceries, flour, feed and provisions.

April 28, 1887, Mr. Brewer was married to Mrs. Annie (Blymiller) Teerkes, of Butler county. Their union has been blest with one child, a son, George W., who was born February 22, 1889.

S. H. Brewer is a republican in politics and a member of the Parker City Presbyterian church. He is a member of the town council and chairman of the street committee and was constable for ten years, part of which time he was chief of police. He is now and has been for the last eight years holding the office of deputy sheriff. He is a very energetic man and an influential and enterprising citizen. His parents died when he was two years and five months old—too young to remember them—and he had to make his own way in the world from childhood. He has been very successful in his business pursuits, employs a great many men and owns some very valuable property at Parker City. His efficiency and executive ability as a correct business man and successful public official is attested by his continued retention as deputy sheriff. He was first appointed to his present position by Sheriff James H. Chambers in 1882 and re-appointed in 1890 by the present sheriff, W. W. Fiscus. He is one who loses no time by idleness or inaction. As a borough officer he looked well to the prosperity of his town, and as deputy sheriff he never neglects the interests of his county.

NOAH F. CALHOUN, M.D., one of the leading physicians of the progressive borough of Dayton and of his section of the county, is a son of James and Sarah A. (Calhoun) Calhoun, and was born in Boggs township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Noah Abraham Calhoun, was a farmer of Boggs township, where he resided until his death, at eighty-four years of age. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics was first a whig and next a republican. He married a Miss White, by whom he had six children: James, Margaret, Mary, Susanna, Rebecca and Robert, who died young. James Calhoun (father) was born May 11, 1816, in Boggs township, where he has been engaged in farming since attaining his majority. He owns over two hundred and fifty acres of land, is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and supports the Republican party. He married Sarah Calhoun, who died in 1856. To their union were born six children: John Calvin, who received a good education, died while engaged in reading law at Kittanning; Dr. Albert J., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and for some time a practicing physician of Goheenville, took typhoid fever in Philadelphia while on his way to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and came home, where he died; Noah F., Ezra Jackson (deceased); a babe that died in infancy, and William C. Calhoun.

Noah F. Calhoun was reared in his native township and received a good education. Leaving school, he read medicine and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, and the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1877. He then came to Dayton, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he has followed actively ever since. In 1883 he took part of a post-graduate

course at the Jefferson Medical college. By his skill and close attention to his cases he has succeeded in building up a large and remunerative practice.

On April 12, 1877, he united in marriage with Sarah W. White, daughter of John White, of Wayne township. To their union have been born six children, of whom five died in early infancy, while the sixth child, Arthur Wallace, is still living.

In politics Dr. Calhoun is a pronounced republican. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. His professional duties are such as to leave him but little time to engage in either business affairs or political matters, although he is well-informed upon the current events of the day and every enterprise that in any way affects his borough or county.

JAMES ROBERT CALHOUN, burgess of Dayton, and a descendant of an old, honored and influential family, is a son of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Anthony) Calhoun, and was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1817. The Calhouns trace their ancestry to Ireland, from which James Calhoun (grandfather) emigrated to the United States during the Revolutionary war. He enlisted in the Continental army, and was wounded in one of the battles of that great struggle. After peace was declared he came to Indiana county. He was a weaver by trade, but followed farming. He married a Miss Templeton, by whom he had two children: Samuel and William. After her death he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Walker (*née* Adams), the mother of the celebrated Indian spy, Col. Robert Walker. To this second union were born several children, one of whom was Judge John Calhoun, who was born January 16, 1784, in Indiana county, and removed with his parents to Armstrong county when young. He was a carpenter by trade, but for many years was actively engaged in farming in Boggs and Wayne townships. He purchased a large tract of land near Dayton. He was an active democratic politician, and was for many years justice of the peace in Plum Creek and Wayne townships. On August 30, 1811, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a militia regiment and on March 30, 1818, he was appointed by Governor Snyder, captain of an Armstrong county company. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Porter as associate judge of Armstrong county to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Beatty, who had died, and afterwards was appointed to the same office by Gov. Shunk. He served with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Judge Calhoun was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the founders of the Glade Run and Concord Presbyterian churches, in each of which he held the office of elder. He died in 1865, in the ninety-first year of his age. He married Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Jacob Anthony, a German farmer, who married a Miss Johnson, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. To Judge and Mrs. Calhoun were born eight children: Noah A., born December 26, 1806, and died in 1889; William J., born July 22, 1809, and now dead; Mary, born in 1812, married to Thomas Ritchey, and both are dead; Nancy (deceased), who was born September 18, 1814, and married Samuel H. Porter; James R., Sarah, born October 4, 1819, wife of James Calhoun; Samuel S. S. N., born March 22, 1823, and Hon. John K., who was born February 26, 1825, became a lawyer, served in 1856 and again in 1858 as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and in 1863 was captain of Co. G, emergency men of Kittanning.

James R. Calhoun was reared on his father's farm, received a common school education, and until 1882 was engaged in farming in Wayne township. For the last eight years he has lived at Dayton. Besides his home and four acres of

land at Dayton, he owns a good farm of one hundred and seventy acres of land which he has always kept in first-class condition.

April 8, 1841, he married Nancy S. Cochran, daughter of William and Mary (Marshall) Cochran. To Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have been born five children: Ephraim A., who was born July 5, 1843, enlisted in 1862, in the 155th reg., Pa. Vols., and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Elmira A., born January 5, 1845, received an academic education, and has taught several terms of school; Lavina Clara, born September 26, 1846, and married to J. H. Mateer, a farmer of Boggs township; Jefferson, born May 20, 1849, a farmer of Indiana county, who married Kate R. Steele, daughter of Samuel Steele, of Westmoreland county; Leander S., born October 25, 1850, married Lina Ambrose, daughter of John Ambrose, of Franklin township, and lives on the homestead farm. Mrs. Calhoun was born December 20, 1816. She is one of a family of eleven children. Three of her brothers enlisted in the Union army; William enlisted in Co. K, 14th Pa. Cavalry, was wounded in the Shenandoah Valley and died in 1864, from the effects of his wound; Robert served in an Illinois regiment and is living in Nebraska, and David Sloan entered Co. K, 78th reg., Pa. Vols., and resides now at Dayton.

James R. Calhoun and his estimable wife have been members for fifty years of the Concord Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Calhoun has been repeatedly a trustee and the treasurer. He is a democrat and has held the offices of school director for twelve years, and tax collector and road supervisor of Wayne township for four years. He served one term as councilman of Dayton borough. He is now burgess of Dayton, and has served for two terms in that capacity in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

GEORGE COOPER, one of the foremost oil producers of his day in western Pennsylvania, and a highly respected and very charitable citizen of Parker City, was a son of Charles and Margaret (Morgan) Cooper, and was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, on the last day of December, 1832. He came with his parents to the United States, in 1842, and twelve years later removed with them to Parker's Landing, now Parker City. (See sketch of James S. Cooper.) He attended the public schools of his native country and the common schools of Pennsylvania. Leaving school, he was employed at different kinds of work until the oil excitement came in western Pennsylvania and monopolized public attention from everything else. In the opening up of the first oil territory he was interested. He was a stockholder in some of the first wells put down, was successful and by continued and fortunate investments in paying oil territory, soon became, with his brothers, John T. and James S., among the leading producers of the oil region. The name of Cooper Brothers soon became widely known in connection with the wonderful oil industry of Pennsylvania. In their extensive operations he was active and energetic, and discharged faithfully every duty that devolved upon him. He was an active oil producer until a few years before his death, which occurred February 7, 1890, when in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His remains were consigned, amid many sorrowing friends, to their last resting-place in a beautiful cemetery.

In 1861 he married Louisa McGlaughlin, daughter of James McGlaughlin, of Butler, Pa. Their union was blessed with one child, a son: James H. Cooper. Mrs. Cooper is an estimable woman and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

George Cooper was a republican in political opinion and had served as school director of his borough. He was an earnest and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, in whose

work for the betterment of human society he always took a deep interest. The following account of his death appeared in one of the leading county papers:

"Friday morning last the spirit of Mr. George Cooper left its tenement of clay for realms above. The deceased was one of the prominent oil producers during the palmy days of the Upper creek and also in this region. The name of Cooper Brothers, at that time, was very familiar. The past few years disease settled upon him, preventing active business. For many months prior to his demise he was confined to the house. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, shunned public notoriety, was no office seeker or taker, but lived retired. He leaves a wife and one son, James H., and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his departure. The funeral exercises were held in the Presbyterian church, Rev. J. W. Miller officiating. The address was delivered with true Christian kindness and affection; the feeling words and manner of the speaker were very impressive."

George Cooper always yielded undeviating devotion to any duty which devolved upon him. His kindness to the poor was remarkable. In private life he was a most affectionate and devoted husband and father. The pleasures of social intercourse he fully appreciated; especially in the company of those in whom he placed confidence, and to whom he felt attachment. His death was sincerely lamented by numerous friends whose respect and love he had secured by his honorable course of action in life.

JOHN THOMAS COOPER. One of the most widely known and successful oil producers in the United States was the late lamented John Thomas Cooper, of Parker City, a representative man, whose highest aim was to serve his fellow-men. He was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, April 22, 1837, and was a son of Charles and Margaret (Morgan) Cooper. He came with his parents from Ireland to the United States in 1842, and in 1854 he located at Parker City.

He received his education in the public schools, and was variously engaged in honest labor until September 7, 1861, when he enlisted as a soldier in Co. A, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols., but at the end of about one year's service around Washington City he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned home and after having recovered his health, to a considerable degree, he again engaged in business pursuits. In the fall of 1868 he was one of the first to put down a paying oil well on the Butler-Clarion belt at Parker's Landing. Other wells were put down in rapid succession, and here on the flat beneath the vertical cliffs of the Allegheny river and on the terraces hundreds of derricks arose. They stood as thick as trees in a forest and drained the "Third Oil Sand," which lies eight hundred feet beneath the bed of the river. In this great oil excitement at Parker's Landing, Mr. Cooper was a prominent, active and successful producer. He associated with him his brothers, George and James S., in various oil enterprises, and the Cooper Brothers became well-known throughout the entire oil region as experienced and successful producers. John Thomas Cooper soon became a leading operator throughout the oil regions and remained as such until his death, of consumption, which occurred on Saturday, June 9, 1883. At the time of his death he resided in the first ward, or Lawrenceburg, and his late residence, which stands on a commanding site, is one of the finest mansions in western Pennsylvania. His remains lie entombed in a beautiful spot in the Presbyterian cemetery at Parker City.

On October 2, 1867, he united in marriage with Sarah Bailey, who still survives him. She is a daughter of E. H. Bailey, of Parker City, and is an amiable and intelligent woman.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were born five sons and three daughters: Albert H., now an oil producer; Elizabeth, Thomas, Margaret, Charles, Hope B., Kenneth and Catherine.

John Thomas Cooper was a republican in politics, a member of the Parker Oil Exchange and a director of the Parker Savings bank. He was a member and an elder of Parker City Presbyterian church, whose session, in resolutions passed upon his death, and sent to his bereaved family and the local and religious press, said: "We desire to bear testimony to his worth as a Christian, unassuming, tender-hearted, faithful, and as a member of this session, able in counsel and zealous in execution. We hold his memory precious."

A gentleman who is well acquainted with Mr. Cooper has recorded his high estimate of him in the following true and beautiful tribute to his memory: "As a citizen he was patriotic and enterprising. His attachments, not readily formed, were as deep and abiding as the worthiness of their object. His disposition was very sensitive and retiring, and forbade his taking prominence in public exercises; but for eight years he served conscientiously and ably as an elder in the Presbyterian church. His death is a bereavement common to the whole community. Many among the poor and wretched will miss his kindly word and open hand. While he was quick to mark and denounce a wrong, his heart was tender as a mother's and responded to every nobleness. A mean thing was utterly foreign to his nature. Such a life is the richest inheritance his friends can have. The integrity which was universally recognized under the severest tests; the patriotism which meant with him not merely a sentiment, but a sacrifice; the generosity which, while quiet, was all the more genuine and worthy; the piety which grounded and rounded all his other virtues. These our memories love to linger over and retain as the bright monument of John Thomas Cooper."

JOSEPH EGGERT, M.D., resident of Parker City, is one of the oldest and most successful physicians of northern Armstrong county. He was born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Christmas, 1823, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Fritts) Eggert. His paternal grandfather, John Eggert, was a native of Germany and came, when sixteen years of age, as a cook with some soldiers to Canada. He soon deserted and enlisted in one of the Continental armies, in which he served throughout the Revolutionary war. At its close he settled in Westmoreland county, where he drew a pension until his death, in 1840, at ninety-three years of age. Of the children born to him in his Westmoreland county home was George Eggert (father), who was a large landholder in Salem township of that county. He was a member and an elder of the German Reformed church, and died at Massillon, Ohio, in 1859, aged sixty-three years. He was a whig, and, although a very quiet man, yet was very energetic in whatever enlisted his attention or engaged his efforts. He married Elizabeth Fritts, a native of Northampton county, and a daughter of Coonrod Fritts, who died on his farm in Westmoreland county, in 1834, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Eggert was a member of the Reformed church and passed away at her home in Stark county, Ohio, in June, 1888, when in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Joseph Eggert was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and Greensburg academy. In 1844 he entered the office of Drs. Ormsby & Fowler, of Greensburg, as a medical student, and in 1847 attended a course of lectures in Cincinnati. He afterwards attended Cleveland Medical college, from which well-known medical institution he was graduated in February, 1853. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1848 at North Washington, in Butler county, which place he left in 1856 to

locate at Callensburg, Clarion county. He left the latter place in 1856 to engage, at Oil City, in the drug business, which he followed for only three years. In 1870 he came to Parker City, where he opened an office, and has been engaged ever since in the continuous practice of his profession.

On December 1, 1853, he married Margaret, daughter of John Parker, of Parker City. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: Rev. John E., a presbyterian minister at Kansas, Illinois; Dr. George L. G., a practicing physician and druggist of Parker City; and Lizzie A., wife of Dean Fullerton.

Dr. Eggert is a member of the Royal Templars and the Equitable Aid association, and a member and an elder of the Parker City Presbyterian church. He is a republican in politics. While having his office in Parker City, however, he resides just in the edge of Butler county. His practice extends over a portion of both Armstrong and Butler counties. Not desirous of office and not prominent in political matters, Dr. Eggert is never lacking in public spirit. He gives his full time to his profession and its many duties.

REV. THOMAS McCONNELL ELDER. Among the useful and public-spirited citizens of Dayton, well respected and highly esteemed by all who know him and ever watchful for the progress and prosperity of the place where he has so long had his home, is Rev. Thomas McConnell Elder.

He was born near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (McConnell) Elder. He is a descendant of the Dauphin county Elder family, of whose members many were pioneer settlers of western Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Elder, served five years as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and at its close (soon after the burning of Hannastown) came to near New Alexandria, where he died many years later at the ripe age of eighty-six years. He was a cabinet-maker by trade. He settled on, and became owner of, a portion of a large body of land, still known as the "Richlands," taken up by Thomas Anderson, a relative of his. Of these lands, the tract known as "Hannasburg" descended through the mother, Mrs. Hannah Elder; the other, known as "Andersonia," by will of said Anderson. Robert Elder was in politics a democrat, a consistent member of "Old Salem" Presbyterian church (Salem, in whose church-yard still stands an ancient gravestone marked "*Thomas Anderson, aged 103 years*"), was married and survived his wife, by whom he had two children: Hannah, who married James Richards, and resided and died on part of the home tract, and Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Elder was born in Dauphin county, January 18, 1782, and in 1784 was brought by his parents to Westmoreland county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in April, 1855. He was a good citizen, a strong democrat and was a member of the old school Presbyterian church, which he left some years before his death to unite with the Reformed Presbyterian church. On June 2, 1812, he married Mary McConnell, of Lancaster county, who was of the same religious faith as her husband. Their children were: Violet W., born March 13, 1813; Patsey M., born September 27, 1815; Robert A., born September 22, 1817; Harriet E., born December 27, 1820; David, born September 4, 1823; Rev. Thomas M., Mary, born November 6, 1828; James M., born November 14, 1829; John M., born December 22, 1832, and William P., born April 12, 1835. All of these children are dead except Rev. Thomas M. and John M., who still resides on the old home farm.

Mrs. Elder was born August 24, 1792, and died October 3, 1881. She was a daughter of David McConnell, a Scotch-English farmer of Lancaster county, who came to near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, after the Revolution. He afterwards removed to Salem township, that county, where he died. He was an earnest presbyterian, and married Martha Whitesides, January 10, 1788, by whom he had twelve children: Daniel, Thomas W., David and Samuel, and Margaret, Prudence, Mary, Martha, Violet, Elizabeth, Hannah and Rebecca. These have now all passed away.

Thomas M. Elder was educated at Geneva college, from which he was graduated in 1853. He afterwards took a four years theological course at the Reformed Presbyterian seminary, now of Allegheny city. He has been always greatly interested in matters educational. He was the first teacher of the female seminary at Northwood, Ohio; he founded and was principal of the Loyalhanna institute for two years; he was principal of Dayton Union academy from 1862 to 1866, and in the latter was largely instrumental in establishing the Dayton Soldiers' Orphan school, of which he was principal until 1871. He was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1858, was ordained May 11, 1859, and settled as pastor of the congregation of Rehoboth. He also supplied many important vacancies and had several important calls, among them being one to Baltimore and two to Boston, which he did not accept.

In 1863 he had charge of the mission schools of his church at Fernandina, Florida, where, in the absence of the regular chaplain, he did chaplain work for the 11th Maine Volunteers, and in 1864–65 he superintended church missions in Washington City, D. C. On account of hereditary illness he has largely withdrawn from active church work for some years past, and now lives in comfortable retirement in the village of Dayton.

On September 14, 1848, Mr. Elder was married to Tirzah Mason, daughter of Thomas Mason, of Hannastown, Pa., and the youngest of a family of seventeen children. To them were born two children, one of which died in infancy and McLeod M., a Pullman palace car conductor, now resides in Allegheny city and married to Hannah Knox. Mrs. Elder died in the summer of 1851, and on October 10, 1854, Mr. Elder was again married, this time to Mary Parker, daughter of Mr. John Lindsay, of Philadelphia. This wife died September 12, 1868. To this second union were born three children: Tirzah T. M., wife of C. S. Marshall, a merchant of Dayton; one which died in infancy, and Argyle W., now engaged as shipping clerk with a wholesale firm in Pittsburgh and married to Edith C., daughter of C. W. Ellenberger.

Rev. T. M. Elder is a republican and was one of the early abolitionists. He has lived a busy, active life, and very many useful and important enterprises attest his industry, energy and the value of his counsel.

He is a man of fine presence and impressive manners, six feet two inches in height, two hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight, and, although gray, has still the years and ability to add other work to a very successful life. He owns a part of his father's landed estate, and two farms in Armstrong county, besides several houses and lots at Dayton. He is a partner of the mercantile firm of C. S. Marshall & Co., is president of Dayton S. O. School association, also of two oil and gas companies, and has been interested and active in every business enterprise of any importance which has existed at Dayton, where he has resided for the last thirty years.

SAMUEL J. ERVIN, of Irish extraction, and a well-known and popular furniture dealer, undertaker and embalmer of Parker City, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania,

October 12, 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Boan) Ervin. Samuel Ervin (grandfather) was a native of Westmoreland county, and came to Butler county in 1804. He patented over five hundred acres of land in Butler county, near what is now Martinsburg. He was physically a strong man, and lived to the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Samuel Ervin (father) was born in Butler county in 1795, and was a farmer of that county all his life. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, an old-line whig and afterwards a republican. He died in his native county in the spring of 1861, when sixty-six years of age. He married Eliza Boan, who was born on the ship on which her parents were coming from Ireland to the United States, and by whom he had several children. Mrs. Eliza Ervin was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in 1842, at forty years of age.

Samuel J. Ervin was reared on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, and received his educational training in the public schools. In 1849 he went to Callensburg, Clarion county, this State, where he served an apprenticeship of three years in learning the cabinet-maker's trade, and went from there to Fairview, Butler county, where he worked as a journeyman for five years. He afterwards purchased the furniture and cabinet-making establishment of his employer, William M. Thorn, and remained there until 1862. In that year, during the oil excitement at Oil City, he removed to that place, where he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until March, 1871, then came to Parker City and opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, which he has been successfully conducting ever since. He carries a stock worth $10,000, and does a good and paying business. He has a large stock of furniture and also carries a full and complete line of undertaker's supplies. He is perfectly acquainted with the wants of his section of the county, as well as being experienced in every detail of his business.

In 1857 Mr. Ervin married Mary J. Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of near Butler, this State. Four children have been born to them, one son and three daughters: Cordelia B., married to E. M. Turk, who died in the spring of 1887; Elmer E., married to Carrie Russell, daughter of Capt. Russell, a veteran steamboat pilot of the Allegheny river; Kate R., wife of W. W. Miller, ticket agent for the P. & W. R. R. at Parker City, and Clara C., married to William Orr, of Parker City.

S. J. Ervin is a republican in political matters, and a member of the M. E. church. He has been class leader for many years, has held nearly all the offices of his church and takes an active part in church work. He has been a member of the town council for a number of years, and has served as mayor of his borough. He carries a large and well-assorted stock of first-class goods, and pays special attention to undertaking and embalming. His furniture is of the latest style, embracing all kinds and qualities of everything needed in his line of work, and he is conducting his large business with ever-increasing success. He is interested and assists in everything that will be of benefit to the town.

HENRY REESE FULLERTON. During a long, useful and honorable life, Henry Reese Fullerton took part in so many matters of importance to Parker City that a mention in the record of his life of his more important business enterprises will embrace the material history of Parker City from 1872 to 1886. He was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1827, and was a son of James and Susan (Reese) Fullerton. When he was quite small his parents removed to Jefferson county, where he was reared to manhood and received his education in the com-

mon schools. He learned the trade of brick-maker, which he soon abandoned to enter the lumber business, as affording him a wider field for the employment of his active mind and tireless energy. He frequently increased his operations in the lumber business until he was one of the largest lumber dealers in the county. In 1865 he lost a limb, and five years later disposed of his lumber interests. He then came to Parker and embarked in the oil business, but the control and management of that important undertaking did not absorb his entire attention or require all of his time, and he engaged in several other important enterprises. He leased the ferry, which he operated until 1872. He was one of the projectors and stockholders of the company which built the Parker City bridge. He was instrumental in securing the erection of the Parker City glass-works, in 1880, was one of the organizers and stockholders in the Parker Exchange bank, of which he was vice-president, and was one of the projectors and stockholders of the Parker & Karns City and Karns City & Butler railways, which were built in 1873, and became important factors in the development of the Butler oil field. In 1874 he purchased the water-works, of which Parker City is very proud to-day, enlarged their capacity and laid several miles of additional pipe. He was also one of the owners of the planing-mill and box-factory. In every leading business enterprise of Parker City Mr. Fullerton was not only interested, but was active, prominent and useful. He took a great pride in the growth and progress of his town, and his aim was to contribute in every way possible to its development and prosperity. A man of great business ability, he was also a man of unusual energy and great method; and was thus enabled, at the same time, to actively manage and successfully control several different business enterprises. He was a republican in politics, and, in addition to his many business interests, served one term as mayor and several terms as justice of the peace. He was a member of the M. E. church and the Masonic fraternity, and was a consistent temperance man, who never drank as much as a glass of beer or used tobacco in any form. His life closed when he was still actively engaged in business. He passed away at his home in Parker City, June 5, 1886, when in the sixty-second year of his age, and his remains were interred in Parker City cemetery. H. R. Fullerton had been for many years one of the most prominent and active citizens of his borough. He was highly esteemed and respected in private life, and his death left a wide blank in the business and social circles of his town. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father and a good friend to the poor.

In 1848 he was married to Harriet Pearsall, of Brookville, Jefferson county, this State. Mrs. Fullerton is a daughter of Arad Pearsall, and resides in her well-appointed and elegant home at Parker City. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton had three children: Dean W., in the banking business; Lily, who is married to G. W. Butt, and resides at Warren, Pa.; and Elliot Y., a very promising young man, who died September 7, 1885, when in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

JOHN ALLISON HENRY, M.D., of Dayton, is a physician who has specially fitted himself for his profession and who has enjoyed a continuous and successful practice of thirteen years in Jefferson, Clarion and Armstrong counties. He is a son of Robert T. and Hester (Allison) Henry, and was born in Monroe township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1848. The Henrys are of English descent and one of them, William Henry (grandfather), of England, came to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, from whence he removed in 1802 to Monroe township, Clarion

county, where he took up seven hundred acres of land. He served as a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Mexican war. He was a democrat and married Nancy Gibson, a sister of James Gibson, of Indiana county. To their union were born seven children, two sons and five daughters. One of these sons, Robert T. Henry (father), was born on the homestead farm, in Monroe township, in 1818, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1881, when he was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was an extensive farmer, raised fine horses and sheep and was the first man to introduce blooded stock into his section of that county. He was a prominent democrat, and filled the offices of school director and tax collector for ten years and was held in such high esteem by his neighbors that many of them who served as soldiers in the late war, placed their families under his care while they were in the Union army. He married Hester Allison, a daughter of John Allison, of Indiana county, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. John Allison was a whig and afterwards a republican in politics. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and married a Miss Henry, by whom he had seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Dr. John A. Henry was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools and Reid Institute. Leaving school, he read medicine with Dr. T. C. Lawson, of Greensville, from 1872 to 1876, when he entered the University of Iowa at Iowa City. In 1876 he was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which medical institution he was graduated June 14, 1877. He then returned to his native State and during the next two years practiced medicine at Ringgold, in Jefferson county. At the end of that time he returned to Clarion county, where he practiced until 1881, when he went to Bellevue college, New York City, where he took a post-graduate course in medicine. He then came to Dayton, where he has an extensive and remunerative practice. He owns the old homestead farm in Clarion county, on which he raises some very fine horses.

September 21, 1871, he married Maggie E. Sayers, a daughter of Orr Sayers, of Clarion county. To their union have been born two children: Laura D., a telegraph operator at East Brady; and Bird Brown.

Dr. J. A. Henry is a democrat in politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 963, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of West Millville; Lodge No. 45, Knights of Pythias, Putneyville; Council No. 400, Senior Order of United American Mechanics, of Dayton; Assembly No. 10,644, Knights of Labor, New Bethlehem, and is a Free and Accepted Mason.

ALBERT M. HOOVER, M.D. One of the most public-spirited citizens and successful physicians of Parker City is Albert M. Hoover, M.D., who has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for over twenty years. He was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1844, and is a son of David L. and Mary (Myers) Hoover. The Hoover family came to America from Saxony, in Germany, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania at an early day in the Colonial history of the Quaker province. John Hoover, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Hoover, was born in Dauphin county, where he owned and operated a distillery for several years. He then removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and after a residence of some years at that place came to Armstrong county. He finally went to Clarion county, where he died in 1850, aged eighty years. He was a farmer by occupation and a member of the German Reformed church. One of his sons was David L Hoover (father), who was born in Dauphin county, in 1805. He accompanied his father to Greensburg, Pa., from which he soon went

to Buffalo township, Butler county, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and was an old-line whig until that party went out of existence, since which time he has been a republican. He has been successful in farming, is remarkably active for one of his advanced years and never has allowed himself to weary or worry over any trouble however serious. He married Mary Myers, a native of Dauphin county, who was a presbyterian and passed away in 1881, at seventy-seven years of age. Her grandfather, Baltser Myers, was one of the Hessian soldiers who were hired by the English government and brought to New Jersey to aid in capturing Washington's army. Baltser Myers was told that he was to serve against the Indians, and when he learned the true state of affairs, and against whom his services were needed, he escaped from the British army and settled in Pennsylvania.

Albert M. Hoover received his education in the common schools, Leechburg academy and Witherspoon institute. After a three years' academic course he enlisted, on February 14, 1865, in Co. H, 78th regt., Pa. Vols., and served until September 9th of that year, when he was discharged from the United States general hospital at Philadelphia. In 1866 he commenced reading medicine with his brother, Dr. N. M. Hoover, of North Hope, Butler county, and afterwards entered Cleveland Medical college, from which he was graduated February 10th, 1870. In the same year he came to Parker City, where he practiced for nearly three years and then entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 1, 1873. Leaving Philadelphia, he returned to Parker City and resumed his practice, which is now very large and remunerative. Dr. Hoover is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, Parker City Lodge, No. 521, Free and Accepted Masons, and Parker Lodge, No. 761, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is independent and has served for five years as school director of his borough. In 1888 he established his present drug store, which affords the citizens of the borough and vicinity an opportunity to get pure drugs and have prescriptions filled under the personal supervision of a careful and skilled physician.

On December 24, 1872, he married Elvira Brenneman, who was a daughter of Abner Brenneman, of Freeport, and died October 6, 1873, leaving one child, a daughter named Elvira. On July 12, 1880, he united in marriage with Sarah Hicks, daughter of Richard Hicks, of this county, but formerly of England. To this second union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Sarah, Albert M., Harriet and Nicholas M.

GEORGE W. LIAS, one of the prominent and energetic business men of Dayton, and proprietor of the Lias carriage factory, is a son of John and Susanna (Pontius) Lias, and was born (in the brick house at Dayton now owned by William Marshall) in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1884. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Lias, came from Germany to Maryland, and subsequently removed to Huntingdon county, where he died. He owned a large farm and was a methodist and democrat. Several of his brothers and two of his sons, David and Henry, served in the Revolutionary war. His son, John Lias (father), was born in Maryland, May 22, 1788, and in 1820 came with Jacob Pontius to the site of Dayton when it was an unbroken forest. He built his cabin on the site of William Marshall's brick house, and purchased a tract of three hundred and seventy acres of land, on which he lived until his death, November 5, 1852. He was a democrat and methodist, and married Susanna Pontius, a daughter of Jacob Pontius, who emigrated from Germany to east-

e n Pennsylvania, but subsequently came to n ar Dayton, where he followed farming until his death, in 1852, at sixty-three years of age. They had nine children; Ezra and Mary A., who are dead; Eliza M., widow of Dr. Goodheart; Sarah B., wife of G. W. Thompson; Lovina, wife of Samuel Byers, and late widow of Rev. Joseph Neigh; Caroline, who married J. K. Miller, of Blairsville, Pa.; Rebecca, wife of J. C. Gray, of Beaver Falls, this State; George W. and Harriet, who died young.

George W. Lias was reared on the farm, attended the common schools and was engaged in farming until 1865. Before he quit farming he learned the trade of blacksmith and carriage-builder, and has followed that business at Dayton ever since.

October 29, 1857, he married Charlotte Hutchins, of Allegheny city, who died March 4, 1877. They had seven children: Cora S., wife of D. B. Travis, a farmer of Red Bank township; Edwin B., Frank E., who died at eighteen years of age; Minnie R., married to Calvin Walker, an undertaker of Indiana county; Martha F., who is a woman of educational ability, has a fine academic education, has taught four terms and holds a professional certificate as the result of successful teaching; Mary B., who has taken a full academic course, is teaching her third term and takes a prominent part in the W. C. T. U., of Dayton, of which she was the delegate to the State convention, at Scranton, in 1890; and Laura E., at home. Mr. Lias was re-married on February 14, 1878, to Mrs. Eliza (Newell) McCutcheon.

During Buchanan's administration Mr. Lias left the Democratic and joined the Know-nothing party, and finally became a republican. At the present time he favors the Prohibition party, and, although never asking for office, was elected school director, besides serving his borough for five years as justice of the peace. He is a charter member of Dayton Lodge, No. 400, Senior Order of United American Mechanics, and has been a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty-seven years. He owns valuable real estate in the borough besides his valuable carriage factory and blacksmith shop. His establishment is 40x50 feet with a 20x40 feet wing, two stories high. It is well equipped with late machinery and all appliances necessary to carry on his business. Mr. Lias has achieved success and won respect by his energetic and honorable course in life. On August 6, 1884, the descendants of John and Susanna (Pontius) Lias held a re-union at Dayton, at which two sons, six daughters, forty-two grandchildren and forty-two great-grandchildren were present.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL, a member of the leading general mercantile firm of Dayton, a remarkably successful business man and a grandson of William Marshall, the first white settler of Wayne township, was born one and one-half miles from Dayton, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1824, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Hyndman) Marshall. His great-grandfather, William Marshall, a native of Ireland, went to Scotland, where he married Elizabeth Armstrong, and in 1748 settled in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. He had six children, of whom three, William, John and James, were respectively the founders of the Marshall families of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties. (See sketch of William Marshall.) William Marshall (grandfather) removed to what is now Black Lick township, Indiana county, but on account of Indians and a failure to get a perfect title to the land on which he had located, he came, in 1803, to what is now Wayne township, in which he was the first white settler. He was a democrat and an elder of Glade Run Presbyterian church, and in 1779 married Catherine Wilson, of Indiana county, by whom he had six

sons and three daughters. His son, Robert Marshall (father), was born August 19, 1799, and died in 1881, aged eighty-two years. He owned a large tract of land, was a whig and afterwards a republican in politics, and held membership in the United Presbyterian church. He was interested in the mercantile and farming business, and married Mary Hyndman, who was born in 1801 and died in 1869. After her death he married Mary J. Armstrong. By his first marriage he had eleven children, of whom three sons and five daughters lived to maturity. Mrs. Mary (Hyndman) Marshall was a daughter of Thomas Hyndman, who was killed while helping to raise a bridge at Saltsburg, Indiana county, where he resided at the time.

Thomas H. Marshall was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the early schools of Wayne township. At twenty-six years of age he engaged, at Dayton, with his father, in the mercantile business, which he has followed ever since. He and his brother William are now members of the firm of Marshall Bros. They have a large establishment well filled with general merchandise, and enjoy a substantial patronage at Dayton and from the surrounding country.

On March 14, 1850, he married Rosetta P., daughter of Robert Neal, of Cowanshannock township. Their children are: Silas W., of Dayton, a farmer, who married Agnes Craig and has five children; David D., married to May Haines, by whom he has two children, and is a miller and a butcher; Robert N., a merchant of Forest county, who married Mary Marshall, of Allegheny city; Rev. Clark H., a graduate of Princeton college and Theological seminary, who married Elizabeth Stewart, of Parnassus, and is a minister in the United Presbyterian church; and Mary S.

Thomas H. Marshall and his wife and children are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Dayton, of which he is a trustee. He is a republican, was formerly a whig, and has served his borough as school director, besides holding the office of justice of the peace for two terms. Mr. Marshall makes a specialty of raising blooded stock, especially hogs and sheep. In connection with his other lines of business he is engaged extensively in the lumber business in Forest county, where he and his sons own a half-interest in twenty-three hundred acres of timber which they are working up into lumber. His life has been one of activity and usefulness.

JOSEPH W. MARSHALL, the well-known proprietor of one of the leading livery, sales and feed stables of Dayton, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Wadding) Marshall, and was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1830. The Marshalls are of Irish descent, and Archibald Marshall (grandfather) was born in 1762, and in early life removed from Westmoreland to Armstrong county, where he settled near Dayton. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1835. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and married Catherine Wilson, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters. One of these sons served in the U. S. army during the war of 1812. Another son was Samuel Marshall (father), who was born June 9, 1808, in Westmoreland county, from whence he came to Wayne township, this county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in farming. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He died December 14, 1879, when he was in the seventy-second year of his age. He married Mary Wadding, and to their union were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Joseph W., George W., born July 4, 1832, and a carpenter at Punxsutawney; Caroline, born January 7, 1834; Mary J., born

March 12, 1836, and widow of W. G. Travis, of Indiana; and Samuel H., born December 30, 1837, who married Malissa Turk and lives on the homestead farm. He died November 23, 1890. Mrs. Marshall is a daughter of Joseph Wadding (maternal grandfather), a native of Scotland, who came in early life to Pennsylvania and settled in Huntingdon county, but afterward came to Wayne township, this county, where he died and was buried in a private grave-yard on the farm now owned by Harvey Irwin. He married Jane Travis, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters.

Joseph W. Marshall was reared on his father's farm, attended the public schools of Wayne township and, leaving school, commenced farming, which he followed until 1885, when he came to Dayton, where he has been engaged in the livery business ever since. He owns a good farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Wayne township, which well repays its cultivation.

January 29, 1856, he married Mary Ann Travis, who was born August 28, 1832, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Chrisman) Travis. She came from Huntingdon county when she was eleven years of age, and lived with James Gahaghen until she was married in 1829 to John Travis, who lived near Good's Mills. John Travis was a farmer and miller and had a family of five children, of whom one only is living: Mrs. Marshall. Her brother, William F. Travis, died June 15, 1886, aged fifty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: Emma R. J., born March 8, 1857, wife of William M. Latimore, and has two children, Cora Belle and Eva Blanche; Sylvester M., born December 28, 1859, who married Elmira J. Russell (had four children, one dead and three living—William B. (dead) and Claude B., Fannie B. and Alfred Russell Marshall), and is engaged in farming in Wayne township; William Travis, born October 8, 1865, and died October 18, 1865; Leander A., born July 25, 1869, and died August 17, 1873; and Forbes D., born December 22, 1875.

Joseph W. Marshall is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Dayton. Mr. Marshall is well prepared in his present particular line of business to accommodate the wants of the traveling public, and keeps a good assortment of buggies and a first-class stock of driving and riding horses.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, a leading merchant of Dayton and a descendant of the old pioneer Marshall family of western Pennsylvania, is a son of Robert and Mary (Hyndman) Marshall, and was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1822. The trans-Atlantic ancestor of the Marshall family was William Marshall (great-grandfather), who was born in Ireland in 1722, and when a young man went to Scotland, where he met and married Elizabeth Armstrong, a native of that country. In 1748 he came to the United States and settled in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Maryland, in what was known as the Conecocheague settlement where he reared a family of six children. Three of his sons, William (grandfather), John and James, came to what is now Indiana county, but were driven away by the Indians. John returned to Conecocheague; James stopped at the Sewickley settlement, in Westmoreland county; while William located on Conemaugh creek, where he took up a large tract of land, which he sold in 1803 and then moved to Armstrong county. He there settled on a tract of land on a part of which is the present Dayton fair ground, and about ten years later he bought and built on the farm of the subject of this sketch. He was one of the first

elders of the Glade Run Presbyterian church, and in 1830 he died upon the property now owned by William Marshall (subject). He married Catherine Wilson, of Indiana county, in 1779, and to their union were born nine children. One of their sons, Robert Marshall (father), was born August 19, 1799. He was a farmer and merchant, and his first enterprise was a distillery on Glade run. He also bought grain and other farm products which he hauled to Phillipsburg, Old Town and Curwensville and exchanged for merchandise. In 1850 he opened a store at Dayton under the name of R. Marshall & Sons, with which he was connected until his death, on October 1, 1881. He was also interested financially in the Enterprise Lumber company, and the Dayton Soldiers' Orphan school, and was prominent in the organization of the Dayton academy. He married Mary Hyndman, by whom he had eleven children, and after her death, in 1869, he married Mary J. Armstrong.

William Marshall was reared on his father's farm (and followed farming all his life, in connection with other business). After receiving a good business education, he engaged, in 1850, in his present general mercantile business at Dayton. He is connected with the Enterprise Lumber company and owns 550 acres (290 of it under cultivation) of productive farming land in Wayne township.

On April 19, 1860, he married Mary Ann Blair, a daughter of William and Anise (Patterson) Blair, of Westmoreland county. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been born seven children: Laura D., who is the wife of James Storey, an oil-well driller of Ohio, has two children: Clarence and Mary; C. Reed, superintending store at Dayton, who married Mollie Ellenberger and has two children: Ethel and Alice T.; Rebecca, married January 2, 1880, to John W. Lias, a commercial traveler and has one child: William Raymond; Jemima, wife of John Bott, a well-driller of Idlewood, Pa., and has two children: Virginia T. and Margaretta; Caroline S., a teacher; Blair P., and Tirzah M. Mrs. Marshall is a granddaughter of James Blair, of Ireland, who married a Miss Hunter, of Scotch descent, and came to Huntingdon county, from which he removed to Westmoreland county. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas Patterson, came from Ireland, and married a Miss Lytle, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

William Marshall is an active republican, and has filled various township offices and is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife are both esteemed members. He is a man of business ability and has frequently been executor and administrator, in which offices he has always served very creditably and efficiently.

WESLEY WADE MILLER, one of the energetic and rising young business men of Parker City, is a son of John Wesley and Hannah (Pearsall) Miller, and was born at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1866. His father, John W. Miller, was born in Ohio, and came to Pennsylvania when about eighteen years of age. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, which he followed for a number of years. For eighteen or twenty years before his death he was engaged in the grocery business in both Brookville and Parker City. He moved from the latter place in 1888 to Allegheny city, this State, where he died June 1, 1890, at sixty-nine years of age. He had been a member, since he was twenty years of age, of the M. E. church. He was a republican and a very active and stirring business man. He married Hannah Pearsall, daughter of Arad Pearsall, and a native of Brookville, Pa. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died March 16, 1876, when forty-six years of age. They were the parents of seven children.

Wesley Wade Miller was reared in Jefferson county until he was eight years of age, when he came to Parker City with his father. He received his education in the public schools, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship of three years in the *Phœnix* printing office, of Parker City. Not liking the printing business, he in 1882 entered the office of the P. & W. railroad, at Parker City, where, in addition to regular office duties, he learned telegraphy. On May 1, 1883, he took charge of the P. & W. railroad office at Byromtown, Forest county, and was transferred from there to Clarion Junction, from which, in a short time, he was sent to Foxburg, Clarion county, where he remained about three years as train dispatcher. In 1887 he came to Parker City, where he has served as ticket and freight agent ever since. He is also express agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., and has served faithfully and diligently in his different and responsible positions.

In 1885 Mr. Miller united in marriage with Kate Ervin, daughter of S. J. Ervin, of Parker City (see his sketch). To this union has been born one child, a daughter, Ethel Lucile, born November 22, 1885.

W. W. Miller is a republican and is serving his second term as city auditor. He is a member of the M. E. church, Parker Council, No. 179, Royal Arcanum, and Parker Lodge, No. 761, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DAVID MILLIRON. Few, if any, industries have received more attention in the last few years than that of carriage-building, and one of the successful carriage manufacturers of this county is David Milliron, of Dayton. He is a son of Philip and Catherine (Procious) Milliron, and was born in Porter township (now Ringgold), Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1833. The Milliron family is of German descent, and David Milliron, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Westmoreland county, from whence he removed in 1817 to Jefferson county, and afterwards went to Michigan, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He was a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Barbara Cribbs, who was born in Germany and was brought by her parents to America when she was four years of age. They had five children, two sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Philip Milliron (father), was born August 9, 1809, in Westmoreland county, and went with his parents to Jefferson county, where he is engaged in farming in Ringgold township. He owns one hundred and thirty acres of land in that township, and, like his father, is a democrat and methodist. He married Catherine Procious, daughter of Nicolas Procious, a lutheran, who owned a farm near the Westmoreland and Armstrong county line. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. After the death of Mrs. Milliron, he married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Weaver.

David Milliron was reared on his father's farm, received a common-school education, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for about twenty-five years. In July, 1863, he enlisted as a sergeant in Co. H, 57th regiment, Pa. Vols., and assisted in the capture of Gen. Morgan. He was mustered out of service on August 17, 1863. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Dayton, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and makes a specialty of all kinds of light work in his line of business. He is also engaged in drilling artesian wells with a steam drill, and in testing for coal and other minerals.

On August 19, 1855, he married Dorcas Freese, who was born in 1838 and is a daughter of Henry Freese, of Jefferson county, and to their union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: Samuel F., who married Maggie Pontius, and is car-inspector at the coal works at New Bethlehem; Wesley C., who

married Minnie Davis and follows his trade of blacksmith at Dayton; George B., who died September 22, 1865; Philip, who married Clara Rupp (now deceased) and is engaged in carriage manufacturing at Dayton, where he is a member of the Sr. O. U. A. M.; and Effie C.

David Milliron and his three sons are all stanch democrats. He has served three terms as justice of the peace in Jefferson county, and also two terms in the same office at Dayton. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of Council No. 400, Sr. O. U. A. M., of Dayton, and at one time was connected with the I. O. O. F. Mr. Milliron has a well-arranged carriage manufactory, enjoys a large trade and is a skilled mechanic in his line of business.

EPHRAIM MORROW, postmaster of Dayton, and one of four brothers who served in the Union armies, ranked high as a station commander in the U. S. signal service. He is a son of Andrew and Mary (Cochrane) Morrow, and was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1839. The Morrow family is of Irish descent, and one of its members, John Morrow (grandfather), was born in county Down, Ireland, from whence he emigrated to the United States in 1808, and settled in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1845, when he was in the eightieth year of his age. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and an old line whig. One of his sons, Andrew Morrow (father), was born in Ireland about 1804, and came to Armstrong county with his father, but in 1836 he removed to South Mahoning township, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1884, when he had attained the age of eighty years. He was an elder of the United Presbyterian church for about fifty years, and supported the Republican party. He held various township offices. He married Mary Cochrane, daughter of William Cochrane, of Armstrong county, and to their union were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom four are still living. Of the sons, John enlisted in 1863 in Co. G, 102d regt., Pa. Vols., and died in York, Pa., in 1864; William, who enlisted in Co. A, 2d Battalion, Pa. Vols., and served six months; and Dr. James J., entered the service of the United States in the fall of 1862, as captain of Co. G, 103d reg. Pa. Vols., served three years in the Army of the Potomac, was captured at Plymouth, N. C., by the Confederates, and held a prisoner of war for eleven months, during which time he escaped three times. Twice he was recaptured and taken back to Charlotteville, N. C., but the third time he succeeded in reaching Sherman's army. After he was mustered out of service, Dr. Morrow practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and in Crawford and Mercer counties. He died in Lawrence township, Mercer county. Mrs. Morrow's father, William Cochrane (maternal grandfather), was a native of Ireland, and settled in Armstrong county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1850. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Ephraim Morrow was reared on his father's farm, and after attending the subscription schools of his native township, he took an academic course, and taught two terms of school, after which he learned the trade of carpenter. On May 15, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 13th Penna. Reserves, and was transferred to the U. S. signal corps, in which he served one and one-half years, and then was in General Banks' Red river expedition in Louisiana. He was afterwards sent back to the U. S. signal corps, and placed in charge of a signal station on the coast of North Carolina, where he remained until he was mustered out of service, May 18, 1864. Returning to Pennsylvania, he went

into the oil region, where he followed carpentering. In 1874 he came to Dayton, which he has since made his home. On October 16, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison as postmaster of Dayton, which office he still holds, and whose duties he carefully discharges.

On February 15, 1872, he married Nancy C. McKay, daughter of D. W. McKay, a soldier of the Union army, who was captured at Gettysburg and died in prison. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Mary J. and James E., now a printer at Kittanning.

Ephraim Morrow is a stanch republican, and in 1880 was appointed census-taker of the borough of Dayton and Wayne township. He is a member of J. Ed. Turk Post, No. 321, G. A. R., Union Veteran Legion, and Dayton Lodge, No. 400, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Dayton. Reliable as a citizen, faithful as a soldier and efficient as a public official, Mr. Morrow has many warm friends.

FRANKLIN OTTINGER. In these days, when so many accidents are occurring through ignorance and carelessness in the preparation of drugs and medicines, it is a matter of the greatest importance to the public to know where they can find reliable drug houses and competent pharmacists. One of the best qualified and most careful and attentive druggists of western Pennsylvania is Franklin Ottinger, of Parker City. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Haines) Ottinger, and was born in Burlington county, N. J., July 2, 1848. As the name indicates, the Ottingers are of German origin, and the American branch of the family is traced back in its residence in Pennsylvania to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where Franklin Ottinger's paternal grandfather, Alexander Ottinger, was born, reared, lived and died. He was a farmer, and of his sons who grew to manhood, one was George Ottinger (father), who was born in 1812, and died in 1875, aged sixty-three years. When a young man he removed to Mt. Holly, the county-seat of Burlington county, N. J., where he became the proprietor and editor of the Mt. Holly *Herald*, a democratic paper of considerable force and extended circulation. The events of the last war changed Mr. Ottinger's political opinions, and he affiliated with the Republican party from 1861 to his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a prominent and useful member of the Baptist church, and married Elizabeth Haines, of Burlington county, N. J., who was reared in the Quaker faith, which she held until in the latter years of her life, when she united with the Baptist church. She was born in 1817, and passed away in 1882.

Franklin Ottinger was reared at Mt. Holly and in the city of Philadelphia. After obtaining a good English education he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. Two years later he located in Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in the drug business until 1878, when he came to Parker City and established his present drug house. He keeps a full assortment of fresh and pure drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, all of which are up to the standard demanded by the United States Pharmacopœia, besides toilet and fancy articles and proprietary remedies of established reputation. His drug house is complete in all its arrangements, and careful attention is given to the wants of a large and constantly increasing patronage.

In 1878 he married Ella S. Bair, daughter of William Bair, of Sharon, Pa. Their union has been blest with two children: George B. and Sue H.

Franklin Ottinger is a member of Parker Lodge, No. 761, I. O. O. F., Parker Council, No. 179, Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Solon. He is a republican in politics, has held various borough offices, and frequently, al-

though not a politician, serves as a delegate to State and county conventions of his party. Mr. Ottinger has been engaged for several years as an oil producer. He is a pharmacist of skill, has a wide range of practical experience, and conducts his establishment upon the principles of integrity and correct business.

FULLERTON PARKER, whose name will long live in the recollections of the citizens of Parker City as a brave and kind-hearted man, was one of that class of strong, honest, active and courageous men, so essentially necessary to the growth and development of any town or city. He was a son of Judge John and Jane (Woods) Parker, and was born on the old Parker homestead, on the hill above Parker City, in Parks township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1806. In the days of pioneer danger, privation and adventure in western Pennsylvania, the Parker family settled in what is now Washington county. Col. William Parker, the grandfather of Fullerton Parker, and in all probability a son of the founder of the family in western Pennsylvania, came from Washington county, in 1798, and settled near the site of Bear Creek furnace on Bear creek. He built the first grist-mill of northern Armstrong county, and although it was a log structure, equipped with machinery of the most primitive description, yet it was the main dependence for grinding of the settlers for many miles around. He was an influential man in his section, and prominent in military matters. One of his sons, George, was drowned at Pittsburgh, when Col. Parker was moving to Armstrong county. Another son was Hon. John Parker (father), who was one of the first associate judges of Butler county, and served as such for thirty-five years. He surveyed the northern part of the county, laid out Parker City as Lawrenceburg, in 1815, engaged largely in farming, and was one of the most prominent public men and highly respected citizens of his day. He was a presbyterian, and died in 1842, aged seventy-six years. He married Ann Woods, by whom he had eight sons and one daughter: James, John, Julietta, who married John Gilchrist; William, Fullerton, George (see his sketch), Thomas and Wilson.

Fullerton Parker was reared on the home farm, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. In early life he operated a tannery, and afterwards was successively engaged in most of the leading business enterprises of Parker City until his death, in 1883. He owned the farm on which Parker City was principally built, and was a republican in politics. In the year 1832, he married Amelia Harris, daughter of Ephraim Harris, of Harrisville, Butler county. To them were born two sons and six daughters: Ephraim (deceased), William J., of Parker City; Jane M., wife of A. J. Haldeman; Mary A., married to P. M. Hollister; Juliet, wife of J. M. Agnew; Ella P., intermarried with W. H. Spain; Lizzie, wife of W. C. Mobley; and Amelia, married to S. M. McGough. Mrs. Parker, who is a very intelligent and affable woman still, resides in the home mansion, where she is surrounded with all the comforts and enjoyments which make life happy and pleasant.

We leave to the pen of one well conversant with the history of Parker City to tell the story of Fullerton Parker's life, which he has ably done in the following article:

"Fullerton Parker, after a long and severe illness, died Wednesday, December 26, 1883. The name of Mr. Parker is well-known to many citizens of this city, and of the entire oil country, as he was identified with many of the important business interests and enterprises of the lower oil regions. Mr. Parker was one of the oldest residents of this section of the State. He was one of the projectors and principal stockholders of the Parker & Karns

City and Karns City & Butler R. R., which, being built in 1873, were important factors in the development of the Butler oil field. He was also one of the projectors and leading stockholders in the Parker bridge, which was built in 1872. Through his enterprise the Exchange Bank of Parker City was founded in 1871, and he was, for years, its president. Indeed, there was not any important enterprise connected with the growth of Parker City and the lower oil country in which he was not interested. Being a man of splendid physique and indomitable energy, his enterprises were pushed vigorously and successfully, and the name of 'Uncle Fullerton,' as he was commonly called by his friends, was the synonym of courage and energy. With all his physical energy and mental shrewdness, Mr. Parker was a man of undoubted moral character and courage. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a man of decided convictions in regard to intemperance and Sabbath desecration. Many a time, in the palmy days of Parker, when the town was overrun by gamblers, Uncle Fullerton did the work of a half-dozen policemen, and he had the respect as well as the fear of the lower classes. With all his blunt and courageous manner, he was a true gentleman, and of a tender heart, and the children on the street all knew him, and welcomed the smile which he ever had for them. Having reached a good old age, having attained to the hoary head, which was to him 'a crown of glory,' he has passed away."

GEORGE PARKER. Descended from an old and honorable Pennsylvania family, George Parker lived a life of activity and usefulness, and died enjoying the respect, goodwill and confidence of his fellow-men. George Parker was the son of Judge John and Jane (Woods) Parker, and was the seventh of nine children, and was the last of the family to pass away. He was born on the home farm adjoining Parker and in Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1812. His paternal grandfather, Col. William Parker, moved from Washington county in 1798 to Bear creek, where he erected a mill. (See sketch of Fullerton Parker.) One of his sons, George Parker, was drowned, and another was Judge John Parker, a nephew of Hon. John Moore, the first president-judge of Westmoreland county. Judge Parker learned surveying with Judge Moore. In 1794, as a deputy for a surveyor by the name of Moore, Judge Parker surveyed most of the northern part of Armstrong, and the southern part of Butler county. In 1797 he settled on six hundred acres of land in Butler county, adjoining the site of Parker City, which he afterwards purchased, and on which, in 1815, he laid out the village of Lawrenceburg (now the second ward of Parker City). He was an active and energetic business man, and one of the most prominent and respected citizens of his day. He was one of the first associate judges of Butler county, and filled that office for thirty-five years. He was principally engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was very influential and useful, and did much to promote and secure the settlement of his section of the county. He died in 1842, aged seventy-six years, and sleeps in Parker City cemetery. Judge John Parker was a strong presbyterian, and married Jane Woods, by whom he had nine children: James, John, Juliette (wife of John Gilchrist), William, Fullerton (see his sketch), Washington, George, Thomas and Wilson.

George Parker was reared on the homestead which he inherited, and obtained a good education in the schools of his boyhood days. He was chiefly engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was very successful in business. He also dealt in oil with good success. He was a republican politically and a member of the Presbyterian church.

On June 20, 1843, he united in marriage with Jane D. Pollock, a woman of intelligence, refinement and distinguished ancestry. She is a daughter of Robert Pollock, and a granddaughter of Margaret (Jackson) McCaughey, who was an aunt to Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States. Robert Pollock, son of Col. John Pollock, a large landowner of Jefferson county, Ohio, was born in 1776, near Baltimore, Md., and died at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1823. Mrs. Parker's grandmother, Margaret McCaughey, was, previous to marriage, Margaret Jackson, daughter of Dr. Joseph Jackson, of Ireland, who married Lady Mary Carr, sister to Lord James Carr, and was the grandfather of President Andrew Jackson.

On December 10, 1887 (when in the seventy-sixth year of his age), life's labors closed with George Parker, and his spirit winged its flight from earth. His remains were interred in Parker City cemetery, and the following faithful and accurate delineation of his character as a Christian appeared in the public press:

"George Parker was born September 8, 1812, on the farm where he spent his life, close to the place where he fell asleep, and within sight of the spot where his body now rests awaiting the voice of the Archangel and the trump of God. In 1848 he united with the Presbyterian church, and soon afterwards was elected a member of the board of trustees, and held that office up to his death. Frequently the congregation desired him to hold the office of elder; but, unassuming and diffident, he did not think himself qualified, and therefore always declined. He was a man faithful in all his relations of life,—a loving husband, a kind, generous and sympathetic friend, and a consistent member of the church. His deep interest for his church and his desire for her prosperity he manifested in many ways. He always kept himself informed in regard to her condition and needs, and out of his abundance he contributed cheerfully and liberally to the support of the Gospel. He loved the house of God, delighted in the worship of the sanctuary, especially in the songs of Zion, and Sabbath morning always found him in the congregation of God's people. Some two weeks before his death, failing health compelled his retirement from active life. From the beginning of this sickness he seemed to feel that the end was near; yet the thought of death did not alarm him. He set his house in order, arranged his temporal affairs, and then dismissed those matters from his mind, though he had a beautiful home here, and was surrounded by many dear to him, who honored and loved him; yet he was not reluctant to depart. When the summons came, he was ready. All is well, he said, and fell asleep. When, on the following morning, we assembled in the sanctuary at the usual hour for worship, his familiar form was not to be seen in its accustomed place. His seat was vacant; his voice we could not hear; but we knew, in the sanctuary above, he, too, was engaged in praise and worship. He is missed at his home and in his church."

Mrs. Parker resides in the old Parker homestead mansion, from which is obtained a commanding view of many miles in the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion and Venango.

AUGUSTUS T. PONTIUS, ex-commissioner of Armstrong county, and a Union veteran who lost an arm in the storm of battle before Petersburg, is one of the successful merchants and business men of Parker City. He is a son of Ezra and Emily (Turner) Pontius, and was born at Dayton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1841. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Pontius, was born November 3, 1783, in Germany, and came to Centre county, from which he removed in 1812 to the vicinity of Dayton, where he was engaged in

farming until his death in 1845, at fifty-eight years of age. His son, Ezra Pontius (father), was born near Dayton, December 15, 1814, and died in 1888, aged seventy-four years. He followed merchandising and farming, was an old-line whig and republican, and served in the Methodist Episcopal church for forty-five years as a steward and class leader. Although of limited education, yet he was somewhat noted for business ability and financial success in his undertakings. He married Elizabeth Turney, daughter of Jacob Turney, a dry-goods merchant of Kittanning. Mrs. Pontius, who was a member of the M. E. church, was born in 1822, and passed away in 1862, at forty years of age.

Augustus T. Pontius was reared on a farm. He received his education in the common schools and Dayton Union academy. He remained on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and taught several terms of school. He then entered the office of Dr. J. R. Crouch, of Dayton, and read medicine until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 139th regt., Pa. Vols. He was successively promoted from fifth to first duty sergeant, and was in the line of promotion to a commissioned officer when his right arm was shattered in front of Petersburg, and had to be amputated at the shoulder. He was taken from Petersburg to the hospital at Chester, Pa., from which he was discharged June 14, 1865. He was in the various battles of his regiment, and always performed his duty unflinchingly and with alacrity. The next year after he returned home, in 1865, he was elected on the republican ticket as county commissioner, and was re-elected in 1869. From 1872 to 1880 he was engaged in the fire insurance business at Parker City and Kittanning. In 1876 he came to Parker City, where he was commissioned as postmaster by Hayes in 1878, and served as such until 1885, when he was removed by Cleveland for making political speeches. He then engaged in the general mercantile business, which he has followed successively until the present time.

In 1867 he married Laura S. Goodheart, daughter of Dr. George Goodheart, of Dayton, this county.

In politics Mr. Pontius is a straight republican, and although active in behalf of his party, yet is not a ward politician. He served as mayor of Parker City in 1887 and 1888, has been a member of the common and select council and is now a member of the common council. He is a steward of the Parker City M. E. church, in which he has been choir leader for several years. As a soldier he was faithful, as a business man he is energetic and successful, and as a public official he has always been and is now prompt, accurate and reliable.

ERASMUS H. RANDOLPH, ex-mayor of Parker City and proprietor of the well-known Randolph Livery stables, was born in Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1837, and is a son of John and Priscilla (Hall) Randolph. The Randolph family is of Scottish origin, and the American ancestors of Erasmus H. Randolph settled in New Jersey some time during the last century. John Randolph (father) was born in 1805, in New Jersey, where his father died in 1812. His mother then brought him to Butler county, where he was reared and learned the trade of saddlery and harness-making. He conducted a shop at Zelienople until 1856, when he purchased a farm near Whitestown, that county, which he tilled until 1863. He then sold his farm, retired from active life and the ensuing year visited his brother, W. H. H. Randolph, who lived in Iowa, and at whose house he died Oct. 8, 1865, aged fifty-nine years, nine months and twenty-three days. He was a democrat in politics and had always been an industrious and honest man. He married Priscilla Hall, who was born in 1812, and is a member of the Presbyterian

church of Butler, Pa., where she now resides. Their family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom six are living, four sons and two daughters.

Erasmus H. Randolph was reared at Zelienople and received his education in private and the common schools of Butler county. In 1858 he went to Kansas territory, where he worked for three years at the plastering business with his brother Joseph V. From 1861 to 1864 he was traveling over the western territories and during the winter seasons of that time was engaged in teaching. The death of his father, in 1865, rendered necessary his return home, where in a short time he bought a portable sawmill, which he operated for three years in Butler county. In July, 1869, he came to Parker City, where he was engaged successfully in the oil business for some ten or twelve years. In 1870 he established his present livery business, in which he has continued up to the present time. He has a selected assortment of fine buggies and a large stock of excellent saddle and harness horses and gives careful attention to the wants of his numerous patrons.

December 20, 1871, he united in marriage with Mary Seaton, daughter of Hiram Seaton, of Butler county, who was a soldier in the late war and fell in defence of the liberties of his country. They have two sons and three daughters: John M., Mary, Edna, Alma and Louis S.

In addition to his livery stables, Mr. Randolph owns considerable real estate in Parker City. He is an unswerving republican, but liberal in his political views and served his city as mayor for two terms (1880 to 1884) and as a councilman for several terms. He was the first city clerk of Parker City, which he has also served as overseer of the poor. He is a member of Parker City Lodge, No. 521, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been a Free Mason for over twenty-five years. Erasmus H. Randolph is one of the reliable business men of his city, whose interests have always commanded his active support.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, owner and proprietor of the Russell Iron and Engine works, of Parker City, sustains a high reputation as a skilled machinist and a reliable business man. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Gillchrist) Russell, and was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, June 9, 1852. Robert Russell was a native of Scotland, where he learned the trade of block-cutter or cutting stamping prints for calicoes. He worked at his trade until 1855, when he came to the United States and four years later located in Pittsburgh, where he followed millwrighting until the commencement of the "Great Rebellion." He then enlisted in the Union service and served as an engineer in the Mississippi Valley until the Confederacy went down at Appomattox Courthouse. After the close of the war he returned to Pittsburgh, where he has been engaged in engineering ever since. He is a machinist as well as an engineer, and has built many engines. He resides in Allegheny city and is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a republican in politics. He married Elizabeth Gillchrist, who was born in the Highlands of Scotland and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Russell was reared principally in Pittsburgh, where he attended the public schools. At seventeen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of machinist, and served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1877 he came to Parker City, where he formed a partnership with O. S. Tinsman, under the firm-name of Tinsman & Russell. This partnership continued until 1885, when Mr. Russell established his present iron and engine works on River avenue. His works are extensive and completely equipped with all late machinery and appliances. Mr. Russell manufactures shafting, pulleys, mill working machinery, engines and fittings. He

builds engines from ten to one hundred horse-power, and makes a specialty of oil engine repairing. His office and works are in a large brick building. He is a practical and expert machinist of twelve years' successful experience, and is a thorough master of his art in all of its branches. Work is done in his establishment in the most expeditious and excellent manner, and all orders, whether large or small, are promptly and reliably executed. In politics Mr. Russell is a republican from principle and supports the men and measures of his party. He is a good citizen and a reliable man and has served his borough for one term as a member of the town council.

Alexander Russell was married in 1879 to Margaret Lambing, daughter of Jacob Lambing, of Parker City. To their union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: Elizabeth S., Alexander C., John J., Robert W., Neal and Margaret L.

DR. JOSEPH W. SHARP, a grandson of the old Revolutionary hero and frontier Indian fighter, Capt. Andrew Sharp, and a successful physician of Dayton, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Ramsey) Sharp, and was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1834. His paternal grandfather was Capt. Andrew Sharp, one of the pioneer settlers of the Plum Creek region. He was a native of Scotland, served as an officer under Washington and died at Pittsburgh, July 8, 1794, of bullet wounds received in his boat on the Kiskiminetas in a fight with Indians (see Plum Creek township). Joseph Sharp, son of the Revolutionary veteran and pioneer settler, Capt. Andrew Sharp, was born on Crooked creek, this county, in 1785, and died in 1860. He owned a good farm and the first flouring-mill at Sharp's Mills. He was a miller by trade, a United Presbyterian in religious belief, and an old-time democrat in politics. He was justice of the peace for several years before his death in 1860, when his son Thomas was elected as his successor and has served in that office ever since. He married Sarah Ramsey, daughter of Hugh Ramsey, who was a native of Scotland and a member of the Dissenters' or Covenanters' church. To Joseph and Sarah Sharp were born seven children, four sons and three daughters: Andrew, Dr. Joseph W., John, of Johnstown, Pa.; Mary A., who married Morrison Hosack, of Clarion county, and is dead; Alexander, who entered Hampden's battery and served through the late war, after which he went to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, where he died; Sarah A., wife of J. T. Hosack, of Jackson county, Kansas; and Sarah T., a teacher of Benezette, Pa.

Joseph W. Sharp was reared on the home farm and received a good English education in the schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school, he commenced the study of medicine, entered the Medical college of Cincinnati, where he pursued his studies for one year, and then located at Perryville, Ohio, where he practiced for four years. In 1868 he came to Dayton, where he has been engaged in continuous and successful practice ever since.

He married Mary A., daughter of Alexander Walker. To Doctor and Mrs. Sharp have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Dr. Otis S., who graduated in 1884 from the Cincinnati Medical college, married Emma Gilhausen and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Dayton for the past six years; Margaret E., wife of M. C. Hagan, an oil-driller; and Etta M., wife of Edgar S. Hilliard, a locomotive engineer of Ft. Worth, Kansas.

Dr. J. Sharp, while supporting most of the principles of the Republican party, yet is rather independent in his views of political measures, and votes for the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for the office. Without solicitation, and often against his protest, he has been elected to various borough offices, which, in obedi-

ence to the wish of his fellow-townsmen, he always accepted and filled very creditably.

JOHN T. SMITH, who is successfully engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Dayton, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1824, and is a son of Capt. Henry and Catherine (Beal) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Henry Smith, Sr., was a native of Germany, where he married. He came to eastern Pennsylvania and subsequently removed to Centre county, where he followed farming. He was a methodist in religious faith, and after arriving in the United States became a democrat in political opinion. His son, Capt. Henry Smith, the father of John T. Smith, was born near the city of Philadelphia, and went with his father to Centre county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He was a lutheran in religious faith, a democrat in politics and a scrupulously honest man in business. He served for several years as captain of one of the militia companies of the State. He married Catherine Beal, whose father was a native of England, who had settled in eastern Pennsylvania some time after the close of the Revolutionary war. Captain and Mrs. Smith reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

John T. Smith was reared on a farm and received his education in the subscription and common schools of Centre county. He learned the trade of tailor and established himself in the tailoring business at Spring Mills, that county, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he removed to Smicksburg, Indiana county, which he left after a residence of fifteen years and came (1866) to Dayton, where he opened his present merchant tailoring establishment. He has a large patronage and does a good business.

He married Mary Walker, daughter of William Walker, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter: William H., who resides in Pittsburgh; Webster L., engaged in a store in Kansas City, and Eva S., wife of James R. King, who resides at Kittanning, and is president of the Young Men's Christian association of that place.

John T. Smith owns a good house and lot at Dayton, and is comfortably situated to enjoy life. He is a good workman, has the benefit of over forty years' experience in his line of business and generally gives satisfaction to his numerous patrons. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Dayton. He has served creditably as a member of the borough council, although he takes no part in politics.

OLIVER TINSMAN, proprietor of the Tinsman machine shops of Parker City, and a thorough-going and active business man, is a veteran of the late war, during which he served as a soldier from Pennsylvania and afterwards from New Jersey. He was born at Rigglesville, New Jersey, January 10, 1843, and is a son of William and Abigail (Fosbenner) Tinsman. The American branch of the old and substantial Tinsman family of Holland, that traces its ancestry back into the early history of that country, was founded by a Tinsman, who came from Amsterdam and settled in New Jersey some time before the Revolutionary war. One of his sons was Peter Tinsman, the grandfather of Oliver Tinsman, and who was engaged in farming and lumbering in New Jersey until his death. He married and reared a family, and one of his sons was William Tinsman (father), who was a life-long resident of New Jersey. Like his father before him, he turned his entire attention to farming and lumbering. He was a democrat in political opinion and a lutheran in church membership and died in 1878. He married Abigail Fosbenner, who was a daughter of a Mr. Fosbenner, of Bucks

county, Pa. She was a member of the Lutheran church and died at her home in New Jersey, in 1879.

Oliver Tinsman was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of New Jersey. At sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of machinist, but in 1862 left the shop to enlist in Co. C, 37th regiment, Pa. Vols., for a term of ninety days. He served this time and re-enlisted in 1863, in the 3d regiment, New Jersey Cavalry, for a term of three years, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in Trenton, New Jersey, August 5, 1865. He was on Gen. Burnside's staff at the Wilderness fights, Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. At Bridgewater he was captured by the Confederates, but in a few minutes was re-captured by his own company. At the close of the war he returned home and finished his trade of machinist. He then (1870) came to the oil region of Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade until 1876, when he came to Parker City and established his present machine shops. He is well prepared to do all kinds of work, and makes a specialty of repairing. He gives personal supervision to all work done in his establishment and has secured a large trade. He is an experienced and skilled workman, an enterprising and successful business man and a peaceable and respected citizen.

Oliver Tinsman, in 1876, united in marriage with Olive Sage, daughter of James Sage, of Venango county.

In politics Mr. Tinsman is a republican and has been serving for some time as a member of the borough council. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, and holds membership in Parker Lodge, No. 761 and is a member of the encampment branch of that order. He has some valuable property in Parker City, where he owns a half-interest in the water-works. He also owns a half-interest in the Apollo water-works. He has also been engaged, at different times, in the oil business and met with very good success. He is energetic and active in every enterprise in which he engages.

DR. WILLIAM J. WINSHEIMER. Among the many inventions of the nineteenth century none are of more importance than those of the dental profession, which science is practiced in all its branches by Dr. William J. Winsheimer, of Parker City. He is a son of Lawrence and Margaret (Zeise) Winsheimer, and was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1850. His grandfather, Michael Winsheimer, was a native of Germany, came to the United States and located in Indiana county, of which he was a farmer and where he died in 1878. Lawrence Winsheimer (father) came from Germany to the United States, with his parents, and located in Indiana county. In 1840 he went to Greensburg, Pa., where he engaged in the tailoring business until 1875, when he retired from active life. He still resides at Greensburg, is in the seventy-third year of his age and is a member of the Lutheran church at that place. He is a strong democrat. He was appointed by Judge Logan (republican), then of Greensburg, to fill an unexpired term of county coroner, to which office he was afterwards twice elected and filled satisfactorily both times. He married Margaret Zeise, who is a native of Franklin county, and went with her parents to Westmoreland county when quite young. She is a member of the Reformed church, and is now in the sixty-third year of her age. Mrs. Winsheimer's father, Frederick Zeise, was a native of Germany and came to Westmoreland county, of which he was a farmer. He died at Greensburg, in 1873.

William J. Winsheimer was reared at Greensburg, where he received his education in the public schools and high school. After leaving

school he assisted his father in the store until 1874, when he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Z. L. Waugaman, a prominent dentist of that place. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Dr. Boden, which continued until 1876, when he came to Parker City, where he has continued successfully in the practice of dentistry ever since. His work is always satisfactory, as is shown by the large and permanent patronage he receives in the town and surrounding country. He was engaged in the oil business for several years, at the end of which time he withdrew, giving his entire attention to dentistry. He is a brother of T. R. Winsheimer, who is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Westmoreland Democrat*, one of the early journals west of the Allegheny mountains, which is published at Greensburg. His partner is B. F. Vogle. On April 28, 1887, Dr. Winsheimer was married to Jennie Agnew, daughter of J. N. and Julia Agnew, of this place.

Dr. W. J. Winsheimer is a strong democrat and has been a member of the county democratic committee for six years. He is a member and an elder of the Lutheran church, and has also been trustee of his church for six years. He is a member of the Order of Solon, and E. A. U. Dr. Winsheimer is a skilled and perfect workman and has won the highest respect and esteem of his many patrons.

EAST FRANKLIN, PINE, BOGGS, VALLEY, MANOR AND KITTANNING TOWNSHIPS.

THE territory of these six townships constitute the central part of Armstrong county.

East Franklin Township was organized from the eastern part of Franklin, on January 27, 1868, and contains an area of twenty-six and a quarter square miles. One of the early settlers was Col. James Sloan, and many of the early tracts were known by peculiar names, such as Polignac, Hop Yard, Quimper and Loire. In 1859 a company was organized for the purpose of making oil from cannel coal, but the burning of their refinery and the development of petroleum in 1860 caused it to cease operations after having made one hundred barrels of oil.

Montgomeryville was founded in 1851, Belleville in 1855, and Adrian post-office was established June 26, 1862.

Pine Township was formed from Kittanning on June 20, 1836, and derived its name from Pine creek. A Mound-builder's earthwork was near Slabtown, and an Indian village was on Mahoning creek, from which the Lœbouf trail led out of the county toward Lake Erie. Fort Muncy or Wallis was erected in 1778 at the mouth of Wolf creek, and on August 8th of that year an Indian war party attacked some reapers in a field, and killed two of them. Orrsville was laid out in 1819, and Goheenville was founded in 1850 by G. W. Goheen. Wm. Turnbull built a saw-mill in the township prior to 1790, and shortly after 1807 William Peart, Sr., erected a grist-mill. The Midland Oil Mining association drilled unsuccessfully for oil in 1876, but in a well at 1060 feet struck a strong vein of gas. The legal name of Pine township is Pine Creek township; but custom has dropped the word Creek. Out of its territory Valley township was erected in 1855, and Boggs township taken in 1878.

Boggs Township was erected out of the southern part of Pine township on June 10, 1878, and its history is included in that of Pine township.

Valley Township was erected out of Pine township on December 13, 1855, and was named by Judge Buffington, who declined to have it named for him. Robert Beatty erected a grist and saw-mill in 1810 on the "Monticello" tract of land. Monticello furnace was built in 1859, and the post-office of the same name was established July 15, 1864. Troy Hill was laid out some time after the year 1870. Dewalt Mechling settled between 1784 and 1790 on the "Roan" tract in this township. In 1872 natural gas was struck at a depth of 1005 feet.

Manor Township was erected in December, 1849, from Kittanning township. It was named Manor on account of Kittanning or Appleby manor (one of the forty-four manors surveyed under Penn's directions in Pa.), which was within its territory. On this manor, along the Allegheny river, between Tub Mill and Fort runs, was a military fortification, consisting of a fosse, parapet and fort. Relics found

about it and around it indicate that it had been built by the Mound-builders, and subsequently used by the Indians and the French. James Claypole, John Guld and others, between 1790 and 1795, used it as a fort during threatened Indian invasions. Fort Armstrong was built during the Revolutionary war on the site of Kittanning, and Claypoole's Block-house was erected between 1790 and 1795 on the Allegheny river. Bloody run is said to take its name from the fact of three men being shot on it by Indians, who were followed and surprised by a company of soldiers at the mouth of Pine creek, where three red warriors were killed by the pursuing party. In 1787 William Green and his sons, James, John and Samuel, from Fayette county, settled in the southern part of the township when the Indians had their war-dances on the site of Rosston. On April 28, 1791, the Indians attacked the house of James Kirkpatrick on Crooked creek, and killed two men, and wounded a child. Manorville was laid out June 28, 1854, and incorporated June 6, 1866, and Rosston was laid out Sept. 18, 1854.

Kittanning Township was taken from Armstrong township on April 11, 1807, and since then it has been reduced to its present proportions by the erection of Plum Creek, Cowanshannock, Manor, Burrell and Wayne, and the larger part of three other townships. It contains the battle-field of Blanket Hill and the post-office of the same name, which was established May 1, 1850, and is now kept by Mrs. Nancy J. Blose. Fergus Moorhead (see sketch) was captured near Blanket Hill. John Guld, an Indian scout, was an early settler, and is said to have built Beers' Mills. The paper town of Benton, one of the lost towns of the county, was laid out Feb. 10, 1836; but its site was never graced by a single house.

The Lower Barren measures, carrying the Freeport Upper Coal bed, extend through the central part of East Franklin, the southern part of Pine, the northern part of Boggs township, and occupies the larger part of Valley, and nearly all of Manor and Kittanning townships. The remaining portions of these townships (embracing all of their main, and many of their minor creek valleys) are in the Lower Productive Coal measures. In East Franklin, Pine, Boggs and Valley townships are many heavy beds of ferriferous limestone.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN ADAMS, a prudent, industrious and comfortably situated farmer of Valley township, was born in the city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Eliza (May) Adams. Robert Adams was born during the earlier years of the present century, in Ireland, where his family had been settled for many years. He was reared in his native county, and received his education in the public schools of Ireland. Leaving school, he was engaged for several years in various agricultural pursuits, and especially that of gardening. In 1840 he emigrated from Ireland to the United States, and soon after landing at New York, he came westward as far as Allegheny city, where he was engaged in market gardening for three years. At the end of that time he came to Armstrong county, where he followed farming steadily for thirty-four years. He died in October, 1877, when he had reached man's allotted three-score and ten years. He was a republican, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. Before leaving Ireland he married Eliza May, a resident of his native county, who was a member of the U. P. church, and passed away at her home in this county, in 1854.

John Adams was reared in this township, where he enjoyed the advantages of the early

common schools of Pennsylvania. He has always been engaged in farming, owns a well-improved farm of eighty-two acres, and is well situated to enjoy life and its substantial comforts. In addition to farming, Mr. Adams deals some in stock. He is an elder in the Reformed church, of which he has been a member for many years. In political affairs he has always supported the Republican party and its principles.

In 1871, Mr. Adams married Jane Barker, daughter of Joseph Barker, of this county. To their union have been born three children: Mary, Maud and Eliza.

HENRY BOLTZ, an intelligent citizen, and highly prosperous farmer of East Franklin township, is emphatically a self-made man. He is a son of Henry and Catherine (Able) Boltz, and was born in Prussia, July 18, 1829. His parents were natives of Prussia, and members of the Reformed church. They came to Armstrong county in 1852, where the father, Henry Boltz, was a farmer, but also followed laboring until his death, in 1881. He was born in 1794, in Prussia, where, after arriving at manhood, he was a laborer until he came to this country. He was an honest and industrious man of fair education and good business ability. His wife, Catherine (Able) Boltz, was born in 1794, and passed away in 1851, aged fifty-seven years. They were the parents of four children, of whom Barbara (Schultz) and Henry are living.

Henry Boltz was reared in Prussia, and received a good education in the excellent schools of that country. Leaving school, he was variously employed for several years. On December 23, 1852, he landed with his parents at New York city, and came with them to Brady's Bend, this county, where he was engaged in mining for twenty years. The last two years of that time he served as mining-boss, which position he resigned in order to engage in farming in Sugar Creek township. In 1874 he purchased and moved on his present farm in East Franklin township. This farm is six miles from Kittanning, and contains one hundred and sixty-four acres of good farming land which is well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Boltz has erected on this farm a very fine frame dwelling-house and large barn, together with many neat and tasteful out-buildings. His Sugar Creek farm contains two hundred and thirty-five acres of well-improved land with a good new house, roomy barn and all needed out-buildings.

November 27, 1853, Mr. Boltz married Margaret Rohrbach, daughter of John Rohrbach, of Germany. They have eight children: Catherine, wife of George Miller, who is a farmer of West Franklin township; Adam, married Maggie Heidrick, and is a farmer in Sugar Creek township; John, a farmer of the same township, who married Laura M. Simpson; Lizzie, Maggie, Christina, Mary and George.

Henry Boltz is a republican, has served four years as school director, and while firm in his political as well as religious views, yet does not seek to force them on any one. He is a member of the Union Presbyterian church, and Activity Lodge, No. 715, I. O. O. F., and formerly was a member of Alpine Lodge, No. 479, for twenty-seven years. His energy, good judgment and untiring industry have won him a competency which is more remarkable, as well as more complimentary to Mr. Boltz, when the fact is taken into consideration that he landed in this country without a single dollar.

CHARLES S. BOVARD, an active, useful and influential member of the Presbyterian church and a leading merchant of Manorville, is a son of George and Mary Ann (Robinson) Bovard, and was born in Butler county,

Pennsylvania, February 23, 1849. His paternal grandfather, Hon. James Bovard, was born in Ireland and came to Pennsylvania at the age of twelve years. His parents settled in Westmoreland county, but soon after removed to Butler county, of which he afterwards became an influential citizen. He served as associate judge of that county for forty-five years, and died in 1853, at seventy-nine years of age. His son, George Bovard (father), was born in 1816. He was in partnership with Henry Graff, in the general mercantile business, at Maple Furnace, in Butler county, which he built and operated for several years. In 1851 he removed to Manor township, where he was engaged, at Manorville, in the general mercantile business until 1870. In that year he embarked in the oil business, which he followed until 1880, when he retired from active life. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Kittanning, since 1851, is an active republican in politics and has filled all of his township's offices. On November 10, 1840, he married Mary Ann Robinson, a member of the United Presbyterian church, who was born near Parker, in 1819, and on November 10, 1890, they celebrated their golden wedding.

Charles S. Bovard was reared in Manor township, and after attending the public schools spent two years at Elderton academy and the same length of time at Westminster college. Since 1870 he has been engaged in the general mercantile business at Manorville, where he has a large and well fitted up establishment which is filled with a carefully selected stock of goods adapted to the various wants of his numerous patrons. He and his brother own one hundred and sixty acres of land in the oil region of Venango county, and their tract is now being developed with very favorable results.

In 1869 he married Alice H. Dice, daughter of George Dice, of Lawrence county. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Anna M., who was married, on September 9, 1890, to Frank C. Stoeltzing, of Pittsburgh; M. Jeannette, now attending the young ladies' seminary at Washington; Walter G., at school; Kitty R., at school; and John K. G., who was born April 14, 1886.

Charles S. Bovard is a stanch republican, and for six years was a member of the school board of Manorville, besides filling the office of auditor and serving as councilman. In 1878 he removed from Manorville to his present residence in the township, and has been a school director of Manor township for nine years since that time. He was for several years an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and was a commissioner to the General Assembly of that church at its session of 1882, in Monmouth, Illinois. He remained in the United Presbyterian church until the organization of the Second Presbyterian church, at Kittanning, in 1884, when he united with that church, of which he is now an elder. Mr. Bovard is a large man of fine personal appearance, and is courteous and accommodating to all whom he meets.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, of Manorville, one of the representative business men and prominent merchants of central Armstrong county, is a son of James and Nancy (Weaver) Cunningham, and was born at Manorville, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1862. The Cunningham family is of Irish descent, and one of its members, Elisha Cunningham (grandfather), was born in Armstrong county, and was a bricklayer by trade. He died in 1860, when he was about fifty-seven years of age. One of his sons, James Cunningham, (father) was born in Armstrong county in 1823, and followed his trade of bricklayer until 1855, when he engaged in the general mercantile business at Manorville, where he soon secured a lucrative trade. When Manorville post office was estab-

lished, in 1862, he was appointed postmaster, which position he held for twenty years. He was ticket, freight and express agent from the time the station was established at Manorville until 1882, when, in crossing the railroad track, he was struck by a train and received injuries from which he died March 21, 1882. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Kittanning Methodist Episcopal church, an Odd Fellow of high rank and an energetic, active business man. He married Nancy Weaver, a native, who was born in 1827. She is the postmistress at Manorville and has been for many years an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Cunningham was reared at Manorville and received his education in the public schools of that town. Leaving school, he assisted his father in the general mercantile business until the death of the latter, when he purchased the store and was appointed ticket, freight and express agent. In 1887 he resigned his railroad positions on account of failing health. Since then he has given his undivided attention to the interests of his general merchandise business. During the summer of 1890 he built a large and commodious establishment which is well stored with everything in the line of foreign and domestic dry-goods, groceries and other general merchandise required by his numerous patrons.

On July 8, 1883, he married Annie M. Asche, daughter of J. F. Asche, of Butler county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Bessie.

James Cunningham is a republican and has been for some time a member and secretary of the borough school board. He is a deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church and a member and secretary of Manorville Lodge, No. 290, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Union Sabbath-school, of Manorville. Mr. Cunningham is a good citizen and a capable and energetic business man.

CYRUS A. EVERHART, a faithful soldier of the Army of the James and one of the best and most progressive farmers of Kittanning township, was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Independence Day, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Keck) Everhart. The Everharts were early settlers west of the Allegheny mountains. Cyrus A. Everhart's paternal great-grandfather, Everhart, was born on board the ship which brought his parents from Germany to this country. Christian Everhart (grandfather) came from Huntingdon to Westmoreland county in an early day and frequently left his farm to seek safety in a neighboring fort from the Indians. He was an elder in the Lutheran church, served in the war of 1812 and died in Franklin township, aged sixty-six years. He married Mary Snyder and one of his sons was Henry Everhart (father), who was born in 1808. He came in 1847, from Westmoreland county to Kittanning township, where he died October 1, 1888. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in political faith and a lutheran in religious belief. He had been an elder in his church for many years and had held various offices of his township. All his methods of business were honorable and he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors. Although an unassuming man, yet he was an active worker in his church and an energetic business man. He married Susan Keck, who was born in Mercer county November 25, 1810, and died in this township April 24, 1875. She was a lutheran and her father, Christian Keck, a soldier of the war of 1812, was a native of Mercer county, where he died in 1854, aged seventy years. Henry and Susan Everhart had six children, of whom five are living.

Cyrus A. Everhart was reared in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties and received his education in the common schools. On April 15, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 199th regiment,

Pa. Vols., and served in the Army of the James around Petersburg, where he was in some of the severest and bloodiest engagements of the war. He was honorably discharged from the Union service in Philadelphia, on July 8, 1865, and returned home, where he remained until 1878, when he was appointed as one of the attendants at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Armstrong county. He held this position for eighteen months and then was engaged, during 1880–81, in the agency business. Since then his health has been impaired to such an extent as to disable him from physical labor and he has given his time chiefly to managing his farm. At the present time he is serving as jury constable of the courts of Armstrong county.

In 1854 he united in marriage with Sarah Heilman, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Heilman, of this township. They have been the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: R. Frederick, married to Mollie Heilman, and now assisting in the management of his father's farm; James Parks, engaged in the dairy business at Ford City; David Lee, a teacher; Angeline, wife of U. F. George, of Kittanning; and Mary E., at home.

Cyrus A. Everhart owns one hundred acres of the homestead farm in Kittanning township. It is well improved and productive land, and Mr. Everhart has brought it into a high state of cultivation. He has studied well the nature of his land and uses methods of farming which give him the largest returns in crops while they do not exhaust the soil. He is a democrat in political sentiment and has held various township offices. Genial, courteous and obliging, he is justly popular in his community.

JOHN FAIR, a prosperous merchant of Adrian, and a justice of the peace for East Franklin township, is a son of Peter and Sarah (Fair) Fair, and was born in Washington township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1831. The Fair family is of German descent, and one of its members, John Fair (grandfather), was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer of Indiana county, where he died, near Black Lick station. His son, Peter Fair (father), was born in Indiana county in 1796, and removed about 1817 to Armstrong county, where he settled in what is now Washington township. He engaged in farming as well as working at his trade of blacksmith. He was the first blacksmith in Washington township, was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and died in 1878, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. He married Sarah Fair, who was born in Armstrong county in 1800, and is a member of the Lutheran church. She is now in the ninety-first year of her age, resides with the subject of this sketch and is very active for a woman of her advanced years.

John Fair at the age of two years became a permanent cripple, caused by severe sickness, so that all through life he has been compelled to walk with the help of a cane. He was reared on his father's farm in Washington township, and after attending the common schools of that township (not being able to work on the farm) engaged in teaching, which he followed for seventeen years. From 1865 to 1872 he was employed as a clerk with different mercantile firms in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the latter-named year he came to Adrian, where he opened his present general mercantile establishment. Mr. Fair has made it an object to study the wants of his customers, and with good taste always selects a large stock of goods that never fail to please his many patrons in and around Adrian. In addition to his mercantile business he has an interest in a large farm near Adrian.

September 5, 1881, he married Emma D. Quigley, daughter of R. O. Quigley, of East Franklin township. To their union have been born three children: James F., Lawrence H. and Carrie B. For the past eight years Mrs.

Fair has been postmistress at Adrian, where the post-office is located in her husband's store.

John Fair is a prominent republican, and in May, 1880, was elected justice of the peace of East Franklin township. He served his term in such a desirable manner to the public that he was re-elected in 1886. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee.

CHAMBERS FRICK, one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Adrian and of East Franklin township, is a blacksmith by trade, as was his father, grandfather and great-grandfather before him. He is a son of Abraham and Delilah (Bowser) Frick, and was born at Adrian, in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1852. His great-grandfather, Frick, was of German descent, and came about 1840 from Westmoreland into Armstrong county, where he purchased a large tract of land. He was a blacksmith by trade and his son, Michael Frick (grandfather), learned blacksmithing with him. Michael Frick followed farming in connection with his trade in this and Butler county, to which he removed in 1854. He was a republican and died in 1863. He was a class leader in the M. E. church, and while in one section where there was no church he gave his house for religious services, in which he gen erally led. His son, Abraham Frick (father), was a blacksmith by trade and a very fine workman. He was a resident of this county from 1839 until his death, in 1862, when he was in the thirty-third year of his age. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and in politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but was not an ultra partisan. He followed his trade at Adrian during the last eight or ten years of his life. He married Delilah Bowser, daughter of Abraham Bowser, and who died March 15, 1873, aged forty-one years.

Chambers Frick was reared at Adrian, and received his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and afterwards became mining boss at Monticello furnace, which position he held for three years. In 1878 he opened a blacksmith shop at Adrian, which he operated until 1881, when he removed to Templeton, where he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages for three years. He then became a clerk in the hardware and agricultural implement house of James McCullough, Jr., of Kittanning, and also acted as a traveling salesman during a portion of the two years he remained with Mr. McCullough. In 1887 he returned to Adrian and engaged in his present general mercantile business. In connection with merchandising he operates a large blacksmith shop, in which special attention is given to general repairing. He has a neat and tasteful store which is well stocked with first-class dry-goods, groceries and notions, and has the public approval of his business in the large patronage which he enjoys. Mr. Frick was only ten years of age at his father's death, and from that time on had to do for himself. He has made his own way in the world and the success which he has won and the competency which he has acquired are the results of his own unaided efforts.

In 1870 Mr. Frick married Nancy Flinner, daughter of David Flinner, of this county. They have seven children: Mary, Ada, Rose, Lottie, Lillie, James McCullough and Frances.

Chambers Frick is a republican, and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and Montgomeryville Baptist church.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, a descendant of an old and substantial family, and one of the young and energetic farmers of Kittanning township, is a son of William and Catherine (Blaney) Graham, and was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania,

July 25, 1864. The Graham family settled in Kittanning township at an early day. They were of that sturdy and honest class of people who predominated so largely in the early settlement of Armstrong county, in the commencement of the present century. James Graham (grandfather) came to the United States and settled in this county, where he resided until his death. His son, William Graham (father), has always followed farming and stock-raising in this township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a man who gives most of his time to his farm and its improvement. A democrat in politics, he always gives his party a hearty support, and has been chosen, at different times, to fill township offices. He married Catherine Blaney, who died some years after their marriage.

William A. Graham was reared on his father's farm in Kittanning township, and received his education in the public schools. Leaving school, he engaged in farming, which he has pursued continuously and successfully ever since. He owns a fine farm of seventy acres of land. He is conveniently located in regard to church, school and market. In politics he is a democrat, and has always cast his ballot for the nominees of his party. In addition to farming he is also engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Graham is a successful farmer and a careful business man. He is pleasant and agreeable in manner, and has many warm friends in the community in which he resides.

In 1884 he united in marriage with Mary Ecker, daughter of Emanuel Ecker, of Westmoreland county. This union has been blessed with three children: Zora B., Margaret J. and Marian N.

JOHN P. GUTHRIE, a descendant of the early-settled Guthrie family of Westmoreland county, and one of the old and prosperous farmers of Manor township, is a son of John and Catherine (Buchanan) Guthrie, and was born February 15, 1820, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near North Washington. The Guthrie family is of Irish descent, and one of its members, Capt. John Guthrie (grandfather), emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania during the past century, and became one of the early settlers of Westmoreland county. He was elected captain of one of the companies organized among the white settlers for protection against the Indians. After serving in one or more campaigns on the western frontier, he went to Kentucky with the intention of taking up a tract of government land, but died before he had secured his land. His son, John Guthrie (father), was born in 1791, in Westmoreland county, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until he removed to Armstrong county, in 1847. He then bought a farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1866, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his early life was an old-line whig. In 1856 he became a republican, and supported that party until his death. He married Catherine Buchanan, of Westmoreland county. Mrs. Guthrie was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1876, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

John P. Guthrie was brought to this county by his parents when he was seven years of age, and attended the subscription and public schools. His first employment was coal-digging, which he followed for two years, and then was employed for some time at the Owen salt-works, near Apollo. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. He owns his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and devotes his time chiefly to farming and stock-raising.

In 1846 Mr. Guthrie married Elizabeth Hancock, who was a daughter of John Hancock, of Indiana county, and died in 1847. He

married, in 1864, Hannah Iseman, daughter of Michael Iseman, of Manor township. To this second union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: John I., David H., Thomas W. and Sarah P.

Politically, John P. Guthrie is a republican, and has been elected to various township offices, in which he has always served acceptably. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and believes that the principles of that organization, if carried out, would be highly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the county.

SAMUEL HEILMAN. The late Samuel Heilman was one of the well-known farmers of Kittanning township, and was an honorable and honest man of excellent character and reputable standing. He was a son of Daniel and Lydia (Yount) Heilman, and was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1822. The Heilmans (name written Hileman and Hyleman in old documents and records) were among the pioneer families of Kittanning township. (See sketch of James Heilman.) They were among the substantial class of early settlers, and their names appear on the assessment lists of 1807 as owners of mills, distilleries and large tracts of land. The Younts (name written Yundt in old records) were early settlers and large land-holders in the township. Daniel Heilman, the father of the late Samuel Heilman, was of German descent, and came from his native county of Northampton in 1810 to Kittanning township, where he followed farming until his death, in 1832, at fifty years of age. He married Lydia Yount, by whom he had eleven children.

Samuel Heilman was reared in his native township, where he attended the schools of his neighborhood. When he commenced life for himself he engaged in farming, which he followed successfully as long as he lived. He owned a good farm, which he kept in good order and carefully cultivated.

On January 7, 1847, he married Martha Rupert, who is a daughter of Peter Rupert, who was a native of York county and an exemplary member of the Lutheran church, and came with his parents, at five years of age, to this county, where he died in 1855, at the age of seventy-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Heilman were born two sons and six daughters: Thomas, who married Julia Bailey and resides in Allegheny city; Emma, wife of J. J. Richard, of Gibbon, Neb.; Lou, married to John Murphy, of Kittanning; Lydia, wife of William King; Mollie, wife of R. F. Everhart; Jennie, Maggie and Herman C. The second son, Herman C., who has the management of the home farm, was reared and received his education in his native township. He is a young man of good business ability, and resides with his mother.

Samuel Heilman was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he was serving as an elder at the time of his death. He was a strong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and had served as tax-collector and as a member of the school board, of which he had been treasurer during a large part of his term of office. He was a man who made good and diligent use of his opportunities and lived an industrious and useful life. Respected as a citizen, and prudent and careful as a farmer, he enjoyed the good will of his neighbors and all who knew him. When in his sixty-sixth year he received the summons which must come to all sooner or later, and passed away on the 27th day of June, 1888. His remains rest in Heilman cemetery, but his memory is lovingly cherished by his family and a wide circle of friends.

JAMES HEILMAN, one of Kittanning township's most substantial and progressive farmers and oldest and highly respected citizens, is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Waltenbaugh)

Heilman, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1829. The Heilman and Waltenbaugh families figure conspicuously among the pioneer settlers and prominent land-owners of Kittanning township, and in the old legal records and assessment lists of the county. The Heilman name was written Hileman and Hyleman, and the Waltenbaugh name was spelled Waltenbough. Peter Heilman, the grandfather of James Heilman, was born on shipboard, while his parents were crossing the Atlantic ocean from Germany to the United States. He was reared in Northampton county, where he learned the trade of weaver. He married and came to what is now Kittanning township in 1796. His son, Jacob Heilman (father), was born in Northampton county April, 1791, and died in Kittanning township December 27, 1876, aged eighty-five years. He owned eight hundred acres of land and was a prominent distiller of his day, when Armstrong county whiskey had a reputation as far south as New Orleans for being good, and the "Heilman whiskey" was highly esteemed as one of the purest whiskies in the market. Jacob Heilman started in life with an ax and grubbing hoe, and acquired his wealth by honest labor and judicious management. He was a strict lutheran, and voted the democratic ticket until 1854, when he became a republican. He was a good business man, served his township as school director and married Susanna Waltenbaugh, daughter of Adam Waltenbaugh, of Fayette county. She was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and passed away April 27, 1877, when in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They had four children, of whom but three are living.

James Heilman was reared on the farm and attended the schools of his neighborhood, in which he obtained a good common business education. He has always been engaged in farming, and owns the part of the old homestead farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres that was cleared and improved by his grandfather, Peter Heilman. For the last ten years Mr. Heilman has made a specialty of stock-raising and fruit-growing. In his extensive orchards he raises the finest variety of fruits to be found in Armstrong county.

October 9, 1856, Mr. Heilman married Magdalene Reichert, daughter of G. A. Reichert, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman have seven children: James T., Ella L., Rose C., Grace R., Maggie G., Emma R. and Ethelind.

James Heilman is a republican politically, has served as school director, auditor and assessor of his township and is now overseer of the poor. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and is well-known in his community for his strong sense of justice and his unshaken firmness in supporting whatever he conscientiously believes to be right.

WILLIAM HOOD, one of the trustworthy citizens and substantial farmers of Valley township, is a son of John and Nancy (Hood) Hood, and was born in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1822. His paternal grandfather, John Hood, was a native of Ireland, where he learned the trade of miller, and united with the Presbyterian church. He and some of his friends came to Pennsylvania in 1794, ascended the Susquehanna river in canoes, and crossed to the head-waters of the Allegheny river, where they launched their canoes and descended that stream into what is now Warren county. John Hood followed farming and milling for twenty years at Sugar Grove and then removed from Warren to Washington county, where he resided for a few years. He then came to Armstrong county, where he lived with the subject of this sketch until his death, which occurred April 11, 1857, at ninety years of age. He was a presbyterian, and one of his sons was John Hood (father), who was born in county Antrim,

Ireland, March 12, 1794, and was brought by his parents to Warren county, where he was reared to manhood. He then went to Washington county, and after a residence of a few years came to this county, where he was engaged in farming as long as he lived. He was a democrat in politics, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and died May 16, 1862, aged sixty-eight years. He married Nancy Hood, who was born in Bucks county, May 15, 1795, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died October 5, 1851, at the age of fifty-six years.

William Hood was reared on his father's Washington county farm, on which he worked until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to this county with his father and settled on the farm which he now owns. This farm was then in the woods, and he aided his father in clearing and improving it. His farm, which contains eighty-eight acres, and is three miles from Kittanning, on the Clearfield pike, is very productive. Besides farming, in which he has been very successful, Mr. Hood also deals in stock.

On October 16, 1876, he married Esther Patton, daughter of Montgomery Patton, of Boggs township. They have three children: William A., Louis M. and Bessie T.

William Hood has always been closely attentive to his farm and business. He is an old-time democrat and a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Kittanning. He has held the various offices of his township. While a man of strong will and great determination, qualities inherited from his worthy ancestors, yet he is kind-hearted and ever ready to assist those in distress. Mr. Hood, who is six feet two inches in height, comes of a race distinguished for fine personal appearance, and some of whom were six feet and seven inches in stature. Successful as a farmer, honorable as a man and respected as a citizen, he now resides in a comfortable home and enjoys the fruits of half a century of his honest labors.

JOHN A. LOGAN, a former justice of the peace and a worthy citizen of Manor township, is a son of Thomas and Esther (Hood) Logan, and was born at Logansport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1840. John Logan (grandfather) was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1756, and in early life settled in Pine township, Allegheny county, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1852, when he was in the ninety-sixth year of his age. One of his sons, Thomas Logan (father), was born in Allegheny county in 1799. When a young man he was engaged in distilling whiskey, but becoming convinced of the evils of intemperance he abandoned the manufacture of liquor and gave his attention to carding wool. He afterwards removed to Logansport and purchased at that place a tract of four hundred and fifty acres, which he tilled for many years. He died July 16, 1882, aged eighty-three years. He was a successful business man, a life-long whig and republican, and an esteemed member of the Presbyterian church. He was widely known as an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker when Sunday-schools were a new and not a thoroughly appreciated institution in this section of Armstrong county. He married Esther Hood, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died August 20, 1869, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

John A. Logan was reared at Logansport, and attended the public schools of that township. He has always followed farming since leaving school. He now owns some seventy-three acres of well-improved land in Manor township, upon which he resides.

On October 30, 1866, Mr. Logan married Jannetta Gibson, daughter of Charles Gibson, of Allegheny county, and to them was born one child, a daughter, Jannetta, who is still living. After the death of Mrs. Logan, in

1868, Mr. Logan, February 16, 1871, married Sarah Bailey, daughter of Richard Bailey, of Armstrong county. To this second marriage have been born two children: a son, Charles Bailey, who died aged two years, and a daughter, Lydia Martha.

John A. Logan is a worthy, energetic citizen, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and a prominent republican. He served one year as constable, was elected justice of the peace in 1879, and held that office until 1884. Mr. Logan raises some stock in addition to farming. He has learned much by observation and reading, and has intelligent and decided opinions upon agricultural, political and religious affairs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LUKE, M.D., of Arnold, an efficient and successful physician of Valley township, is a son of James and Annie (Lynn) Luke, and was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1835. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary (McLane) Luke; the former born in county Armagh, Ireland, and the latter a native of the highlands of Scotland. They came to Pennsylvania in 1791, and purchased a farm within two miles of Armagh, Indiana county, where they resided as long as they lived. Their son, James Luke (father), was born in 1791 on shipboard while they were crossing the Atlantic ocean. He was reared in Indiana county, served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and afterwards settled in the forks of Black Lick creek, in Cambria county, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Armstrong county. Ten years later he passed away at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a stanch democrat and married Annie Lynn, of Bedford county, who was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and passed from the toils and troubles of earthly life May 20, 1864, when in the seventieth year of her age.

George Washington Luke was reared in Cambria and Clarion counties and received his education in the common schools and Dayton academy, this county. From twelve years of age he commenced to make his own way in life, and for several years worked at any kind of labor that was honorable. In 1859 he commenced to read medicine at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, and two years later, when the storm of civil war burst upon the land, he left his studies to enter the Union army. He enlisted on August 29, 1861, as a private in Co. H, 105th regiment, Pa. Vols., and four months later was made hospital steward of Gen. Kearney's division. On October 5, 1863, he was discharged by an order of Secretary Stanton for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to enlist as a hospital steward in the United States army, which he accordingly did. He served until November 10, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Brownsville, Texas. While in the service he was captured once and was confined in Libby prison for one month before being exchanged. After the war he resumed his medical studies, under Dr. D. R. Crawford of Smicksburg, Indiana county, and attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1867. In the fall of 1867 he opened an office at Goheenville, but in May, 1874, on account of his wife's health, removed to Templeton, on the A. V. R. R., where he remained until December, 1876, when he went to Salem, in Clarion county. At that place he remained until the fall of 1881, when he came to Valley township, where he has had a large and remunerative practice ever since.

April 7, 1870, Dr. Luke married Sarah Speace, daughter of G. W. Speace, of Valley township. They have two children living: Annie L. and Susie B.

Dr. Luke is a republican in politics and when Arnold post-office was established, in 1888, he was appointed postmaster, which position he

has held ever since. He owns and resides upon a farm of fifty acres, which is underlaid with coal. Dr. Luke has always been successful as a physician and is recognized as one of the prominent and leading citizens of Valley township.

ARCHIBALD W. MARSHALL, one of the useful citizens and progressive farmers of Valley township, is a son of Archibald and Rebecca (Taylor) Marshall, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Valley township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1840. Of the many families who left Ireland over a century ago and made Pennsylvania their home, one was the Marshall family, from which Archibald W. Marshall is descended. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Marshall, Sr., died November 28, 1888. Of his sons who grew to manhood, one was Archibald Marshall (father), who was born in Indiana county in 1800 and passed away in 1878, when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. In early life he came to Valley township, where he followed farming until his death. He was a democrat and a united presbyterian and was respected and esteemed in the community in which he resided. He was well acquainted with the educational interests of the township, which he had frequently served as school director. Mr. Marshall married Rebecca Taylor. Mrs. Marshall was a member of the United Presbyterian church and passed away in 1883, aged eighty-four years.

Archibald W. Marshall was reared on a farm, and, like the most of farmers' sons, received his education in the common schools. Since attaining his majority he has been engaged in farming except from 1861 to 1864, when he kept the toll-gate at the Kittanning bridge. His farm of one hundred and thirty acres of productive land is three miles from Kittanning and is situated one-half mile back from the Dayton road. A heavy vein of coal underlies the entire farm and is easily accessible. To the permanent improvement and successful cultivation of his farm, Mr. Marshall has given considerable thought, which is evinced in the increased yield of his fields as well as in the higher valuation of his land. Mr. Marshall is a republican politically, has been a member of the school board and is now serving his township as assessor. He is a member of the Kittanning United Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for several years.

In 1867 he married Elizabeth Speer, daughter of Robert Speer, of Manor township. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been born four children, three sons and one daughter. Of these children three are: Jennie R., Thomas W. and William S.

JOHN H. MATEER, a reliable citizen and the owner of one of the best coal farms of Boggs township, was born in Pine township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1846, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Mateer. His grandfather, John Mateer, was a native of Dauphin county, from whence he removed to Franklin township, Armstrong county, which he left in 1855 and went to Wayne county, Illinois, where he died. He was a democrat, and married Margaret Montgomery, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Samuel Mateer (father), was born November 16, 1818, in Armstrong county, and has been principally engaged in farming, although in early life he dealt extensively in stock which he drove to the eastern markets. He is a resident of Boggs township, a democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth Ambrose, a daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer, whig and presbyterian of Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, where he reared a family of four sons

and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Mateer are the parents of seven sons and three daughters: James E., married Esther Lowry, and is a farmer of Boggs township; John H., Dr. Robert M., graduated from Jefferson Medical college, married Mary Donnelly, and is practicing at Elderton; Benjamin F., a farmer; Samuel S., living on his father's farm, and married on Nov. 2, 1890, to Mary, daughter of Henry Houser, of Goheenville; Annie J., wife of William C. Calhoun, a farmer; Margaret, married to Finley P. Wolfe, an attorney of Kittanning; Mary E., widow of Joseph Banks; Ambrose M., engaged in the mercantile business, and Alexander M.

John H. Mateer was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. He owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres of well-improved land in Boggs township. This farm is well-improved and is underlaid with veins of coal and limestone. He raises considerable stock in addition to farming.

On January 31, 1878, he married Lavina C. Calhoun, daughter of J. R. Calhoun. To their union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: Robert Calhoun, born January 3, 1874; Samuel Lee, born March 19, 1878; Iva Blanche, born March 7, 1882; Delbert Harvy, born January 29, 1884, and Findley Ambrose, born April 30, 1888.

John H. Mateer is a democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Mateer takes great interest in farming, and has always raised good crops on his farm, which is fertile and productive.

DANIEL McAFOOS. One of the oldest, if not the oldest, native residents of Valley township is Daniel McAfoos, whose memory goes back almost to the pioneer days of Armstrong county. He is a son of Jacob and Eva (Schreckengost) McAfoos, and was born on the farm adjoining the one upon which he now resides in Valley township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1813. Jacob McAfoos was born east of the Allegheny mountains, removed, when a young man, to Westmoreland county, where he remained but a short time and then came to what is now called Valley township, but which was then an almost unbroken wilderness filled with wild animals, and frequented by Indians. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county, killed a great many bears and deer, and cleared out the farm upon which the subject of this sketch was born. He often hunted with the Indians and was a great favorite with them, as he was a good wrestler, a swift runner and a fine shot. He was a presbyterian and an old-line whig, and died in 1859, at seventy-five years of age. He married Eva Schreckengost, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, who was of the same religious faith as her husband and passed away in 1881, aged eighty-four years. They were the parents of eight children: John, Daniel, Margaret, Jacob, Mary, David, Elizabeth and Simon.

Daniel McAfoos was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the old log school-house of pioneer days. He had to walk some four miles to school, and often through snow two feet deep. These schools were only kept open for about two months each year and afforded all the opportunities for education which the people had in those early days. He often hunted with his father and helped to kill bears, deer and wild turkeys. When old enough to do for himself he engaged in farming which he has followed ever since. His early farming was done with rude tools and implements. His plow he made and equipped with wooden mold-boards. His corn he often ground by hand, as it was seven miles to Kittanning by a mere path through the woods, and the rude, primitive mill there was often crowded with a week's grinding ahead. Mr. McAfoos owns

a farm of seventy-five acres of good farming and grazing land which is six and one-half miles from Kittanning.

On November 5, 1840, he married Lydia Reynolds, a daughter of Job Reynolds, of this county. To them were born five children: Julia A., Sarah J., Henry, Lizzie and Phœbe.

Daniel McAfoos is a republican in political affairs and a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Now almost an octogenarian, Mr. McAfoos can look back over a long life spent in clearing a wilderness region and making a comfortable home for himself. Within that time he has seen a prosperous and productive country grow up out of the wilderness-sweep in whose depths he had often heard in his boyhood days the howl of the wolf and scream of the panther.

P. F. McCLARREN, who is serving his sixth term as a justice of the peace of Manor township, has been for the last thirty-five years one of the lumber dealers of the county. He is a son of Hugh and Mary (Fair) McClarren, and was born in Black Lick township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1824. His grandfather, Thomas McClarren, was born in, and was for many years a resident of, Allegheny county, but in his old age removed to Westmoreland county, where he resided among his children until his death. He was married and had eleven children, nine sons and two daughters: Robert Kilgore; William, who was killed on the Pennsylvania canal by a blow from a windlass, while attending one of the locks; Thomas, Harrison, who died in Louisville, Ky.; Joseph and John, who operated a steam grist-mill near Pittsburgh, and both died in Allegheny county; David, who died at Birmingham, now Southside, Pittsburgh; James and Hugh, twins, who married sisters; Nancy married James Trunick, the operator of a steam planing-mill near the mouth of Saw-mill run; and Elizabeth, who married Joseph Bell, a farmer near Pittsburgh. Of these eleven children, all are dead but James, who resides near Corydon, Indiana, and their descendants are scattered all over the Union. Hugh McClarren (father) was born in 1797 in Allegheny county, Pa., where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which he followed as long as he lived. In 1862 he removed to Manor township, where he resided until his death, in 1878, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty years. In politics he upheld the principles of the republican party, and for forty-six years was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. On December 6, 1821, he married Mary Fair, who was of German descent, and was born in Black Lick township, Indiana county, in 1800. They had four children, two sons and two daughters: James, who died in 1849, at twenty-seven years of age; P. F., Nancy, who died in the sixth year of her age; and Hannah, who married J. C. Day, formerly of Blairsville, and died at Austin, Minnesota, leaving five children, one son and four daughters, of whom three of the daughters are still living. Mr. Day and two of his daughters reside within fifty miles of San Francisco, California. The eldest daughter, Mary, is married to G. F. Trenwith, of Santa Barbara, California. The second daughter, Adella, was married to Charles Williams, and the third, Laura, was married to G. O. Foster. Mrs. McClarren (mother) was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1881, at eighty-two years of age.

P. F. McClarren was reared principally in Centre township, Indiana county. He received his education in the subscription schools, and Indiana and Blairsville academies. In 1851 he came to Manor township, where he has resided in his present house for thirty-five years. Ever since coming to Manor township he has been engaged in sawing and dealing in lumber as well as managing his farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace almost continuously

since 1855, and has been so careful in administering justice that there has never been a case appealed from his decision, in which the court decided against his judgment.

In 1850 he married Henrietta C. Reichert, the eldest daughter of Rev. G. A. Reichert, a Lutheran minister of Philadelphia. To their union were born five children: Laura L., wife of Alexander Heilman, of Manor township; Ernest R. and William A. R. both died in 1862; George K., married Mary Mahon, of Cleveland, Ohio, and resides at Manorville; and Warren T., a book-keeper for the firm of W. L. Kahn & Co., of Pittsburgh. On September 30, 1884, Mrs. Henrietta C. McClarren died, and on April 19, 1888, Mr. McClarren united in marriage with Emma E. Harrah, of Lawrence county, Pa.

P. F. McClarren is an active republican. Besides acting as justice of the peace, he has served as school director and in other township offices for several terms. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he has been an elder for a number of years.

WILLIAM McCOLLUM, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of East Franklin township, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, February 3, 1825, and is a son of William and Sarah (McGarvey) McCollum. William McCollum left his native county of Donegal in 1829, and came to what is now East Franklin township, where he purchased two hundred acres of land, and was engaged in farming until his death, in 1853, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was an early settler in the township, was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and supported the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. He married Sarah McCollum, who was a native of the same county, and a member of the same church as himself. She died in 1835, when only thirty-five years of age.

William McCollum was reared from four years of age on the farm on which he now resides, and has always resided ever since his fourth year. He attended the early common schools of his township, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed until the present time. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of the home farm, to which he has added forty-eight acres additional by purchase. His farm is well-improved and well-watered. He raises good crops of grain and some very good stock. He is a stanch democrat, and has served his township as assessor for one term, and as a member of the school board for several terms. He is a member of Limestone Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. McCollum is of rather a retiring disposition, has no thirst for office or political position, and has been successful in farming and stock-raising. He enjoys the respect of his neighbors, has a comfortable home, and is genial and hospitable.

In 1851 he married Susan Tarr, daughter of Joseph Tarr, of this township. They are the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Joseph, who married Annie Lemmon; Martha, wife of Robert Rogers, an oil-driller; George, of Butler, Pa.; Mary, married to David Bowser, a farmer of this township; William, an oil contractor of Freeport, and married Aggie Coleman; Sarah, wife of William Rogers, who operates a flouring-mill; Eliza, wife of Robert Thompson, of Leechburg; Margaret and Nancy.

JOHN B. McGREGOR. Success in any occupation of life is to be won by energy, determination and steady, continuous effort. One who has thus been successful is John B. McGregor, an enterprising farmer of Valley township. He was born in Bedford county,

Pennsylvania, July 27, 1838, and is a son of Christopher and Martha (Barr) McGregor. The McGregors are of Scotch origin, and are descendants of the McGregor family of Scotland, which was so prominent in the military history of that country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Christopher McGregor, the father of John B. McGregor, was born and reared in Bedford county, from which he came in 1844 to this county. He worked for many years on public works, and now resides with the subject of this sketch. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Reformed church and is a man who is well preserved for his eighty-three years of age. He married Martha Barr, of Bedford county, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and passed away in 1857. They were industrious and honest, and reared a family of several sons and daughters.

John B. McGregor was reared principally in this county, and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he sought for employment at the public works, where wages were then far better than what could be obtained for day labor at anything else. He worked steadily at different works until 1862, when he had accumulated sufficient means to purchase his present farm of seventy-five acres of land in Valley township. He immediately moved upon this farm, which he has been successfully engaged in tilling ever since. Mr. McGregor is a republican in politics, and served his township acceptably for eleven years as constable, and two years as a supervisor of roads. His farm is heavily underlaid with a valuable vein of coal which he has opened in one place and from which he obtains a very marketable article.

In 1861 he married Sarah E. Baumgardner, then of Armstrong county, but formerly of Northampton county. To their union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: Annie J., wife of George Roney, a farmer of Manor township; Harry B., who married Mattie Waugaman, and is engaged in farming in Jefferson county; Ira M., Thomas C., Ollie R. and Samuel P.

John B. McGregor is always ready and ever willing to assist or aid in whatever is for the benefit, or in the interest of his community.

LOUIS MERGENTHALER, one of Valley township's substantial citizens and the owner of a remarkably fine agricultural and rich mineral farm, was born in the kingdom of Würtemberg (now a province of the German empire), Germany, January 22, 1832, and is a son of Gotlieb and Barbara Mergenthaler. Gotlieb Mergenthaler was a native of Wittenberg, where he followed farming. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died in 1836. His wife, Barbara Mergenthaler, was a native of Wurtemberg, was a devout member of the Lutheran church and died in 1837. They were a pious and honest couple, and reared a respectable family of children.

Louis Mergenthaler was reared in Würtemberg, where he received his education in excellent private schools. When he attained his majority he was drafted for military service in the German army, but purchased his time from the government, and at twenty-two years of age came to this country. He became a resident of Allegheny, this State, where he was engaged for four years in the butchering business. He then came to Kittanning with his brother, and opened a butcher-shop and meat-market, which he run successfully for two years, when he removed to his present farm in Valley township. This farm is two and one-half miles from Kittanning, and on the Kittanning and Clearfield pike. It contains one hundred and thirty-eight acres of good producing land, and is one of the choice mineral farms of the township. It contains three veins of coal a vein of

excellent limestone, and a large bed of superior fire-clay.

On March 19, 1856, he married Isabella Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Valley township. They have one child, a daughter: Essie Taylor. Mrs. Mergenthaler's paternal grandfather, Thomas Taylor, Sr., was a native of Scotland, served in the commencement of the Revolutionary war as a commissary, and died just after the battle of Brandywine. His son, Thomas Taylor (father of Mrs. Mergenthaler), was born west of the Allegheny mountains, served in the war of 1812, married Martha Bell, and owned the farm upon which Mr. and Mrs. Mergenthaler reside. He was a Jacksonian democrat, and died in 1847, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

In politics Louis Mergenthaler is a democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and ranks as a man of solid worth, whose life has been given to honest and useful labor, and whose efforts have been rewarded with substantial success.

JOHN MILLIKEN, one of the thoroughgoing and most successful business men of East Franklin township and western Armstrong county, is a son of Andrew and Margaret (Wiley) Milliken, and was born in East Franklin townsip, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1853. He is descended from the Milliken family that has been long resident in the north of Ireland. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Milliken, came from the "Emerald Isle" to the United States during the latter part of the last century. He first settled in Erie county, but soon came to East Franklin township, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, and followed farming until his death. His son, Andrew Milliken (father), was born in Erie county in 1809, and died at his home, in this township, in 1880. He came with his father to East Franklin township when but a mere child. After attaining to the years of manhood he entered upon a most remarkable and wonderfully successful business career as a farmer and stock-dealer. Although starting with a small capital, yet in fifty years he had amassed an estate worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars. He was a presbyterian and a democrat, and filled acceptably several of his township's offices. Generous and kind to to the poor, his character was above the taint of suspicion. He married Margaret Wiley, who was a member of the Presbyterian church, and passed away in 1885, when in the seventy-first year of her age.

John Milliken was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools. At fourteen years of age he engaged at Adrian in the general mercantile business, in which he continued for three and one-half years. At the end of that time he commenced buying and selling stock on a large scale, and has been dealing more or less in stock ever since, although not so extensively as he did during the first ten years after engaging in the stock business. In 1885 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, which is well-improved, and but a half-mile distant from Adrian.

On October 20, 1885, Mr. Milliken married Belle Thompson, daughter of Archie Thompson, of Canada. Two children have blessed this union: Andrew and Roscoe.

John Milliken has always been an earnest democrat, has filled several township offices and is never lacking in support of his party and its measures. Mr. Milliken is probably as well acquainted with everything relating to stock business as any man in the county, and his excellent judgment of weights and measures contributes no little to his success in cattle dealing.

JOHN M. NELSON. One who passed through all the perils of western mining camps in the gold fields of California and risked his life on southern battle-fields is John M. Nelson, a justice of the peace of Manor township. He is a son of George and Isabella (Montgomery) Nelson, and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1837. George Nelson was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1795, and came with his wife, in 1832 to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Lancaster county. In 1838 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he worked at his trade of carpenter until 1855, when he purchased a farm in Allegheny county and was engaged in farming for seven years. He died in 1862, at sixty-seven years of age. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Covenanter church and married Isabella Montgomery, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, who was a consistent member of the Covenanter church and died in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty years.

John M. Nelson was reared principally in Pittsburgh, where he received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1857 he joined the tide of emigration to the gold fields of California and went by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was engaged in gold-mining until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. K, 1st regiment, California Vols., as a private, and served until November, 1865, when he was discharged at Fort Riley, Kansas. He participated in all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment, until he was wounded in the knee at Fort Union, New Mexico, from which wound he suffered until Dec. 5, 1890, when he had to have the limb amputated. After being discharged he returned to Pennsylvania and was engaged for eleven years in the general mercantile business at Millertown, Allegheny county. In 1878 he was appointed deputy in the office of the county treasurer of Allegheny county, which position he held until 1882, when he entered the United States revenue service, in which he served for five years. He then (1887) came to Ford City, where he still resides.

On March 19, 1867, he married Hannah M. Howe, daughter of James Howe, of Allegheny county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Eva.

John M. Nelson is an active republican in politics and in February, 1889, was elected justice of the peace of Manor township. He is a member of Tarentum Post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic, Camp No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, of Pittsburgh, and Pollock Lodge, No. 502, Free and Accepted Masons, at Tarentum, and a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MATTHIAS R. PEPPER was born in Keel, Staffordshire, England, March 29, 1846, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Edge) Pepper. He lived with his parents in Keel and vicinity until he was about twelve years of age, when his father moved to Birmingham, where he was employed for a number of years in running a stationary engine for a plate-glass works.

When about thirteen years of age, M. R. Pepper entered the Birmingham plate-glass works, where he was employed as a bench boy in the polishing department, where, by working industriously and step by step, he learned the manufacturing of plate-glass in all of its details. At the age of twenty-one he was foreman in the polishing department.

On Sept. 30, 1866, he married Esther Cooper, daughter of John and Priscilla (Gosling) Cooper. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Jennie, who is married to Chas. Kier of Creighton, Allegheny county, Pa., John A., Matthias R., Jr., Esther P. and Lillian A.

In 1870 there was great talk in England of a large glass works being built by Captain J. B. Ford, of Indiana, who is the founder of the first plate glass works in America. M. R.

Pepper's father-in-law, John Cooper, determined to come out as a glass-grinder. Captain J. B. Ford then had a grinder, but where could he get a man that understood smoothing, polishing and the finishing of glass in all of its details? He was then told of M. R. Pepper, and at the wish of Captain J. B. Ford, Mr. Pepper came to New Albany, Indiana, where he acted for Mr. Ford as superintendent. In 1883 he went to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Creighton, Pa., where he acted for Mr. Ford as foreman polisher for two years and then became superintendent of the works, which position he held three years. In 1888 he was offered and accepted for the same company the general superintendency of the Ford city plate-glass plant, which is the largest glass works in the world, and removed to that place, where he has remained ever since. He is the first practical plate-glass worker in the United States. He polished the first plate-glass that was made in this country, and it was ground by his father-in-law, John Cooper. Matthias R. Pepper is a republican in politics. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, No. 932, and Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, Free and Accepted Masons. Since being in the United States he has twice visited the land of his nativity.

ROBERT G. RALSTON, M.D., an active and successful physician of Middlesex, East Franklin township, and a member of the Armstrong Medical society and the Pennsylvania State Medical society, is a son of James and Jane (Graham) Ralston, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1830. Among the early settlers of Westmoreland county, from county Tyrone, Ireland, was Matthew Ralston, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Ralston. Matthew Ralston, who was an earnest presbyterian, settled with his family, about 1799, in Westmoreland county, where he followed farming until his death, in 1839. In religious matters he was strict in the presbyterian faith of his forefathers and in political affairs, in this county, was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. Of his sons born in the old world, one was James Ralston (father), who was reared from nine years of age in Westmoreland county, where he resided until he came to this county. Sixteen years later he returned to Westmoreland county, and after a residence of sixteen years came to South Buffalo township. In 1866 he came to East Franklin township, where he died December 30, 1876, aged eighty-six years. He followed farming and was a member, for over half a century, of the Presbyterian church, in which, during the larger part of that time, he had served as a ruling elder. He was a democrat in politics and a pillar of strength in his church. He was a life-long democrat and a successful farmer and married Jane Graham, who was a native of Ireland and a presbyterian in religious faith and died April 21, 1871, aged seventy-four years and nine months. Her father, Joseph Graham (maternal grandfather), came about 1800 from county Tyrone to Armstrong county, where he followed farming as long as he lived.

Robert G. Ralston was reared in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties and received his literary education in Jefferson college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1855. After graduation he went to Kentucky, where he was engaged for one year in teaching. Returning home at the end of that time, he read medicine with Dr. Snowden, of Freeport, Pa., and entered Jefferson Medical college October, 1857, from which he was graduated in March, 1860. One year later he located at Middlesex, this township, where he has remained ever since, in the successful practice of his profession. He is a member of the county and State medical societies. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church and a democrat in politics.

On June 17, 1865, Dr. Ralston married

Martha Templeton, daughter of John Templeton, of Sugar Creek township. To this union have been born ten children, three sons and seven daughters: Nannie B., married to Rev. J. C. Ambrose; Jennie, Nettie M., Elizabeth M., Ina F., William J., Catherine, John T., Virginia and Robert S.

Dr. Ralston owns two good farms in this county and resides upon the one adjoining Middlesex. As a safe, sound and successful physician, he receives the well-merited respect of his professional brethren, and the confidence of the community.

ISAAC REESE, the descendant of an old and thrifty family, noted for its longevity, and the inventor of the Reese silica fire-brick, now in such general use throughout the United States, was born in Wales, in 1820, and is a son of William Reese. The Reese family is remarkable for the great age attained by many of its members. Isaac Reese's paternal great-grandfather lived to be one hundred and four years of age and one of his sons (grandfather) died at one hundred and six years of age. William Reese (father) married and came, about 1835, to western Pennsylvania. He is now engaged in the fire-brick business at Bolivar, Westmoreland county. He was born in 1787, and although now in the one hundred and third year of his age, yet is remarkably hale and hearty.

Isaac Reese was reared in Wales, received a good business education and came to Pennsylvania, where he located in Pittsburgh. Soon after his arrival in the Iron City, he engaged in the fire-brick business, which he has continued ever since. He is a member of the Baptist church and a republican in politics. He owns some valuable real estate in Pittsburgh, where he has always resided since coming to this country.

He married Elizabeth Jones, who is a native of Wales.

Isaac Reese, besides his Manorville fire-brick plant, owns another one at the mouth of Cowanshannock creek, in Valley township. The Phœnix Fire-brick works, at Manorville, were started, in 1880, to make ordinary fire-brick, but since December 16,1 884, when Isaac Reese patented his "Reese Silica Brick," the works have run night and day to supply the demand for these silica brick. Of late years great improvements have been made in making high grades of steel and a continued demand has been made for a better fire-brick than could be obtained in the United States. From 1863 to 1884 the demand for this high-grade brick, especially by open-hearth steel-furnaces, was supplied by brick brought from Europe at a very great cost. After ten years of experimenting on a quartz rock which he found on the Allegheny river, Mr. Reese patented a silica brick which is far superior to the European brick, which it has driven entirely from the American market. The Reese Silica brick are of uniform size and weight, are practically free from expansion or contraction under varying temperatures and give the best of satisfaction in the construction and use of glass, open-hearth, copper and other metallurgical furnaces. Wuth's analysis of this brick is: Silica, 97.52 parts; alumina, 1.72; lime, .57; iron, .16; and magnesia .03, making a total of one hundred parts. The material is indurated and an exact amount weighed into the mold for each brick, hence their freedom from contraction or expansion and their uniform weight. Mr. Reese has received hundreds of testimonials in regard to the many good qualities of his brick from his numerous patrons, including prominent furnace, glass and plate-glass companies.

Mr. Reese employs over one hundred and forty hands at his two Armstrong county fire-brick works, which he runs night and day and from which he turns out daily eight thousand silica fire-brick. His works have a capacity of two million bricks per year and he..

ships them to every manufacturing State and territory of the Union, especially to the gold, silver and copper-smelting works of Colorado, and exports some to other countries. He now manufactures nothing but silica brick and cannot fill the demand for them. They have about driven the imported article from the market and are used exclusively by all the plate-glass works of the United States. He is assisted in his business by his three sons: George W., Benjamin P. and Walter L., of whom the first is general superintendent and the latter two are assistant superintendents of the works. Isaac Reese, in his process of manufacturing silica brick, has secured to the world an important and useful discovery and has laid the foundation of a valuable branch of industry in western Pennsylvania.

GEORGE ROSS, a descendant of one of the early settled families of Armstrong county and a justice of the peace of Manor township, is a son of Washington and Margaret (Copley) Ross, and was born in Manor township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1846. The Ross family traces its ancestry to the nobility of Scotland. Judge George Ross (grandfather) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1777 and removed, in 1800, to Armstrong county, where he acted as a deputy State surveyor, and laid out Kittanning. At one time he was one of the largest land-owners in the county and was in possession of over 700 acres of land. In 1805 he was elected associate judge of the county, which office he filled very creditably until he died, in 1829, when he was in the seventy-third year of his age. He was an active member of the Appleby Manor Presbyterian church, whose house of worship he was mainly instrumental in having erected. He was prominent, influential and highly respected throughout the county. Judge Ross came to what is the southwestern part of Manor township as early as 1807, for he is first assessed in Kittanning township in 1808. He and his family lived for some time in a cabin near Fort Green. He built the first stone house in his section of the county. He was assessed in 1808 with one hundred acres of land and in 1820 with a saw and grist-mill, which were at what was afterwards known as "Ross' Mills." Grists were brought to his mill from a distance of from twenty to thirty miles. In 1807 he purchased "Ross'" island, opposite the mouth of Crooked creek, from William Green for one hundred dollars. His son, Washington Ross (father), was born on his father's farm, in Manor township, in 1817. In early life he owned and operated a steam saw-mill, but soon afterwards engaged in farming, which he followed actively until of late years. He owns a farm of one hundred and seventy acres of land and gives a portion of his time to its management. He now resides at Kittanning. He has been very successful in his business ventures, and in 1854 laid out on his lands the town of Rosston, which was named after him. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church and married Margaret Copley, who was born in Philadelphia in 1826.

George Ross was reared on the farm on which both he and his father were born. After attending the public schools of Manor township and Kittanning seminary, he entered the employ of W. D. Robinson, a merchant of Rosston, with whom he remained one year. At the end of that time he engaged in farming, which he has followed until the present time. During a part of the years 1888 and 1889 he acted as assistant postmaster at Ford City.

On January 28, 1874, he married Eva McKee, daughter of Thomas V. McKee, one of the commissioners of Armstrong county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ross have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: May, James G., Bessie, Thomas, Washington and Josephine.

In politics, George Ross is an independent republican. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace of Manor township, which office he filled for five years. He has also been elected at various times to the offices of school director and auditor. Mr. Ross owns a good farm, has been successful in farming and stock-raising and commands the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides.

DAVID RUPP, an intelligent and respected citizen of Kittanning township, is one of the few Union soldiers of the late war who witnessed Robert Lee tender his sword at Appomattox Court-house to Ulysses S. Grant. He is a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Olinger) Rupp, and was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1828. His paternal grandfather, Francis Rupp, Sr., was a native of Germany, and came, before 1800 to this township where he purchased and cleared out a large farm when Indians were still in the country. His maternal grandfather, Adam Olinger, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania and, like Francis Rupp, became an early settler and large land-holder of Kittanning township, in which he died. Francis Rupp (father) was born in 1799 and died in 1847. He was a prosperous farmer, an old-line whig and an elder of the Presbyterian church. He had an older brother, Adam Rupp, who served in the war of 1812. Francis Rupp married Elizabeth Olinger, who was born in eastern Pennsylvania, united, at an early age, with the Lutheran church and died in 1853, aged fifty-nine years.

David Rupp was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the schools of his neighborhood. Trained to farm work and farm management, he engaged in farming when he came to do for himself. On September 16, 1864. he enlisted in Co. H, 199th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until June 28, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Although serving but eight months, yet he saw as much hard fighting as some of the men who served for three years. He was in the engagements March 29, 1865, in front of Petersburg and at Rice's station and Appomattox Court-house. At the close of the war he returned to Kittanning township, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. He owns a good farm of sixty acres of land, which is well improved and lies in a productive part of the township.

In 1852 Mr. Rupp united in marriage with Sarah Moorhead, daughter of John Moorhead, Sr., of Manor township. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp have had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Sarah E., John F., Samuel W., Margaret F., David M., Mary A., Hannah A., Arthur L., Norman H., Charles H., and James W., who died May 6, 1889, aged twenty-eight years.

David Rupp is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and a pronounced republican in politics. He has filled acceptably the offices of supervisor of roads and school director. Honest, reliable and industrious, Mr. Rupp commands the respect of his neighbors and is well situated to enjoy the comforts of life.

SIMON P. SCHALL, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Manor township, and an influential citizen in the community in which he resides, is a son of Israel and Sarah (Hildman) Schall, and was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1838. His grandfather, Michael Schall, was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1776, and removed to Armstrong county, where he was engaged in farming for over fifty years. He died in 1856, aged eighty years. He was an industrious farmer, a peaceable man and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. One of his sons, Israel Schall (father), was born in Kittanning township in 1802, and resided

there until his death. He was a farmer by occupation, a prominent democrat in politics and at different times held various of his township's offices. For a number of years he was a deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which both he and his wife were consistent members. He died in 1868, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He married Sarah Hildman, who was born in Kittanning township in 1809. Mrs. Schall is still living in Kittanning township and is very active for a woman of eighty-one years of age.

Simon P. Schall was reared on his father's farm, and after receiving a common-school education, learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for fifteen years. He then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. He now owns a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, some six miles from Kittanning, on the Kittanning and Leechburg road. In addition to farming Mr. Schall makes a specialty of live stock, which he raises for the eastern markets.

In 1860 he married Eliza Patrick, a daughter of Robert Patrick, of Kittanning township. They have been the parents of seven children: Sarah M., Warren, Laura, Robert, Joseph, Harry, and one which died.

Simon P. Schall is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a consistent member. He is a republican in politics, has filled various township offices and is esteemed in the community in which he resides as an energetic and substantial citizen, who is ever ready to assist in any and every good cause. He is firm in his convictions of what he believes to be right, yet is considerate of the feelings and opinions of others, and never forces his views on any one.

JOSEPH J. SCHRECKENGOST, a descendant of two substantial and early families, and a prosperous farmer of Kittanning township, is a son of Benjamin and Susanna (Oury) Schreckengost, and was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1829. His paternal grandfather, Coonrod Scheckengost, Sr., was a native of Germany, and came to Bucks county, where he remained a short time. He then came to Kittanning township, where he purchased a farm and followed farming and gunsmithing until his death. He was one of the early settlers of this township and was accompanied here by his son, Coonrod Schreckengost (father), who was born in Bucks county. Coonrod Schreckengost, who lived to be eighty-two years of age, was a miller by trade, but gave part of his time to farming. He was a lutheran in religious belief, and a republican in political opinion and married Susanna Oury. Mrs. Schreckengost, was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Joseph J. Schreckengost was reared on his father's farm in a day when farmers' sons had to encounter privations and hardships of which they know nothing to-day. He obtained his education in the schools of his neighborhood, which were as good as any in the county at that period. Leaving school, he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed for eight years. He then embarked in the milling business, which he followed for eight years, and at the end of that time engaged in farming, in which he has continued successfully ever since.

J. J. Schreckengost united in marriage with Rachel J. Bouch, daughter of Eli Bouch, of Kittanning township. They have six children living, four sons and two daughters, of whom five are: Susanna P., Nathaniel, William E., Sarah Adaline and David A.

In religious belief Mr. Schreckengost is a methodist, being a member of one of the churches of that denomination. In political opinion he is a republican. He owns a very good farm of sixty-five acres of land, which he carefully cultivates. The Schreckengost and

Oury families were early settlers of this township. In the assessment list of 1807 there are four of the name of Schreckengost, who were land-owners, and on the same list appears the names of Christopher Oury, who owned a distillery, and Adam Oury, a farmer.

SHEDRICK A. STARR, one of the young, ambitious and successful farmers and stock-dealers of Valley township, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Lucas) Starr, and was born in Valley township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1860. Joseph Starr, who is a prominent farmer and very successful business man, was born in 1818, in this county, where he has always resided. He commenced the battle of life for himself with but little capital, but by hard labor, good management and judicious investments, he has secured a comfortable competency and now owns four well-improved and well-stocked farms, besides having an interest in several business enterprises. In connection with farming he has always dealt largely in stock. He is a member of the Pine Creek Baptist church, in which he has served for several years as a deacon. He married Mary Lucas, who is a member of the same church to which her husband belongs.

Shedrick A. Starr was reared in this township and received his education in its common schools. Leaving school, he engaged in farming until 1887, on the farm on which he was born and reared. In the spring of the last-named year he removed to his present farm, which is conveniently situated in regard to market, church and school.

In 1883 he united in marriage with Phebe Slagle, daughter of Daniel Slagle, of Valley township. Their union has been blest with three children, one son and two daughters. Two of their children are: Charles C. and Lulu M.

In religious faith Mr. Starr is a baptist and a member of Pine Creek church of that denomination. In political sentiment he is a democrat and believes in the principles of that party as practiced by Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland. He has served as auditor of Valley township for six years. He deals largely in stock, which he ships to the eastern markets. His farm contains sixty-six acres of good farming land, which is well improved. It is underlaid with coal, which is equally accessible for mining purposes with the other coal lands of that section. Mr. Starr has devoted his time largely to farming and stock-dealing, and has met with good success in his chosen line of business. He is always ready to aid the needy, and takes a justifiable pride in the progress and prosperity of his township.

JOHN STEWART, one of the prosperous farmers and respected citizens of Valley township, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in May, 1823, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Doak) Stewart. James Stewart left his native county of Donegal and came in 1827 to Philadelphia, where he remained but six months before removing to Westmoreland county, in which he resided for nearly three years. He then came to Armstrong county, where he settled in Mahoning township and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1843, when in the seventieth year of his age. He was an industrious man and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He married Rebecca Doak, who was like himself a native of county Donegal, and a member of the Presbyterian church. She was born in 1785 and died in 1863, when lacking but two years of being an octogenarian. They were a well-respected couple in the community in which they resided, and had a family of four sons and one daughter.

John Stewart was reared from seven years of age on his father's farm in Mahoning township, where he received a practical common business education in the country schools of that day.

Upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming, which he has pursued profitably ever since. Mr. Stewart owns two good farms in Valley township, and his home farm, which he bought in 1846 and on which he resided since 1852, containing one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved and tillable land. He also erected his comfortable residence and the convenient barn and numerous out-buildings which are on his home farm.

On December 9, 1852, Mr. Stewart married Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Joseph Harris, a native of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born seven children: Rebecca Ann, born April 8, 1854, died July 8, 1859; Elizabeth J., born October 18, 1856, died June 8, 1878; Margaret A., Mary T., who was a teacher in the Kittanning schools for three years and married Hugh McIsaac, Indiana county, and Emma F. A., Anabel B. and Rebecca.

John Stewart is neutral in politics and a member and elder of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He is one of the substantial and industrious farmers of this prosperous township.

ANDREW H. WARNER, the present postmaster and a successful merchant of Greendale, is one of the leading citizens and representative business men of Valley township. He was born in the kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, January 27, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Warner) Warner. Henry Warner was a life-long resident of Würtemberg, in which he followed farming. He was a steady, honest man, a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1845. He married Mary Warner, a native of Würtemberg, who is a lutheran in religious faith, and resides now at Greendale.

Andrew H. Warner was reared in Germany until he was fourteen years of age, when he came with his mother, in 1857, to Lawrence county, where she resided for thirty years. He received his education in the excellent public schools of Germany and the common schools of Pennsylvania. At seventeen years of age he went to Pittsburgh, where he entered the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. company. He remained with them for twenty-four years, and during that long period of time served as lost car agent, yard dispatcher, and in various other trustworthy and responsible positions. In 1884 he resigned the position which he then held in the company's service, and came to Valley township, to his present farm, which he had purchased in 1876. From 1884 to 1890 he devoted his time chiefly to farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1890 he opened a general mercantile store at Greendale, which is well stocked with dry-goods, groceries, hardware, notions and everything needed in the mercantile line in his section. Greendale seems to be a good location for a store, as he has built up an unexpectedly large trade in the few months since he commenced business.

On Aug. 30, 1863, he married Fredericka Shurke, a native of Germany. They have eight children, five sons and three daughters: Annie, John, Edward, Lydia, Margaret, Charles, William and Ralph.

A. H. Warner is a republican in politics, and has served Valley township as auditor. He was appointed postmaster at Greendale in April, 1890, which position he still holds. In religious faith he is a member of the Reformed church. His farm of one hundred and ninety acres was originally two farms, which he bought in 1876. In farming and merchandising Mr. Warner has been successful. To whatever business he has in hand he gives that close attention which is essentially necessary to substantial success. As a citizen and a business man he stands well with the public.

MARCUS D. WAYMAN, of Ford City, who has been interested in the plate-glass business for twenty years, has made more machinery for plate-glass works than any other man in the United States. He is a son of Garey and Nancy (Shellers) Wayman, and was born in Washington county, State of Indiana, March 10, 1830. Garey Wayman was born in 1809, in Maryland, and when a young man went to Lexington, Ky., where he entered and served for some time in a printing establishment. He then removed to New Albany, Indiana, where he made his home until his death, in the fall of 1843, when he was only thirty-eight years of age. He was a member of the Baptist church, and married Nancy Shellers, a daughter of John Shellers, of Frankfort, Ky., by whom he had six children. Mrs. Wayman was born in Frankfort in 1809, is a member of the Methodist church, and now resides with her son, the subject of this sketch.

Marcus D. Wayman was principally reared in Kentucky, where he received a common-school education and learned the trade of foundryman. In 1850 he and nineteen other young men crossed the plains, with ox-teams, to the gold regions of California. After five years' successful experience in gold-digging, he returned to Louisville and purchased a foundry, which he has operated ever since. In this foundry he built the machinery for a large number of steamboats, and has fitted out as high as eleven steamboats a year. During the late civil war he had charge of the government works at Cairo, Ill., and since 1870 Mr. Wayman has been connected with Mr. Ford in the manufacture of plate-glass. In 1870, under a contract with J. B. Ford, of New Albany, Indiana, he built the first machinery made in the United States for a plate-glass works, and since that time has constructed the machinery for the following plate-glass works: the Crystal works of St. Louis, Mo., the Louisville plant, the Jeffersonville plant, the Creighton plant, the Tarentum plant and the two plate-glass works at Ford City. In 1880 he moved from Louisville, Ky., to Tarentum, Pa., and ten years later to Ford City, where he has resided ever since.

On Sept. 20, 1871, he married Margaret Mongavin, daughter of Thomas Mongavin, of Louisville, Ky. To their union have been born six sons and four daughters: Mary, Albert, Marcus D., Jr., Samuel, Thomas, Garey, Margaretta, Ruth, Ruby and Kenneth.

Marcus D. Wayman is a liberal republican in politics. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Ford City Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Mr. Wayman is the pioneer in the manufacture of American plate-glass machinery, and is known as an energetic, practical business man.

JOHN WIBLE, a comfortably situated farmer of East Franklin, and a Union soldier in the famous old 14th Pa. Cavalry, is a son of Isaac and Mary (Daugherty) Wible, and was born in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1825. His paternal grandfather, John Wible, was a lifelong resident of Westmoreland county, where he followed farming until his death. His parents were of that industrious and sturdy class of early settlers in this State that is known as Pennsylvania German. One of John Wible's sons was Isaac Wible, the father of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Wible was born in the first year of the present century, and in 1818 came from Westmoreland to Armstrong county, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres of land and became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He was a republican politically and a member of the Presbyterian church, whose every-day walk in life corresponded with his religious profession. He died in 1882, aged eighty-two years. He married Mary Daugherty, who was born in 1801 (see G. B. Daugherty's sketch of Kittan-

ning) and whose father, Patrick Daugherty, was a native of Ireland. Her mental faculties are wonderful for one who is verging on her ninetieth year, and is remarkably active for a woman of nearlyt hree hundred pounds weight. Mr. and Mrs. Wible were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living.

John Wible was born and reared on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school, he engaged in farming, which has been the main business of his life ever since. On November 23, 1862, he enlisted in Co. M, 14th Pa. Cavalry (or 159th regiment, Pa. Vols.), and served until June 3, 1865, when he was discharged at Washington City. During his term of service he participated in over forty skirmishes and battles of his regiment, which encountered all manner of privations and hardships in the two Virginias.

In 1854 he married Elizabeth Bowser, daughter of Samuel D. Bowser, of this township. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Rebecca J., Thomas L., a carpenter at Apollo; and John M., who is engaged in well-drilling.

John Wible is a republican in politics and a member of Glade Run Presbyterian church. He served his township as road supervisor, when elected as such, but is no aspirant for office. His farm is three miles from Kittanning and contains sixty acres of good farming and grazing land. He is well situated and has the respect of all who know him.

ROBERT WALTER SMITH "was born at Litchfield, New Hampshire, June 16, 1816, at the residence of his grandfather (on the maternal side), Judge Parker. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Smith, was an officer throughout the whole of the Revolutionary war, and was appointed captain of the guard over Maj. Andre the night before his execution. His grandfather, the Rev. David Smith, D.D., was at the time of his death in his ninety-fifth year, probably the oldest Yale college graduate in the United States. His father, the late Rev. David M. Smith, was also a graduate of Yale college, being a member of the class of 1811. He studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, and was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church."

R. W. Smith graduated from Hamilton college in 1837, read law and was admitted to the bar prior to 1846. In that year he came to Kittanning, where he practiced his profession for thirty-five years. In 1881 he visited his brother at Bronxville, New York, where he died on December 6th of that year. He was county superintendent of free schools from 1856 to 1860 and from 1863 to 1866. He was a careful lawyer and an efficient county superintendent, but it is as the author of "The Armstrong County History" that his name will be preserved for all time to come in Armstrong county.

"He was a man of studious habits and literary tastes. Conceiving the idea of writing an elaborate history of the county, he entered upon his arduous, self-imposed task with the determination of making it thorough and reliable. Toward this end he toiled patiently for full five years. Sadly enough the author was not permitted the quiet satisfaction of seeing the book on which he had so long toiled come from the press."

RED BANK, WAYNE, COWANSHANNOCK, PLUM CREEK AND SOUTH BEND TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and Descriptive.—These five townships lie along the eastern boundary line of Armstrong county. Nearly all of Red Bank and Wayne townships are in the Lower Productive Coal measures, and have heavy veins of ferriferous lime, while small areas of these measures are to be found in the western part of Cowanshannock, the southeastern and southwestern parts of Plum Creek and the central and western parts of South Bend. The remainder of the three last-named townships are in the Lower Barren measures, and contain valuable beds of the Upper Freeport coal. A small area of the Pittsburgh Coal-bed lies in the southwestern part of South Bend township.

Red Bank Township was organized September 18, 1806, and now contains only about one-seventh of its original territory. In the northwestern part of the township was "Old Town," an Indian village, which was founded prior to 1770.

Presque Isle was founded in 1850, and Independence was established in 1855.

Wayne Township was formed from Plum Creek, on March 19, 1821, and was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne. The North American and Holland land companies owned considerable land in this township. Glade Run Presbyterian church was organized, in 1808, with eight members: James and Margaret Kirkpatrick, William and Mary Marshall, William and Martha Kirkpatrick and William and Mary Shields. The first grist-mill was built by Joseph Marshall, Sr., in 1822, the first fulling-mill was erected in 1828 by David Lewis, and the first grange in the county was organized in Wayne township. Glade Run post-office was established Dec. 17, 1828, Belknap, Sept. 21, 1855, and Echo, July 14, 1857.

Cowanshannock Township was formed from parts of Kittanning, Plum Creek and Wayne townships, on December 22, 1848, and was named after the creek of that name. On the Thomas McCausland farm are vestiges of an old fort of Mound-builder origin. Atwood, named from being at or near the woods, was founded by Dr. Allison, who cleared the town site in 1860.

Green Oak was laid out in 1869, by W. Chrisman, and Rural Valley dates its existence as a town from the establishment of its post-office, in 1830, but was not laid out until six years later.

Plum Creek Township was taken from Kittanning on June 20, 1810, and derived its name from Plum Creek. Several townships have been carved out of its original territory. It was settled at an early day and contained two block-houses, one of which, on the Downs farm, was once attacked by Indians, who captured and carried off John Sloan and his sister Nancy. Among the early settlers were George Miller, who came in 1766, and Absalom Woodward, Sr., who arrived in 1788. Elderton was laid out by the name of New Middletown, on Nov. 20, 1820, by Robert J. Elder, and Whites-

burg, named in honor of Major James White, was founded in 1828. Capt. Andrew Sharp, who served under Washington, came to this township in 1784, and ten years later traded his farm for one in Kentucky, and with his wife and six children and some twelve others embarked on a flat-boat to make the trip to his southern home. At the mouth of Two Mile creek, below the site of Apollo, where he had fastened up the boat for the night, he was fired on by seven Indians. While cutting his boat loose he received two balls, one in his left side and the other in his right side. He died from the effects of these wounds at Pittsburgh, on July 8, 1794, forty days after he was wounded.

South Bend Township.—On June 4, 1867, South Bend was formed out of part of Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek towhships. Thirty-five tracts of land in this township were surveyed as early as 1773. There was a block-house on Jones' Hill and another at Townsend's Mills, both of which were built prior to 1795. This township had one of the numerous Soldiers' Aid societies that were formed in the county during the late war. Among the early settlers were the Browns, Clarks, Hoovers, Householders, Kings, Sloans, Todds and Woodwards.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN A. BLANEY, an influential citizen of Plum Creek township, a business man of great energy, and the present postmaster of Whitesburg, is a son of Hugh and Hannah (Shots) Blaney, and was born September 11, 1832, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Hugh Blaney (father) was born in Ireland in 1796, and emigrated from that country to Armstrong county about 1815, when the old "State road" was being built. That great highway of traffic started from Philadelphia and passed through Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. This pike was the great road through Armstrong county until the era of railroads. Hugh Blaney was a shoemaker by trade, but after coming to this country he bought a farm which he tilled until his death. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Hannah Shots, of Kittanning township, by whom he had seven children.

John A. Blaney was reared on a farm and attended the subscription schools in Plum Creek township during his boyhood. He then worked on his father's farm for one dollar and fifty cents a month, which sum was afterwards increased to three dollars per month. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He owns a large, well-cultivated farm on which are built six dwellings and an equal number of barns; this farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep and horses. He has made a specialty of the dairy business, and has a large creamery from which he sells two hundred and fifty pounds of butter per week. He has a general mercantile store at Whitesburg, and carries a heavy stock of goods.

In 1857 he married Minerva St. Clair, of Plum Creek township. To Mr. and Mrs. Blaney have been born twelve children, eight of whom are living: William E., born in 1862, a farmer and merchant; Hannah Jane, born in 1864; Rose, born in 1866; Ellen, born in 1868; Maggie, born in 1870; Frank, born in 1872; Belle, born in 1874; and Joseph A., born in 1876.

John A. Blaney is a republican leader in Armstrong county, has been postmaster of Whitesburg for many years, and served several terms as overseer of the poor. By reason of his sympathetic nature he was well adapted to fill the latter office. He now resides at Whitesburg, where he owns a comfortable and tasteful home and a large and well-appointed store-room, which he constantly keeps

filled with first-class goods. He has slowly but surely widened out his sphere of commercial operations until he now employs from eight to twelve men in his various business enterprises. He is a highly esteemed member of the Presbyterian church, and very active in her various charities. He was for some years an active member of the I. O. O. F. and the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Blaney has acquired his fortune by the labor of his own hands; he is a man of character and good social and mercantile standing, and well and favorably known throughout the township and the southeastern part of Armstrong county.

ABRAHAM W. BLEAKNEY, one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of Plum Creek township, is the fifth child of William and Mary (Yakey) Bleakney, and was born April 16, 1827, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. William Bleakney (father) was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1790. He received a common and practical education, was a clerk for some time in his father's store and then engaged in farming for himself. He owned a fine farm given him by his father. He took a great interest in politics, and was a prominent leader of the Democratic party in the community in which he resided. He was a presbyterian in religious faith, and belonged to the church of that denomination at Concord. In 1817 he married Mary Yakey, second daughter of John and Nancy Yakey, of this county. They had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living.

Abraham W. Bleakney was reared on the farm and received a common-school education. Leaving school, he learned the millwright trade, at which he worked for eleven years, when he went to California and followed mining for several years. He then went to Ohio, where he worked at his trade for some time and afterwards was engaged in buying and selling stock for seven years. At the end of this time he returned to Plum Creek township, where he began farming, at which he has continued successfully ever since. He has a well-cultivated farm of one hundred and ninety-one acres and takes considerable interest in stock-raising.

In 1863 he was married to Kate Bleakney, eldest daughter of Robert and Margrette Bleakney, of Adams county, this State. To their union have been born seven children: Mary A., born in 1864; William H., born in 1867; Robert W., born in 1870; Samuel M., born in 1872; Emma, born in 1874, and died same year; Lydia M., born in 1877; and Thomas B., born in 1882.

In political opinion Mr. Bleakney is a strong democrat and takes great interest in local politics. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, a liberal contributor to all churches and has always been the friend of the poor. He is a quiet, industrious farmer, a peaceable, law-abiding citizen and a man who gives close attention to his own business affairs.

GEORGE A. BLOSE, M.D., who has been in the active and successful practice of his chosen profession at Eddyville since 1883, is a son of David and Rachel (Cochrane) Blose, and was born in Perry township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1855. The Blose family is of German descent, and one of its members, George Blose (great-grandfather), was one of the pioneer farmers of Westmoreland county, but later in life moved to Jefferson county, where he died. One of his sons, Boaz Blose (grandfather), was born about 1802. He is a farmer by occupation and a republican in politics. He married Sarah Jane Murphy, of near Irwin, Westmoreland county, by whom he had six children, five sons and one daughter, and two of his sons served

in the late civil war. David Blose (father) was born near Perrysville, Jefferson county, about 1834, and has been a farmer and lumberman of his native county for many years. He resides at Perrysville and is a republican in politics. He married Rachel Cochrane, a granddaughter of Matthew Cochrane, of Indiana county, and a daughter of James Cochrane (maternal grandfather), who was a farmer of Indiana county and married a Miss Miller, by whom he had one son and four daughters. After her death Mr. Cochrane married Jane Walkup, and his third wife was a Miss Curry. To David and Rachel Cochrane were born eight children, three sons and five daughters: Dr. George A., Mary, James, who married Maggie Adams, and is a farmer; Addison, married to Ida Moser and engaged in farming; Laura, wife of Eltoen Smith, a farmer of Jefferson county; Melissa, Ida and Cora.

Dr. George A. Blose was reared on his father's farm, and after attending the academy at Perrysville, read medicine and entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in April, 1883. In June of that year he commenced the practice of medicine at Eddyville, where he has a very good practice, which is constantly increasing and rapidly extending over a large area of surrounding country.

On August 4, 1885, he united in marriage with Laura Smith, daughter of John W. Smith, a farmer of Red Bank township. Dr. and Mrs. Blose have two children: John Barthalow, born May 29, 1887, and Matthew S., born October 29, 1889. Dr. Blose and his wife are members of the Eddyville Reformed church. He is a republican in politics, but not strenuous in political matters. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sterling Lodge, No. 245, Knights of Pythias, and the Senior Order of United American Mechanics.

GEORGE G. BORLAND, of Wayne township, who served in the army of the Cumberland during the late civil war, is a son of William and Margaret (Gartley) Borland, and was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1837. Robert Borland (grandfather) was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and in 1821 settled in Salem township, Westmoreland county. Ten years later he removed (1831) to that part of Armstrong county now known as Wayne township, and located one mile from the borough of Dayton, where he took up one hundred and nineteen acres of land, which he farmed successfully up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He united in marriage with Jane Borland, of Ireland, and their union was blessed with four sons, all of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, and all of whom came with their parents to America. Each of these sons purchased large tracts of land adjoining their father's in Wayne township and followed farming. One of these sons was William Borland (father), who was born in January, 1801. He died in 1874 on the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born. He was a large land-owner, holding in his own right about four hundred acres. He was in his latter years a wide-awake republican, interested in the cause and anxious for the success of his party, but never aspired to office. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He married Margaret Gartley, daughter of Andrew Gartley, of Westmoreland county. They had four sons and one daughter. Their sons were: John W. (deceased), George G., William P. and Robert J.

George G. Borland was reared on a farm and received a good common-school education in the common schools. Leaving school, he engaged in teaching and at the end of his fourth term, in 1861, he entered the Union army. He enlisted in Co. "G," 78th regt., Pa. Vols., and served three years, the greater part of which

time he acted as sergeant. He took part in the battles of La Verne, Tenn., Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Buzzard's Roost, Pumpkin Vine, and several of the more important battles of the Army of Cumberland. He was wounded at the Battle of Stone River. When the war was over he returned to Armstrong county and engaged in farming and stock-dealing, which he has followed successfully ever since.

He is a stanch republican, and although never seeking office, yet was elected as auditor, which position he held from 1867 to 1870. He also served as justice of the peace in his township two terms, beside having held nearly all the other offices in his township. He is a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 738, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, J. Ed. Turk Post, No. 321, Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, at Smicksburg, and the Farmers' Alliance. He owns a farm of two hundred acres of well-improved grain and grazing land. Mr. Borland deals largely in stock and by perseverance and industry has accumulated a competency.

SAMUEL S. N. CALHOUN, one of Wayne township's leading citizens, is a son of Judge John and Elizabeth (Anthony) Calhoun, and was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1823. James Calhoun (paternal grandfather) was a native of Donegal county, Ireland, and settled in Lancaster county, but soon afterwards removed to Indiana county. He was one of the early school-teachers of that county, where he remained but a few years, and then came to Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In religious belief he was a seceder. He married a Mrs. Mary Walker, and reared a large family of children. Hon. John Calhoun (father) was, in all probability, born in Armstrong county, where he spent nearly all of his life in Boggs and Wayne townships. In early manhood he was a carpenter; but in later years he engaged in farming. In politics he endorsed the sentiments of the whig party until late in life, when he became a strong democrat. He was among the first militia captains in the State, and subsequently became a colonel. He served as justice of the peace for thirty years, being first appointed under Gov. Wolfe. He was commissioned twice as associate judge of Armstrong county; first, by Gov. Wolfe, and then by Gov. Porter, and served very creditably during both of his terms (1840 to 1849) of office. He took an active and intelligent part in politics, and in all else that concerned the good of the people. He was in early life a member of the Seceder church, but afterwards united with the Presbyterian church, and became one of the founders and ruling elders of the Glade Run and Concord churches of that denomination. He married Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Jacob Anthony, of Indiana county. They had six children: Noah, a farmer in Wayne township, who died in 1889; William (deceased), who was a carpenter and farmer in Wayne township; Mary, who married Thomas Kichey, of Wayne township, and is dead; Nancy (deceased), who was married to Samuel H. Porter; James R., who followed farming for several years, but is now a resident of Dayton; Sarah (deceased), who was married to James Calhoun, of Boggs township; Samuel S. N. and John K. (deceased), who was a resident of Kittanning and a prominent member of the Armstrong county bar. Mrs. Calhoun died in September, 1828, and Judge Calhoun afterwards married for his second wife, Catherine Marshall, who bore him one child: Elizabeth, who married Robert Anthony, of Frostburg, Jefferson county, Pa.

Samuel S. N. Calhoun received his education in the common schools of his native township. He has always followed farming and stock-raising with good success, and bears the reputation of being an excellent farmer. He owns a

good farm of one hundred acres in Wayne township, which is well improved and conveniently situated in regard to school, church and market.

On October 17, 1849, Samuel S. N. Calhoun united in marriage with Hannah Sheridan, a daughter of John and Mary (Campbell) Sheridan. Mrs. Calhoun's father was a native of Cambria county, Pa., and her mother of Westmoreland county. She was one of six children, and her brother, Dr. Campbell, is a practicing physician of Johnstown, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have had ten children, all of whom were sons: Rev. Joseph P., who was born February 15, 1852, received a classical education at Glade Run academy, attended Allegheny Theological seminary, was pastor of Cherry Run Presbyterian church, Kittanning Presbytery, five years, and in September, 1870, installed pastor of Slate Lick Presbyterian Church, and married Madge Stockdell, by whom he has one child,—John R.; John S., born February 8, 1854, was admitted to the bar in Clarion county, practiced in Armstrong county five years, and is now a lawyer of Oklahoma, Indian Territory; Dr. Grier O., born April 26, 1856, studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. N. F. Calhoun, of Dayton, was graduated from the Baltimore Medical college in 1884, after which he practiced in Illinois, Clarion county, and in 1888 located at Fisher; Dr. Chambers D., born August 17, 1858, read medicine, was graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1882, and located at Elburn, Illinois, where he married Sophia Martin; Rev. Harry C., born March 8, 1861, graduated at the Chicago Theological Seminary, and pastor of a Congregational church in Iowa, May, 1890; William J., born October 6, 1862, who will be graduated in the spring of 1891 from West. Penn. Medical college; Samuel C., born September 14, 1865, and assisting his father; Asa Parker and Cyrus P., who were born July 4, 1869, and of whom Asa Parker is dead; and Herbert B. S., a farmer, born Oct. 7, 1872.

S. S. N. Calhoun is a democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church of Concord, in which he has frequently held the office of trustee. He is a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 408, Independer Order of Odd Fellows, and Wayne Grange, No. 360, Patrons of Husbandry. He is known as a public-spirited citizen, who is ever interested in the advancement of his township, as well as a well-read man upon all current issues of the day.

JOHNSON C. CUDDY, a leading merchant, and the present efficient burgess of the flourishing borough of Atwood, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Cuddy, and was born in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1837. Samuel Cuddy (father) was born in 1800, in Ireland, and in 1822 emigrated to America, and settled in Allegheny county. In 1865 he came to Cowanshannock township, and afterwards removed to Valley township, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1873, when he was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics. During his early life he was a member of the Seceder church, but afterwards became a united presbyterian. He married Mary Wilson, who was also a member of the U. P. church, and a daughter of James Wilson, a native of Ireland, who settled in Allegheny county, served in the United States army during the war of 1812, then removed to Westmoreland county, and afterwards went to Butler, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and reared a family of seven children, of whom three were sons: Thomas, John and James, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Cuddy were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters: James, William, Francis, John, Thomas, Johnson C., Margaret, wife of James Hilty, a farmer of Cowanshannock

township; Mary A., married to W. A. Morrow, a farmer of Mahoning township; and Esther and Rebecca.

Johnson C. Cuddy was reared on his father's farm, received a common-school education, and engaged in farming in Allegheny county until about 1865, when he came to Cowanshannock township, where he purchased a farm, and also embarked in huckstering. In 1880 he came to Atwood, where he engaged in his present hotel and general mercantile business. He has a first-class store, enjoys a large trade, and is one of the leading business men of the borough. He owns two houses and two lots besides his store and hotel. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. K, 54th regiment, Pa. Infantry, and was present at the capture of Gen. Morgan.

On Feb. 18, 1864, he married Catherine H. Lewis, a daughter of Ezra Lewis, a wagon-maker of Westmoreland county. To their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Samuel L., a carpenter of Pittsburgh, who married Sadie McLain, of Atwood, and has two children—Reed and Arthur R.; John W., Mary M., born October 14, 1868, and died February 11, 1876; Amanda E., born June 5, 1870, and died February 23, 1873; David F., born May 13, 1872, and died February 24, 1876; Harvey J., born April 16, 1874, and died February 13, 1876; and William, born February 11, 1878.

Johnson C. Cuddy was always a democrat in politics until of late years. He is now a prohibitionist, and strongly advocates the doctrines of that party. He is the present burgess of Atwood, which was incorporated as a borough in 1884. He is an elder of the United Presbyterian church, of which both he and his wife are members.

REV. DAVID K. DUFF was a well-known and efficient minister of the United Presbyterian church, and labored for thirty-two years as a settled pastor in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

He was well and favorably known, not only in his own county, but also in the surrounding counties of Indiana, Clarion and Jefferson, where his ministerial duties called him to labor. He was a man of strong convictions and fearless in proclaiming the truths of the Gospel and maintaining the principles of the church of his choice. Wise in council, of good judgment, unassuming in manner and possessed of a kindly, congenial disposition and a forbearing temper, he was naturally qualified to make friends, and was held in high esteem both as a minister and a friend. Rev. D. K. Duff was the fourth son of James and Mary (Kennedy) Duff and was born near Enon Valley, in Beaver county, May 8, 1825, where his parents continued to reside until death. His father died in 1870 in his eighty-fourth year. His mother lived some eight years longer and was also in her eighty-fourth year at the time of her death. His parents were members of the Associate Presbyterian (now United Presbyterian) church. His father was a farmer by occupation and a whig in politics.

David K. was reared on his father's farm until seventeen years of age. He then entered Darlington academy, remaining two years, and from thence went to New Athens college, Ohio, where he finished his collegiate course in 1849. He then taught school about one year at Mount Jackson, Pa., after which, having decided upon the ministry as his life-work, he entered the theological seminary at Cannonsburgh, Pa. (now located at Xenia, Ohio), in 1850. After a careful theological course of three years he was licensed to preach the Gospel in November, 1853. For two years he labored as a missionary in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and eastern New York, and also in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. His travels in the western states were performed on horse-back and were consequently very laborious.

In May, 1856, he received a call to become pastor of the U. P. Congregation of Dayton and Lower Piney (now Mount Zion), which he accepted, and immediately entered upon its duties. Soon after settlement he also accepted the position of principal of Dayton Union academy, where, by his faithfulness as a teacher, and his firm yet gentle discipline, he made hosts of friends and was held in high esteem by the many students who were under his care. He labored faithfully as pastor and teacher until September, 1862, when, believing it to be his duty to serve his Master by defending the unity of the government, he gave himself to the cause.

He enlisted as a private, but was immediately offered the command of a company, which was soon recruited from the homes of those among whom he labored, a number of them being students of the academy. He served as captain from that time until he was honorably discharged in June, 1865, by reason of wounds received which unfitted him for further military duty.

He was respected by his men and recognized throughout the regiment as a brave soldier and a courteous, Christian gentleman, and justly earned the reputation of being one of the bravest officers of the celebrated 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Even at this remote date such tributes as these often come to his family from men who were with him on the tented field, on the march and on the battle-ground: "There was not one drop of cowardly blood in his veins," "He was always in the thickest of the fight." "Always leading his men where he thought they could do the best work," "It was always *come boys*. He never asked his men to do what he was unwilling to do himself," "He was one whom to know was to love for his gentleness of disposition, his love of virtue, his meekness, gentleness and truth, and for his bravery and devotion to the cause of his country." He participated with his regiment in its many hard, weary marches through the mountains of West Virginia, and was actively engaged in twenty-two battles and skirmishes. His last engagement was at Ashby's Gap, Va., in February, 1865. Here he received three wounds—a ball passed through the fingers of the left hand, another inflicted a scalp wound, leaving a scar of two and a half to three inches in length, and a third passed through the right arm near the shoulder, partially disabling him through life and causing him untold sufferings.

Of his bravery on the battle-field, let a magnanimous foe add his testimony. Years after the close of the war, one of Col. Mosby's officers, C. R. Dear, of Little Washington, Va., relates the following incident to Captain W. D. Preston, of the Philadelphia *Times*:

He says: "I think the bravest man I ever met on your side was Captain D. K. Duff, of the 14th P. V. C. I had a hand-to-hand fight with him in which we used pistols and sabres until I brought him down. I tell you he was a plucky fellow and worthy any man's steel. After the fight I found him covered with blood composedly sitting in the barn where we put our prisoners. His courageous and gentlemanly conduct challenged my admiration. I sought our captain and asked as a personal favor that he be allowed to go, as he was in such a physical condition that it was not likely that he would do us more harm. 'Just as you please said he.' I then went to Duff and told him to follow me, and leading him out of camp I told him to find his way to his friends as soon as possible. If ever you meet Captain Duff tell him I hold him in remembrance as the bravest fellow I ever met." After being discharged, Captain Duff returned home and resumed the pastorate of Dayton and Pine Creek, also the principalship of the academy, which he retained until 1877. June 1st, 1866, he took charge of Concord (now Atwood) congregation, in connection with the others, giving to each one-third time. As these congregations were each separated from the other by twelve miles, "o'er hill and vale," we need not tell you that his life was not one of

flowery ease, yet he performed his duties cheerfully and faithfully. He was also an efficient helper in the establishing and maintenance of the Soldiers' Orphan school carried on for many years successfully at the village of Dayton. In 1870 he resigned the pastorate of Lower Piney, giving one-half time to each of the others until Sept. 1, 1886, when, by reason of increasing infirmities caused by wounds received and hardships endured, he was compelled to retire from the pastorate of Dayton after thirty years' service. Residing at Atwood, he was still able to continue his care of it, and preached every Sabbath except one preceding the one on which he was released by his Master and called up higher to receive the reward of a well-spent life.

He died on Sunday, April 15, 1888, after an illness of only nine days, and although his sufferings were intense, yet he bore them with the same Christian courage and fortitude which he ever displayed through life. "His was a heroic life both in peace and war." Rev. Duff was a large, portly man of fine personal appearance, six feet in height and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds at time of his death. Politically he was a republican and later a stanch prohibitionist. He took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his fellow-men and of his country. His usefulness was not confined to those of his own congregations, but extended throughout the sections of country where he dwelt. He was well-known as the friend of education and progress, and always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy.

On October 27, 1868, he married Nannie Henry, daughter of James and Sarah (Richmond) Henry, who were natives of Ireland, but came to America about 1834 and settled in Franklin township, Armstrong county. Mr. Henry was a stone-mason by trade; also was the owner of a farm; politically a republican. Mrs. Henry died in 1878 and Mr. Henry in 1883, one eighty-four years of age, and the other about eighty-six. They were members of the Associate (now U. P.) church, in which he was an elder for many years. They were the parents of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Both sons served in the civil war. David, the eldest, enlisted in 1862, in the 100th Pa. Vols. and was killed by guerrillas June 2, 1864, near Cold Harbor, Va. James served in the 14th P. V. C. from 1862 to the close of the war, and was killed in July, 1882, on his own farm by being thrown under his mowing machine.

To Captain and Mrs. Duff were born seven children, six sons and one daughter. Two sons died in infancy, their dust resting beside that of their father in the Atwood cemetery. The oldest son is pursuing a course of medicine at a medical college. The others remain at home with their mother, being yet too young to choose their life-work. May they emulate the virtues of their father.

ARCHIBALD FINDLEY, one of Cowanshannock township's most reliable and substantial farmers, is a son of Abel and Mary (Marshall) Findley, and was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1819. His grandfather, Archibald Findley, was a farmer of Brush Valley, Indiana county, where his son, Abel Findley (father), was born April 18, 1784. He removed to Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he purchased land at different times until he had a tract of three hundred and fifty acres. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, but after his removal to Wayne township he devoted the most of his time to agricultural pursuits. He died February 5, 1850, when he was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, an active member of the Presbyterian church and was prominent in the organization of the first Sunday-school connected with his church in that vicinity. He married Mary Marshall, who was born Septem-

ber 26, 1788. Her father, William Marshall, a native of Adams county, Pa., came in early life to near the present site of Dayton, where he reared a family of six sons and three daughters. To Abel Findley and his wife were born six children, three sons and three daughters: William M., born June 16, 1817, and died in 1866; Archibald, born October 3, 1819; Mary A., born February 13, 1822, wife of J. K. Orman, of near Elderton; Catherine, born May 9, 1825, married to John Marshall (now deceased); Margaret J., born August 7, 1827, and died in 1830; and Abel A., born December 14, 1831, married Margaret McGaughey, and is a farmer of Wayne township.

Archibald Findley was reared on his father's farm, and received a common business education. He commenced life for himself on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he now resides, when it was in the woods. He not only cleared out his farm, but has it well improved. He erected all his present buildings, cultivates his land carefully and raises considerable stock.

On October 3, 1848, he married Lavina E. Brink, who was born March 30, 1830, and died March 31, 1852. To their union were born two daughters: Mary E., born October 4, 1849, and wife of John C. McGaughey, a jeweler and silversmith of Clearfield county, and Rebecca C., born March 21, 1852, wife of Alexander G. Walker, a farmer of Wayne township. After the death of his wife, Mr. Findley married Eliza Jane McComb, who was born July 18, 1822, and died September 7, 1856, leaving no offspring, as her two children died in their infancy. On February 17, 1859, Mr. Findley married for his third wife Mary Kirkpatrick, who was born January 7, 1828, and died August 16, 1890.

Archibald Findley is a republican in politics and has filled the offices of school director and assistant assessor of Cowanshannock township. He has been a member and elder of the Presbyterian church for over a half century and for the last fifty years was leader of the singing and church choir. He has well discharged every duty in life which has devolved upon him. By honorable toil he has won a competency, and by honesty and straightforwardness has secured the respect of his neighbors.

ADDISON H. GIBSON, a substantial merchant of Elderton for the last twelve years, and a man of intelligence and education, is a son of Squire Robert M. Gibson, and was born at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Gibson, came from Ireland in 1787 and settled in Indiana county, where he followed farming and stock-raising. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and voted the democratic ticket. One of his sons, Squire Robert M. Gibson (father), was born in this county, November 1, 1814. He attended the subscription schools of Plum Creek township and assisted his father on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the employ of a mercantile firm at Shelocta, as a clerk. After one year's experience in mercantile business he then returned to Elderton, where he opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for many years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, became a prominent republican, served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years, and was president for several years of the Mahoning bank, at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. He was one of the most prominent men and influential citizens of Elderton at the time of his death.

In 1842 he married a Miss Lytle, of Elderton, by whom he had two children, who are both dead. After his first wife's death he married a Miss Allison, of Cannonsburg, Washington county, who died and left three children, of whom two are living. He married for his third wife a Miss Montgomery, of South Bend. To

this third union were born two children: Addison H., and Wilda J., born June 7, 1866. Mrs. Montgomery (maternal grandmother) was of Irish descent, and was born near Mount Royal, in Canada, in 1793, and died in Indiana county in 1837.

Addison H. Gibson attended the public schools of Elderton, and at the age of twelve years entered Elderton academy, where for six years he followed a course of English literature and higher mathematics. On leaving the academy, he engaged in the general mercantile business with his father at Elderton. Afterwards he purchased the establishment and stock of goods of his father and since then has given his time principally to building up the extensive patronage which he now enjoys. His establishment is on Main street, and he deals in dry-goods, groceries, hardware, queensware and everything which is usually found in a first-class general mercantile store. He has been very successful as a merchant and in all business enterprises in which he has invested. He owns some valuable property at Elderton, and is regarded as a man of good financial ability and a citizen of public spirit and usefulness.

ABRAHAM GOOD. Of those who have steadily followed farming successfully for nearly half a century, is Abraham Good, of Wayne township, Armstrong county. He is a son of Abraham and Margaret (Burkett) Good and was born in Blair county, near Frankstown, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1824. His paternal grandfather Good was a native of Maryland, and one of his sons, Abraham Good (father), was born near Hagerstown, in that State, from which he removed in early life to Indiana county. He died in 1855 at fifty-six years of age. He married Margaret Burkett, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are living.

Abraham Good was reared on his father's farm, received a common business education, and upon attaining his majority engaged in farming in his native township, which he steadily followed until 1864, when he came to Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he now owns two hundred and fifty acres of land in two good farms, on one of which he now resides.

On April 26, 1854, he married Hannah C. Irwin, daughter of Benjamin Irwin, and to their union were born five children, four sons and one daughter: Alonzo, who married Isabella F. Jewel, and is assisting his father in farming; Rev. Adolphus C., married to Lydia B. Walker, was graduated from Washington & Jefferson college, and then completed his theological course of study in the Allegheny Seminary, after which he was sent, in 1882, as a missionary by the Presbyterian church to western Africa, where he is located, at Lumbarene Gaboon, on the Agowa river; Elmer E., a merchant in Nebraska; Ulysses S., a farmer and teacher in Nebraska, and Rosa Ida, who died in April, 1864. Mrs. Hannah C. Good died June 4, 1890, when she was in the sixty-ninth year of her age. Mr. Good has five grandchildren—his son Alonzo's four sons: James A., Thomas G., Frank J. and Edward C.; and his son, Rev. Adolphus C.'s son: Albert Irwin.

Abraham Good is a stanch republican in politics, and has filled the offices of school director, constable and overseer of the poor, and has served as trustee and elder of Glade Run Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. To agriculture Mr. Good has devoted nearly fifty years of his life, with highly encouraging and very profitable results. The competency which he has acquired, and the valuable farms which he owns, are evidences of his success as a farmer.

GEORGE A. GOURLEY. But few men in the county have had a longer or more successful career in the mercantile business than

George A. Gourley, a resident of Rural Valley and now one of the most substantial farmers of Cowanshannock township. He was born near Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1821, and is a son of John and Martha (Scott) Gourley. The Gourley family traces its ancestry to Ireland, where Samuel Gourley, the grandfather of George A. Gourley, was born. He came to Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm in Westmoreland county and resided until his death. He was a whig in politics, and married Catherine Dickey, by whom he had several children. John Gourley (father) was born near Hannastown, Westmoreland county. He taught for many years in his native county, was an excellent penman and accountant as well as a skillful surveyor. In 1843 he came to Cowanshannock township, where he died some three years later. In 1816 he married Martha Scott, and to their union were born fourteen children, of whom seven lived to maturity: Lavina, Belinda, Juliet, George A., John, Samuel and Benjamin, who enlisted in Co. D, 62d regiment, Pa. Vols., in 1863, and after serving about four months died of quinsy in the hospital near Washington, D. C. Mrs. Gourley's father, a Mr. Scott, was a native of Westmoreland county, from whence he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he died.

George A. Gourley was reared on the farm and received his education in the schools taught by his father. In 1852 he entered the employ of Philip Mechling, of Kittanning, as a clerk and remained with him until 1856. He then embarked in the general mercantile business at Rural Valley, which he followed successfully for twenty-three years. Since 1879 he has not been actively engaged in any special line of business and has given a part of his time to the management of his home farm of one hundred and eighty acres of land near Rural Valley, and another farm which he owns but a short distance from the same place.

On September 22, 1860, he married Ellen Earhart, daughter of Jacob Earhart, of Saltsburg. Their union has been blessed with four children, one son and three daughters: Mary A., wife of Dr. Stockdill, a prominent physician of Rural Valley (see his sketch); Olive B., married to Harper Ambrose, a farmer; Laura B. and George A., Jr.

In politics Mr. Gourley is a republican, and has always voted that ticket. He was remarkably successful as a merchant, and is prosperous as a farmer. His farms, in appearance and in the crops which they afford, give evidence of his agricultural knowledge and good management.

JACOB S. HAINES, a well-known citizen and the proprietor of one of the most successful flouring-mills of Wayne township, is a son of John and Margaret (Mansfield) Haines, and was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1827. Frederick Haines (grandfather) was a native of Northampton county, where his father, who was a native of Germany, had settled. Frederick Haines removed from his birth-place to Hempfield township and engaged in shoemaking and farming. He was an unassuming, quiet man, a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics was an old-time democrat. He married a Miss Jarett and their union was blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters. Jacob Haines (father) was born in Northampton county and settled in Wayne township in 1844, where he died in the spring of 1880, aged eighty-four years. He was a strong democrat, and a consistent member of the Reformed church. He married Margaret Mansfield, daughter of Jacob Mansfield, an early settler near Mansfield, Ohio, which city was named after him. They had seven children: Frederick, of Wayne township, who served through the Mexican and the late civil wars; Benjamin, of Brookville, who is engaged in the milling business; William Alexander, who en-

tered the Union army from Jefferson county, in the 105th regiment, served three years in the Army of the Potomac, and was killed in a mill after the close of the war; Philip, of Leechburg, who served in the Army of the Potomac until he was wounded and discharged; Hannah, married to Michael J. Smith, owner of a foundry in Red Bank township (see his sketch); Catherine and Jacob S.

Jacob S. Haines was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools of Wayne township. Leaving school, he learned milling at Salem, where he continued in that business for seven years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Wayne township and commenced milling, where he now owns a good mill and where he has also been engaged in farming ever since. He enlisted October 1, 1861, in Co. M, 2d regiment, Penna. Cavalry, and served until December 16th, when he re-enlisted in the same regiment and served until 1865. He was in the Army of the Potomac, was promoted to sergeant and participated in the battles of Spottsylvania Court-house, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and in the fights in front of Petersburg. He made a good record as a soldier and always performed with alacrity whatever duty was assigned him.

On October 10, 1850, he united in marriage with Martha Jane Ridgeway, daughter of Ziba L. and Clarissa (Weir) Ridgeway. Mrs. Haines' grandfather, Matthew Ridgeway, went from New England to New York, where he died. Her maternal grandfather, Abraham Weir, was a native of New York, where he also died, and his son, Ziba Ridgeway, removed to Connellsville, Fayette county, where he reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son, William E., entered the Union army from Wisconsin and died in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have three children: Mary A., who married Abraham Good, of near Smicksburg, and has three children, Martha E., Jacob C. and Emma; William H., married to Jennie Bowse, living at East Brady, Pa., and has three sons, Herbert, Curt and Dickey; and Charles W.

In politics Mr. Haines is a republican. He and his wife are members of the Dayton Methodist church, of which he is a steward.

JOHN HECKMAN, a leading merchant and highly-respected citizen of Elderton, is the eldest son of Michael Heckman, and was born near Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1828. His grandfather Heckman was one of the early settlers of Westmoreland county, and married Maria Iseman, by whom he had nine children. One of these children was Michael Heckman (father), who was born in 1800, in Westmoreland county. He attended the subscription schools of that period. He was a farmer by occupation, owning one hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he raised large crops of grain and considerable stock. He was an uncompromising democrat, and took an active part in local politics. He died in 1882, a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married and reared a family of seven children, of whom one is the subject of this sketch.

John Heckman was reared on a farm and attended school in the log school-house situated some two miles from his father's house. He began life as a farmer, assisting his father until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then purchased a farm which he tilled until 1868, when he engaged in the huckster business, which he followed for the ensuing seven years. From 1875 to 1885 he was engaged in farming, and then removed to Elderton, where he resided for three years. In 1888 he embarked in his present general mercantile business on Main street, at Elderton. He carries a complete and carefully-selected stock of goods, well adapted to the numerous wants of his many patrons.

He married Catherine Dice, daughter of John

and Catherine (Sipes) Dice, of Armstrong county. They have had four children: Michael, Harvey (dead), Thomas M., born in 1857, and Anna Maria, born in 1860, and now a partner with her father in the mercantile business.

Politically, Mr. Heckman is a Jacksonian democrat, and has been elected by his party as inspector of elections, school director and member of the town council. He has always taken an active part in the work of the Lutheran church, of which he is an elder and has served as deacon and trustee. He owns a fine two-story brick residence at Elderton, besides his store-room and other valuable property. He has acquired, by honesty and industry, a competency, and is known as one of the reliable business men and prosperous citizens of the county. The Heckman family is of German origin, but for over a century has been American by citizenship. It is a family that possesses many worthy qualities of character, and ranks as one of the substantial families of Armstrong county.

MICHAEL HECKMAN, a prominent citizen and successful merchant of St. Thomas, is a son of John and Catherine (Dice) Heckman, and was born April 22, 1855, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. The Heckman family is of German descent, and Michael Heckman's great-grandfather, Philip Heckman, was an early settler of Westmoreland county. He married Maria Iseman, of Armstrong county, and had a family of nine children. One of his sons, Michael Heckman (grandfather), was born in Westmoreland county in 1800. His son, John Heckman (father), was born August 24, 1828 (see his sketch). In early manhood he followed farming, but during the latter part of his life has been successfully engaged in the general mercantile business at Elderton. He is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a thoroughgoing business man and a strong democrat. He married Catherine Dice, daughter of John and Catherine (Sipes) Dice. They have had five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

Michael Heckman was reared on his father's farm, and at Elderton, and received a good common-school education. Leaving school, he assisted his father on the farm and in the store until 1881, when he engaged, at St. Thomas, in the mercantile business for himself, as junior member of the firm of Hileman & Heckman. In the same year he purchased Mr. Hileman's interest, and formed a partnership with his brothers, Harvey and T. M. Heckman, under the firm-name of Heckman Bros. His brother Harvey dying, he and his brother T. M. have continued in the mercantile business at St. Thomas until the present time. They have invested some ten thousand dollars in their business, and have one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in that section of the county. Their store-room is commodious and convenient for the display of their choice and well-assorted stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, clothing and notions which are necessary to accommodate their patrons. In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Heckman owns a large amount of valuable farming land in Plum Creek township, which is worth several thousand dollars. He has acquired what he owns by his own efforts and judicious management, and never received any material aid from any one.

On April 1, 1885, he married Mary Thomas, the fourth daughter of Johnson and Mary Thomas, of Plum Creek township. To Mr. and Mrs. Heckman have been born four children: Maud E., born April 3, 1885; Vernie B., born May 1, 1886, and died Dec. 27, 1887; Selah O., born July 13, 1887; and John C., born June 19, 1889.

In politics Mr. Heckman is an active democrat, and has held the offices of overseer of the poor, and auditor and inspector of elections. He is an

elder of the Lutheran church at St. Thomas, and a member of the Elderton Conclave, No. 1105, Royal Arcanum. Michael Heckman is widely known as an honest, reliable business man, full of enterprise and energy.

MARGARET CLARK HERRON, an intelligent woman of good financial ability and great energy, and a resident of Plum Creek township, is a daughter of William Todd and Jane (Cummins) Clark, and was born on the old Clark homestead in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1826. The Clark family was among the very earliest settled families of Plum Creek township. Joseph Clark (grandfather) and James Clark (great-grandfather) built the first blockhouse in the county (about 1774), and it was used as a refuge for the families in that neighborhood whenever an invasion of Indians was anticipated. His wife was accustomed to accompany him in the fields while he plowed, or was otherwise engaged in work, and would stand near him with his gun watching for sudden attacks of Indians. One of their sons, William Todd Clark (father), was born on the home farm April 26, 1799, received his education in the subscription schools of the county, and followed farming all his life. He was a prominent presbyterian, and was one of the organizers of the Plum Creek Presbyterian church. In 1820 he married Jane Cummins, second daughter of William and Margaret Cummins, of Indiana county. They had four children.

Margaret Clark Herron received a common-school education, and on January 1, 1846, married William Herron, son of David Herron, of Westmoreland county, who was born June 9, 1810. He was a carpenter by trade, and died Jan. 10, 1883. To them were born two children: John C. Herron and Nancy Jane, wife of T. S. Wilson, of Indiana county.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Herron has successfully managed the farm, which contains one hundred and fifty-six acres of well-improved land, and kept it in a high state of productiveness. She resides in a large two-story frame house, and the farm is tilled under her personal supervision, and in addition to grain-raising she keeps a large herd of cattle. She is a member of the Elderton Presbyterian church. Mrs. Herron is prudent, active and energetic, and occupies a prominent position in her community, not only on account of her family history and respectable connections, but also by reason of her business enterprise and tireless energy.

Joseph Clark (grandfather), married Ann Todd, and their family consisted of two sons, Alexander W., who married Jane Armstrong, and had ten children; and Clark; and six daughters: Barbara, Ann, Louisa, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary, the wife of Jonathan Agey, and the only one of the family now living.

STEPHEN JONES, one of South Bend township's prosperous and comfortably situated farmers, is a son of John and Mary Jones, and was born in Wales in 1808. He was carefully trained to habits of industry, honesty and economy, and received his education in the excellent schools of his native country, from which he emigrated to the United States in 1839. Like many another artisan of the old world, who found all trades there overcrowded, he sought a wider field for work in the new world. For two years he followed his trade in New York city and Pittsburgh. In 1860 he came to Armstrong county, where he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twelve acres, in South Bend township, and has been engaged in farming ever since. His industry here as a farmer has been well rewarded with good crops, while his well improved farm has increased largely in value since he purchased it.

In 1856 he married, and his wife died soon after marriage. In 1858 he married a Miss Barrel. To this second union have been born two children: Stephen, Jr., born in 1860; and Mary, born in 1862.

Stephen Jones has been an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party since his residence in this country. He has carefully reared his children, trained them to habits of industry and economy, and given them the advantages of a good practical education. His life has been one of continual activity and honest hard labor. Although past his four-score years, he still exercises an active supervision over his farm and all other property which he owns. His rule through life has been to depend upon himself, and his success attests how well he has practiced that rule.

JOHN T. KIRKPATRICK, one of the oldest merchants in the county and postmaster of Barnard' s ever since its establishment as a post-office in 1861, is a son of David and Mary (Thompson) Kirkpatrick and was born near Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1823. The Kirkpatricks are Scotch-Irish. James Kirkpatrick (grandfather) was born in Cumberland county, from whence he moved in early life to Westmoreland county, where he lived a few years. In 1798 he located in Plum Creek township (now Cowanshannock). When living on Cherry run, near Elderton, his house was attacked by Indians and two of its inmates were killed, while a young child was wounded, but its mother made her escape with it to Loyalhanna, Westmoreland county, where it died. James Kirkpatrick was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics and an active member and elder of the first Presbyterian church organized at Glade run, near Dayton. He married Mary Larimer and to their union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, James, Jr., served in the war of 1812 and another son, David Kirkpatrick (father), was born in 1778, in Westmoreland county. He came to Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, with his father, and engaged in farming. He died in 1844, when he was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and married for his first wife Elizabeth Varns, by whom he had two children: William and James. Mrs. Kirkpatrick died and Mr. Kirkpatrick married Mary Thompson, a daughter of John and Jane (Riddle) Thompson. To this second union were born eight children, of whom one, Robert B., enlisted in 1861, in the 78th regiment, Pa. Vol. Infantry, and served three years. Mrs. Mary Kirkpatrick's father, John Thompson, was a native of Allegheny county, to which his father had come from Ireland. John Thompson was a farmer and a whig and married Jane Riddle, by whom he had three children. His wife died and he married for his second wife a Miss Breckenridge, who bore him eight children, three sons and five daughters.

John T. Kirkpatrick was reared on a farm and received his education in the subscription schools of his day. He commenced life as a clerk at Smicksburg, but afterward went to Kittanning and entered the employ of a merchant, with whom he remained until his father's death, in 1844. He then opened a general mercantile store at Barnard's, where he has continued in that line of business ever since. He has a heavy stock of merchandise, enjoys a good trade from a large section of country and was appointed postmaster of Barnard's, when that post-office was established in 1861. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Kirkpatrick is engaged, to some extent, in farming in Cowanshannock township, where he owns one hundred and six acres of land.

He married Sarah McGaughey, daughter of John McGaughey, of Wayne township. To their union has been born one child, John M.

John T. Kirkpatrick is a member of Glade Run Presbyterian church and a republican in political opinion. Half a century of experience as a clerk and a merchant has well qualified Mr. Kirkpatrick for the mercantile business, in which he has always been honest and honorable.

CALVIN P. McADOO, M.D., one of Atwood's well-read and most successful physicians, is a son of Dr. John E. and Hannah (McCune) McAdoo, and was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1849. John McAdoo, grandfather of Dr. Calvin P. McAdoo, was in all probability a native of Indiana county, from whence he removed to Armstrong county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. One of his sons, Dr. John E. McAdoo (father), was born in Indiana county, graduated from Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and afterwards moved to Ohio, where he practiced medicine till his death. He was a republican in politics and married Mrs. Hannah (McCune) McCreery. They had one child, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. McAdoo's father, Christopher McCune, was a native of Ireland, and settled in Indiana county, where he engaged in farming and in the mercantile business at Plumville, at which place he afterwards died. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church and a republican in politics, and served as a justice of the peace for several years. Mrs. McAdoo's first husband was William McCreery, and they had two children: Margaret, who married a Mr. Des Moines (now deceased), and is a matron in a State Normal school; and Mary, the wife of James Duff.

Calvin P. McAdoo was reared in his native township and after completing the full course of study at Rural Valley academy, read medicine with Dr. J. W. Morrow, of Atwood. He then practiced for a short time under Dr. Smith, of Apollo, and afterwards entered the medical department of Wooster University of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1882. Immediately after graduation he came to Atwood, where he has successfully practiced his profession ever since.

He married Charlotte Wagner, daughter of John Wagner, of Washington township, Indiana county. Their union has been blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters: Nancy V., married to William Earhart, of Atwood, and has one child, Glenard Cloyde; Charles, John, Margaret, Harry and Winona.

Dr. Calvin P. McAdoo is a democrat in politics and a member of the United Presbyterian church of Atwood. He enjoys a good practice at Atwood and in its surrounding section of country.

DAVID McCULLOUGH. A much-missed citizen and business man of Atwood is the late David McCullough, who was a wounded veteran of the 14th Pa. Cavalry. He was a son of David and Elizabeth (George) McCullough, and was born in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1824. The McCullough family is of Scotch descent and one of its members, David McCullough, Sr. (grandfather), a native of Scotland, emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Indiana county. He there, in 1782, married Hannah Rutherford and one of their sons was David McCullough, Jr. (father), who was born January 3, 1817. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, a democrat in politics and at one time served as constable of his township. He married Elizabeth George, a daughter of Alexander George, a native of Ireland and a farmer of Plum Creek township. To David McCullough, Jr., and his wife were born seven children: John, born September, 1822, and is a farmer of near Elderton; David, Alexander, born December 30, 1826; Robert, born May 1,

1829, now living near Elderton; William, born April 23, 1831; Jackson, born May 2, 1835; and James born June 10, 1837.

David McCullough was reared on the home farm and received a good common business education, after which he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 14th regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, as a blacksmith and farrier, although he participated in most of the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Gilmore's Mill June 13, 1863, and was mustered out June 2, 1865. Returning from the army, he resumed blacksmithing, which he followed until his death. He passed away on October 15, 1889, after a life of honest and honorable toil. He was successful in his business and had acquired a farm of ninety acres adjoining Atwood, upon which his widow now resides.

On August 12, 1856, he married Jane Downey, a daughter of Jacob Downey, who was born in Indiana county, where he followed blacksmithing. He was a republican in politics, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Cannon, by whom he had eight children, of whom five are living: John, of Jacksonville, who served in a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment during the late civil war; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Spence, of Wayne township; Jane, Isabelle, who married John Neil, a farmer of Indiana county; and Mary. To David and Jane McCullough have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Mary T., wife of Elder Kebbler, a farmer of Indiana county; Anna B. (deceased); Elizabeth D. (deceased); Abraham Lincoln, a carriage manufacturer of Dayton; Samuel G., Martha B. (deceased); and David H.

David McCullough was a republican in politics, a member of the United Presbyterian church and a man who was well respected by his neighbors.

JAMES D. McLEAN, now prominent in the political and business life at Atwood, is one of the Union soldiers who were confined in Libby prison during the late war. He is a son of Alexander and Mary (Duncan) McLean, and was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1837. He is of Scotch descent and his great-grandfather, James McLean, came from Scotland to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Indiana county, near Livermore. He was a farmer by occupation and a strong opponent of the Democratic party. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and was a member of the old Seceder church. He married a Miss Miller and to their union were born seven children, three sons and four daughters. The sons were: John, Col. Alexander and Samuel. Col. Alexander McLean commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the war of 1812. John McLean (grandfather) was born on his father's farm near Livermore, and in 1813 removed to Jefferson county, Indiana, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in August, 1828, when he was in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Seceder church and married Rachel Matthews (who died in 1826), by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, Alexander McLean (father), was born on the old homestead farm in Indiana county, September 25, 1810, and removed with his father, three years afterwards, to Indiana. In 1829 he returned to Indiana county, and in 1835 moved to Plum Creek township (now Cowanshannock), where he cleared out a farm upon which he now resides. He was a whig and is now a republican in politics. He has served as supervisor and tax-collector of Cowanshannock township. He has held membership since 1830, in the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for fifty years. He married Mary Duncan, who bore him five children, four

sons and one daughter. Of these sons, Ebenezer enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, 14th regiment, Pa. Cavalry, and died the following year in the hospital at Frederick City, and Samuel enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 11th regiment, Pa. Reserves, and was killed in the battle of Gaines' Mill, 1862. John McLean, the oldest son, is a farmer and Dorcas, the daughter, is living with her brother J. D. Mrs. McLean died in 1842, and in 1843, Mr. McLean married for his second wife Rebecca McCausland, who died in 1849. To this second marriage were born three children: David M., Mary and W. H. McLean. In 1853, Mr. McLean married Margaret Gillespie, and to this third union have been born three children: Nancy J., Sarah E. and Mattie J. Mrs. Mary McLean was a daughter of Thomas Duncan (maternal grandfather), a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and a weaver by trade. He came to Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming. He married Dorcas Todd, who bore him seven children, three sons and four daughters.

James D. McLean was reared in Cowanshannock township, attended the common schools of that township, the normal school at Indiana and Rural Valley academy, and taught two terms. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. A, 78th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served three years, two months and three days in the Army of the Cumberland. During the battle of Stone River he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, where he was held thirty-one days. After he was discharged he returned home and engaged in farming, but finding his strength insufficient for that occupation, embarked, in 1870, in the mercantile business at Atwood. He has a large and well-assorted stock of general merchandise, and, by fair and honest dealing, he has succeeded in building up a substantial trade.

May 27, 1865, he married Amanda McCausland, daughter of James McCausland, of Cowanshannock township. To their union have been born seven children: Sarah, married to Samuel Cuddy, a carpenter of Pittsburgh; Mary L., Samuel A., Porter D., at home; James M., died in 1873; Dorcas B. L., who died in 1876; and Reed A., who died in 1882.

Politically, Mr. McLean is a republican and is now serving as justice of the peace, school director and councilman of the borough of Atwood. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been a trustee for several years. He is a member of Anderson Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rural Valley.

ANTHONY MONTGOMERY is a careful and prosperous farmer of South Bend township. The Montgomery family is of Irish descent. Anthony Montgomery's father was born in Ireland on May 10, 1790, and came from the Emerald Isle to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1800, near which he was engaged in farming until his death. He married a Miss Woodward, daughter of Absalom Woodward. To their union were born nine children, of whom six are living, four sons and two daughters. Two of these children are Isabella C. and Anthony, the subject of this sketch.

Anthony Montgomery was reared on his father's farm, and attended the subscription schools of South Bend township. He has been a farmer all his life, and by patient toil and frugality has established himself in comfortable circumstances. He owns a one-half interest in the homestead, of one hundred and eighty acres, which is well cultivated. He and his sister Isabella live in the old homestead farmhouse. He manages his farm very successfully and raises considerable stock. He makes a specialty of fine horses.

Isabella Montgomery owns one-half of the homestead farm, which is cultivated by her brother Anthony. She is a woman of considerable business tact, and has accumulated sufficient means to be able to live in comfort. She

takes an active interest in all matters affecting the community in which she resides.

SMITH NEAL, one of the largest landholders of eastern Armstrong county, and a prominent and influential member of the United Presbyterian church in Cowanshannock township, was born in Butler county, Pa., January 25, 1822, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Love) Neal. The Neal family is of German descent, and one of its members, Henry Neal (great-grandfather), was a farmer in the Cumberland Valley, who had three brothers who served in the Colonial army in the Revolution, and were all killed in the battle of Brandywine. He married a Miss Smith, by whom he had three sons: William, who settled in Armstrong county; John, who became a farmer in Butler county, and Smith Neal (grandfather), who was born March 5, 1764, in the Cumberland Valley, from whence he removed to Butler county. He enlisted in the Colonial army during the Revolution and served one day. He was also a soldier during the war of 1812, and the gun that he carried has been preserved in the family, and is now in the possession of his grandson and namesake, the subject of this sketch. In 1833, Smith Neal removed to Armstrong county, where he purchased a farm, which he cultivated until his death, August 5, 1863, when he was in the one hundredth year of his age. He was a millwright by trade, a whig in politics, and a member of the Seceder church. He married Sarah Cochran, and they had one son, Robert Neal (father), who was born July 5, 1795. Robert Neal was a farmer of Butler county until 1834, when he bought a farm in Armstrong county. He was a member of the Seceder church until his death, December 24, 1863. He was a whig and afterwards a republican; was the first inspector of elections in his township. He married Sarah Love, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters: William H., married Eliza Stuchel, and resides near Marion; Rosetta P., wife of Thomas H. Marshall, a merchant and farmer of Dayton; Alexander, who went to California; Neal, and Mary J. (deceased), who married James Hanagan, and after his death married James Temple, of Iowa.

Smith Neal was reared on his father's farm, attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and has been engaged in farming ever since leaving school. Besides his Cowanshannock township farm of two hundred acres, he also owns the home farm of five hundred acres.

On May 25, 1847, he married Margaret Sloan, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Sloan, old settlers of Plum Creek township. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal have been born five children, one son and four daughters: Nancy J., now living in Philadelphia; Amanda, wife of Johnson Irwin, a carpenter of Denver, Colorado; and Sarah, wife of Samuel Burns, a farmer of Cowanshannock township; Margaret and Alexander, who are both dead. Mrs. Neal passed away March 17, 1861, at thirty-nine years of age. On April 10, 1862, Mr. Neal married as his second wife, Caroline Jewert, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Hickenlooper) Jewert, of Plum Creek township. To this second union were born six children, two sons and four daughters: Loella R., married J. P. Beyer, and after his death became the wife of A. M. Hines, a resident of Harrisburg, and a conductor on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad; L. Adda, wife of John Downey, of New Brighton, who is the inventor of the "Keystone Driller" and a steam-pump; Aldon, married Maggie J. Rankin, and has one child; Smith, Robert E., Mattie V. and Alice L.

In politics, Smith Neal is a republican, and has held various township offices. He and his whole family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for at least fifteen years. He represented the

Brookville Presbytery in the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church, held in Philadelphia in 1887.

JOHN M. PETTIGREW, M.D., a skillful and successful physician of Rural Valley and eastern Armstrong county, is a son of Matthew and Jane (Windrem) Pettigrew, and was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1835. The Pettigrews are of Irish descent and John Pettigrew (grandfather) was a farmer in Ireland. His son, Matthew Pettigrew (father), was born in 1801 and settled, when a young man, in Plum creek township, Armstrong county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He died in 1887, when he was in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church and married Jane Windrem, a daughter of James Windrem, a democrat and presbyterian of Plum Creek township, who was also a native of Ireland. Matthew Pettigrew had seven children, of whom the following five are living: Dr. John M., Sarah, widow of James Sturgeon, and a resident of Elderton; James W., residing on the homestead farm in Plum Creek township; Martha, wife of Josiah Shoemaker, a farmer of Kiskiminetas township; and Dr. Samuel H., a graduate of Jefferson Medical college and a practicing physician at Du Bois, Pa.

John M. Pettigrew was reared on his father's farm, attended the common schools of his native township and Glade Run academy and read medicine with Dr. T. H. Allison, of Elderton. He entered the National Medical college of Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. He returned to his native State and after practicing at Elderton, Armstrong county, for some time, came to Rural Valley, where he has resided in the active practice of his profession ever since. He has a large and extensive practice which extends into the edge of Indiana county. He has prospered materially and now owns some seven hundred acres of well cultivated land in Cowanshannock and adjoining townships. He raises some very fine blooded horses and cattle, and full-blooded merino sheep, and makes a specialty of Jersey cattle and Dolphin and Hambletonian horses. He also has an interest in a lumber company.

On February 20, 1863, he married Cordelia R. McCurdy, daughter of John McCurdy, of Wayne township. They had nine children, three sons and six daughters: Delia J., married to B. F. Ambrose, a teacher and telegraph operator of Iowa; Matthew M., deceased; Charlotte M., a graduate of Edinborough Normal school, and a teacher at Rural Valley; John M., deceased; Minnie M., at home; Mary deceased; Blanche M., Martha M., and Bernard Clare at home.

In politics, Dr. Pettigrew is a democrat. He is no politician and, although accepting the office of school director to which he was elected, yet declined a nomination for the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No 244, Free and Accepted Masons, at Kittanning, and Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Rural village.

WESLEY PONTIUS, one of the reliable and leading business men of Wayne township and his section of the county, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1813, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lias) Pontius. His paternal grandfather, John Pontius, was a native of Germany and settled for a time near Philadelphia. He afterwards removed to Huntingdon county, where he remained but a short time and then located permanently in Wayne township. Although reared a lutheran, he became a methodist, and in politics was successively a whig and republican. His family consisted of two sons and four

daughters. One of these sons was Jacob Pontius (father), who was born near Philadelphia. He owned a farm of two hundred acres near Dayton, besides several other tracts of land in the county. He was a methodist and a whig and voted his party ticket when he and one other man were the only whigs in their section of the county. He married Elizabeth Lias, whose father was a German, who removed from eastern Pennsylvania to Huntingdon county, where he followed farming until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius reared a family of nine children.

Wesley Pontius was reared on a farm when the county was but barely past its pioneer days and when farming was accomplished only by the hardest of labor. He attended the schools of that day and worked on the farm until he was almost twenty-one years of age, when his father built a tannery and he learned the trade of tanner. At the death of his father he came into possession of a part of the farm, which he tilled until 1862, when he disposed of all of his land but fifty acres adjoining Dayton, which he still owns. In 1866 a stock company was formed at Dayton, which organized the "Dayton Soldiers' Orphan School," and he was one of the heaviest stockholders as well as president for seven years of the board of managers of the company. He also has considerable stock in the Dayton Agricultural association, of which he was manager for a number of years.

He married Jane Traves, daughter of Thomas Traves, of near Dayton. They had three children, of whom two are living: Mary A., who married Rev. J. B. Gray, of the Pittsburgh M. E. conference and has one child, Earle, who is a young man of bright promise; and Canaretia, wife of Charles H. Grey, a commercial traveler of Pittsburgh.

At the present time Mr. Pontius is not actively engaged in any particular line of business, but gives his time to the management of his farm, and in looking after his general business interests. He was a whig until that party went out of existence and remembers distinctly the political campaign of 1840, with its many exciting scenes in Armstrong county, where he voted for General William H. Harrison for President of the United States. He has always given his time to business and especially to educational and agricultural enterprises calculated to benefit Dayton borough and Wayne township. Wesley Pontius is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Dayton, of which he served as a trustee for many years.

JAMES S. RALSTON, a successful farmer, and one of the leading business men of Armstrong county, is a descendant of two old time-honored families, which have been identified with the history of Plum Creek township since its earliest Anglo-Saxon occupation. James S. Ralston was born at Shelocta, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1835, and is a son of David and Margaret (Sharp) Ralston. In the great westward tide of Scotch-Irish emigration that, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, swept over the Alleghenies from the grand old Cumberland Valley into western Pennsylvania, were the ancestors of the Ralston and Sharp families of Armstrong and Indiana counties. David Ralston, Sr., the paternal grandfather of James S. Ralston, was a native of Cumberland county, married, in 1803, Agnes Sharp, the first white child born in the region of the west side of Crooked creek, and located in what is now Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, prior to 1798. In 1809, at a log tavern on the farm now owned by John Ralston, he was mistaken, when he came out of the house after dark, for another person, and was struck on the head with a club by a man lying in wait for the other man. The blow thus inflicted soon caused his death. He left three children: David, John and Mary, who

married William McCracken. Mrs. Ralston, who afterwards married James Mitchell, was born February 21, 1785, and died August 2, 1862. She was the second daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary war under Washington. In 1784 he became one of the pioneer settlers of Plum Creek township, and also purchased a large tract of land on which the town of Shelocta, Indiana county, now stands. In 1794 he traded this land for a farm near a town in Kentucky, where his children could receive the advantages of a good education. He embarked on a flat-boat, on Black Lick creek, with his family and several others,—twenty in all, and on the Kiskiminetas, just below the site of Apollo, was attacked by seven Indians. Capt. Sharp, who succeeded in unfastening his boat, which was tied to the shore at the time, and in getting it into the middle of the river, received two wounds, one in the right, and the other in the left side. He shot one of the Indians, and the other six followed the boat twelve miles down the river, and shot the two men who were in the boat with him. After arriving at Pittsburgh, Capt. Sharp died of his wounds, on July 8, 1794, and his remains were interred there with the honors of war. He married Ann Wood, a native of Cumberland county. He left six children: Hannah Leason, Agnes Ralston, Joseph, James, Ann McCreigh and Margaret McCullough. David Ralston, the father of James S. Ralston, was born on Plum creek, Armstrong county, in 1804, and died at Indiana, in 1867. He was a merchant and grain-dealer at Shelocta for several years, went, in 1837, to Indiana, and in 1842 was elected sheriff of Indiana county. He was a whig and republican, and was an active and thorough-going man. He made some very profitable investments in oil, and had acquired considerable wealth at the time of his death. He married Margaret Sharp, a daughter of James Sharp, and a granddaughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp. Their children are: Elizabeth, wife of Hon. A. W. Taylor; Nancy, married to J. P. Carter; James S. and Thomas Elder.

James S. Ralston was reared at Indiana, and attended the academy at that place with U. S. Senator M. S. Quay, Judge Silas M. Clark, and other prominent men. Leaving school, he was in the mercantile business with his father for some time in South Bend. In 1860 he enlisted in the United States Navy as a seaman, and served for three years. Returning home at the end of that time, he enlisted (in 1863) in Co. C, 57th regt., Pa. Militia, and was engaged in the chase after the Confederate raider, Gen. John H. Morgan. Some time after the expiration of his term of enlistment in the army he embarked in the salt manufacturing business, which he followed very profitably for two years. From 1864 to 1869 he was proprietor of the "Indiana House." In the latter year he removed to his present well-improved farm in Plum Creek township, this county. This farm contains one hundred and fifteen acres of choice farming land, and is situated close to the Indiana county line, and on the pike from Indiana to Kittanning.

September 3, 1859, he married Maria Antoinette Bleakney, of South Bend township. They have three sons and three daughters: Edwin, Mary, Isabella, Bessie, William and Frank.

In addition to his fine farm, Mr. Ralston is the proprietor of a large tract of farming land in the west, and also has a controlling interest in some valuable oil territory. He is a man of prominence, integrity, usefulness and marked individuality. He owns a fine library, gives much of his time to reading, and has made an especial study of political and financial matters. He is a Jacksonian democrat, has served in several township and borough offices, and in June, 1890, was honored by his party with a nomination for commissioner of Armstrong county.

EMANUEL Z. SCHRECENGOST, one of the active business men of Rural Valley and a Union soldier of the late war, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Crum) Schrecengost, and was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1829. Conrad Schrecengost (grandfather) was born in Germany, from which he was emigrated to Berks county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Valley township, Armstrong county, where he died. He was a gunsmith by trade and spent considerable time in hunting. He was a federalist in politics and a member of the Lutheran church. He married a Miss Zortman, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters. Daniel Schrecengost (father) was born in Valley township, where he died. He was a gunsmith by trade and by industry and thrift he acquired a farm of three hundred acres of land in his native township. He was an active republican, served as constable for several years and at one time was the candidate of his party for sheriff. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and married Mary Crum, whose father was a German farmer of Plum Creek township. To their union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Emanuel Z.; Zephaniah, of Plumville, who married Sarah Houser; Solomon, who served, in 1864 and 1865, in the Army of the Potomac; Daniel, of Indiana, Pa., married Mary Ohlinger, enlisted in Co. M, 139th regiment, Pa. Vols., served until the close of the war and was wounded in the Wilderness: Aaron, of Rural Valley, who married Catherine Hill; Mary, who died in 18 ; and Isabella.

Emanuel Z. Schrecengost was reared in Valley township, where he received a common-school education. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he has followed ever since. On the 20th of March, 1855, he moved to Rural Valley, where he has since been engaged in the carriage manufacturing, blacksmithing and undertaking business. He has prospered and owns a farm in Cowanshannock township, besides his property at Rural Valley. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Co. M, 5th regiment, Pa. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war.

He married Sarah Hartman, daughter of Henry Hartman, of Armstrong county. To their union were born seven children: Philander W., a blacksmith, married Mary Lias and has one child living; Mary (deceased); Nancy, married John White, a blacksmith and farmer and has four children —Charles, Earl, Blanche and one unnamed; Melissa, married James Patterson and has had five children Bertha, John Harry (deceased), Walter (deceased), and Nancy; Emma, married to Addison Tarren, a farmer of Cowanshannock township, and has one child, Curtis; James (deceased); Dr. Leander Curtis, who was a graduate of two leading medical colleges and practiced medicine at Latrobe, Pa., until his death. Mrs. Schrecengost died May 29, 1867, and Mr. Schrecengost married for his second wife, Annie McCurdy, who died. He afterwards married Mary Richards. To this third union one child has been born: Margaret M.

In politics Mr. Schrecengost is a stanch republican. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been one of its stewards for the last quarter of a century.

WILLIAM C. SLOAN. In a few years but few Union soldiers of the late civil war will be in the land of the living. One who was called out during that struggle was the late William C. Sloan, of Atwood. He was a son of Samuel and Nancy (Cochrane) Sloan, and was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1822. His father, Samuel Sloan (who died December 10, 1883), was born on the 20th of June, 1794, in Indiana county, and came to Armstrong county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He was a democrat

in politics, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and married Nancy Cochrane. To their union were born eight children, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—lived till maturity.

William C. Sloan was reared on a farm, and attended the subscription schools of that period. He was a farmer of Plum Creek township, and owned two hundred acres of well-tilled land. He died without a will, and the heirs still own the farm. On September 21, 1864, Mr. Sloan was called into the service of his country, and went as far as Pittsburgh, where he served until April 12, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

On July 1, 1852, he married Caroline Marshall, a daughter of Robert Marshall, of Dayton, and a member of the old Marshall family of Armstrong county (see sketch of William Marshall). To their union were born eight children, one son and seven daughters: Mary E., a mute, who teaches in the school for deaf and dumb at Wilkinsburg; Nancy J., married to Thaddeus Stuchel, a carpenter of Pittsburgh, and has three children,—Sloan, Reed and Edith; Robert Reed, a farmer of Plum Creek township, who married Callie Jewart, by whom he has had two children,—Mary (dead) and Jessie; Jemima C., married to Dr. Charles Duff, of Pittsburgh; Margaret, married Harry L. Prugh, a teacher in the public schools, and has one daughter, named Vernie Blanche; Rebecca, Carrie and Vernie E.

William C. Sloan was a democrat in politics, and had been an elder of the United Presbyterian church for ten years before his death, which occurred February 16, 1878, when he was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. By diligence, by honesty, by economy and by good management, he acquired a very respectable competency. His life was plain and simple, and though he never thrust himself forward into public notice, yet he was always active in his business affairs. He was a man of good judgment, whose advice was often sought by his neighbors, and generally was successful in all of his undertakings. His remains were entombed in Atwood cemetery; but his memory is fondly cherished by his family and his large circle of friends.

MICHAEL J. SMITH, whose father served under Napoleon Bonaparte from Moscow to Waterloo, is the proprietor of Mahoning Creek foundry in Red Bank township. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1843, and is a son of Jerome and Mary A. (Keiser) Smith. Jerome Smith was born in France, and served under Napoleon Bonaparte in his famous Russian campaign, and, after the defeat at Moscow, Mr. Smith made his way back to France. During this retreat he was compelled to kill his horse and subsist on its flesh for several days. He was also in the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded by a sabre-stroke of one of Wellington's soldiers. He married Mary A. Keiser, who lived near Paris, and came to eastern Pennsylvania. He afterwards removed to Emlenton, Venango county, where he followed his trade of cooper until his death, which occurred on Oct. 1, 1867; he was in the seventieth year of his age. He had eight children, of whom five are still living: Joseph G., a resident of Emlenton; Michael J.; Hannah, wife of Henry Ginter, a stone-mason of near Emlenton; Kate, married to Cornelius Corson, of New Jersey, and Mary A., married to Emanuel Widle, of Dauphin county, Pa., now living at Phœnix, this county.

Michael J. Smith was reared at Emlenton, received a common-school education, and learned the trade of foundryman at Emlenton and with the firm of Jewet & Root, of Buffalo, New York. He then worked at his trade for some years at Harrisville, Butler county, Pittsburgh, and at several other towns. In 1869 he rented

the shop which he now owns, and which was then one and one-half miles above its present location. In 1873 he went to Big Run, in Jefferson county, where he and D. K. Thompson built the Big Run foundry, which they carried on until 1883, when he purchased land on Mahoning creek, and built his present shop He manufactures stoves, sled metals and stove liners, beside doing considerable jobbing work. He enlisted twice during the late civil war, but was rejected each time on account of physical disability, as he had lost two of his toes.

On Jan. 1, 1869, he married Joanna Haines, daughter of John Haines, of Westmoreland county, and to their union have been born ten children, of whom seven are living: Bertha L. M., Mary Belle, Harry Cromwell, Annie Olive, Charley Otis, Effie Loretta and Katie Rosetta. Two of those who are dead were William and Adelbert.

In politics Michael J. Smith is a stanch republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 891, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Smicksburg, and has always been an industrious man and reliable citizen. Mr. Smith has prospered in the foundry business, and the standard excellence of his stoves and other ware has created a large and steady demand for everything which is manufactured in his establishment.

GEORGE J. SMITH, a descendant of the Westmoreland county Smith family and the owner of one of Red Bank township's most valuable farms, is a son of John and Catherine (Potts) Smith, and was born in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1846. His grandfather, George Smith, was a native of Westmoreland county, from whence he came to Mahoning township, Armstrong county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. In early life he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, but in after years he became a member of the Reformed church. He was a democrat in politics, and married a Miss Nolf, who bore him nine children, four sons and five daughters. John Smith (father) was born February 28, 1816, in Armstrong county. He was a farmer and owned one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which is now the farm of the subject of this sketch. He was a democrat in politics and filled the office of supervisor of Red Bank township. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, and one of its officers until his death, which occurred May 16, 1875, when he was in the fifty-ninth year of his age. In May, 1839, he married Catherine Potts, who was born March 6, 1820, and died March 24, 1884. She was the daughter of John Potts, a native of Westmoreland county, who removed to Porter township, Jefferson county, and afterwards came to Red Bank township, where he engaged in farming. He was a Revolutionary soldier, a strong democrat, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He married a Miss Whitehead, and to their union were born thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. John Smith were born six sons and four daughters: Lucinda, born April 22, 1840, and married April 13, 1867, to Adam Hetrick, a farmer of Wayne township; Samuel, who was born April 2, 1842, married Rachel Biddinger, and served two years in the 78th regiment, Pa. Vol. Infantry, during the late war; William D., a farmer of Indiana county, born December 27, 1843, and married Lizzie Watt, and after her death married Lydia Gaston; George J.; John J., a farmer, born January 3, 1848, and married Hannah McGregor; Daniel B., born February 7, 1850, and died November 12, 1860; Rachel, born February 28, 1852, and died October 26, 1860; Rosanna, born March 23, 1856; Peter H., born April 25, 1858, married Samantha Hetrick and is now engaged in farming; Maggie, born May 20, 1865, married to R. C. Berkey, the proprietor of "Coffin's House," at Kersey, Elk county.

George J. Smith was reared on his father's farm, received a good common-school education and in his early manhood was engaged in lumbering. He afterwards turned his attention to his present business of farming and stock-raising. He owns one hundred and forty-five acres of well-improved land in Red Bank township, which is underlaid with coal, limestone and fire-brick clay.

On Christmas day, 1880, he married Sevilla C. Wise, a daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Fite) Wise, and a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two sons and one daughter: Jerry T., born October 7, 1881; James P., born June 12, 1883; and Maggie Amelda, born April 9, 1885.

In politics George J. Smith is a republican and served for three years as supervisor of Red Bank township. Mr. Smith is noted for being an excellent farmer, as well as a careful business man and good citizen. His farm is neatly fenced, well-improved and kept in fine order.

THOMAS F. STOCKDILL, M.D., a prominent physician of Rural Valley and a skillful and well-known surgeon of the county, is a son of Joseph S. and Catherine (Foster) Stockdill, and was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1854. The Stockdill family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Clark Stockdill (grandfather) was born in Ireland, which he left to settle in Westmoreland county, where he remained but a short time and then came to Mahoning township, in which he followed farming. In politics he was an old-line whig, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married and reared a family of eight children, of whom were: Joseph S., Thomas, William, James, George and Margaret. Joseph S. Stockdill (father) was born in Armstrong county, in 1822. In early life he was engaged in mercantile business, but afterwards turned his attention to farming and removed to Wayne township, where he owns two hundred and fifty acres of land which is underlaid with coal and other minerals. His farm is one of the most valuable in the county. He was well known as a stock-raiser for many years, but at the present has retired from active life. He was a whig and is a republican and has served as school director of Wayne township. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he served for many years as a vestryman. He married Catherine Foster, a daughter of Thomas Foster, and to their union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters: G. Clark, residing on the homestead farm and who has served six terms as county superintendent; David J. (deceased); Dr. Thomas F., Joshua F., a farmer of near Dayton; Margery, dead; Alice C., and Mary, deceased; Mrs. Stockdill is a daughter of Thomas Foster (maternal grandfather), who was a native of Ireland. He settled in Wayne township, where he was a prosperous farmer. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married and had seven children, three sons and four daughters: David, John, Joshua, Margery, Rebecca, Catherine and Martha.

Thomas F. Stockdill was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools and Glade Run academy. He read medicine with Dr. Albert Calhoun, of Goheenville and entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. After graduation, he came to Rural Valley, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He returned to Jefferson Medical college, where he afterwards took a post-graduate course, and acted as assistant demonstrator in the surgical department. He is a skillful surgeon and his services in that line are in great demand over a wide area of territory.

On October 21, 1881, he married Nettie Gourley, daughter of George A. Gourley, of Rural Valley, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. and Mrs. Stockdill have three children: Annie L. O., George F. and Joseph S.

Dr. Stockdill is an active republican and one of the vigilant committeemen of his party. He is a member of Rural Valley Lodge, No. 323, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Rural Valley Presbyterian church.

"WILLIAM MARSHALL. In the year 1803, William and Catherine Marshall came to Wayne township, Armstrong county, and settled upon Glade run, near the present town of Dayton, being the first settlers upon the stream named, and having no neighbors nearer than five miles. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. The names of the sons were: Joseph, William, John, James, Robert and Samuel; and the daughters were: Elizabeth (McClelland), Mary (Findley), and Margaret (Irwin).

"The family was unable to secure a title to the land on which they first located, and in 1813 moved to the spot where the home of William Marshall now is, where they built a house and lived the remainder of their allotted years."

HOVEY, PERRY, BRADY'S BEND, WASHINGTON, MADISON AND MAHONING TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and Descriptive.—These six townships lie in the northern part of the county.

Nearly all of Hovey, the eastern parts of Perry and Brady's Bend, nearly all of Washington and Madison, and all of Mahoning, except the central part, are in the Lower Productive Coal measures and contain veins of the ferriferous lime. The remainder of these townships are in the Lower Barren measures and contain some very large areas of the Upper Freeport Coal bed. The Pottsville Conglomerate extends along the Allegheny river. Hovey, Perry and Brady's Bend townships are in the Butler Clarion Oil belt.

Hovey Township derives its name from Dr. Simeon Hovey and was formed in 1870, from Perry township. Alexander Gibson and Joseph Thom were early settlers, and in 1812 Elisha Robinson came from Connecticut.

Perry Township was formed in 1845 from Sugar Creek township. Among the pioneers who came between 1796 and 1800, were William Love, John Binkerd, Jacob Truby, Isaac Steel and Michael Shapely. Queenstown, which is named after James Queen, was founded about 1848 and was incorporated in 1858.

Brady's Bend Township was organized in 1845. Its territory was a farming district until 1839, when the Great Western Iron works were built. They ran until the panic of 1873, and often employed as high as 1500 operatives. The town of Brady's Bend owes its origin to the establishment of those works.

Washington Township was created in 1858, and was taken from Sugar Creek township. Henry Watterson founded Wattersonville, which was surveyed into forty-four lots, on August 6, 1842, by Marcus Hulings, Jr. Van Buren was surveyed and laid out on July 19th and 20th, 1837, and named after the seventh president of the United States.

Madison Township, named after the fourth president of the United States, was taken from the territory of Toby and Red Bank townships on Sept. 22, 1837. In the southwestern part of this township occurred one of Capt. Samuel Brady's most successful fights with Indians, which has been already noticed in this volume. The Holland Land company owned the most of the land in this township. Kellersburg was laid out July 19, 1842, and Duncansville in 1854.

Mahoning Township was erected out of Madison, Pine, Wayne and Red Bank townships on September 20, 1851, and was named for Mahoning creek, which was declared a public highway in 1808. The Mahoning Navigation company was incorporated in 1858. Oakland was laid out in 1848, by the name of Texas, and Putneyville was founded in 1841. The Red Bank Cannel Coal company was incorporated in 1871, and their coal vein, No. 5, at Bostonia is the largest cannel coal vein in the United States.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EUGENE L. BROWN, a lineal descendant of the Brown family who came over in the *Mayflower*, and a leading druggist and businessman of Putneyville, is a son of Orlando Howell and Margaret (Graham) Brown and was born at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., September 11, 1860. The Browns are of English descent, and his great-great-grandfather Brown was one of the "Pilgrim Fathers" who came over in 1820. His grandson, the grandfather of E. L. Brown, was a native of Connecticut, from whence he removed to Angelica, New York. He was a machinist by trade, and when he removed (about 1830) to Brookville, Jefferson county, he brought workmen with him and built the first machine-shop of that place, where he afterwards erected a furniture factory. He was an intelligent, well-educated man, and while he was nominally a democrat, yet he adhered to no party creed, but voted for the candidate who, in his estimation, was best fitted for the office. One of his sons, Orlando Howell Brown (father), was born in Angelica, New York, in 1834. He learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and was for a while in partnership with his father. He afterwards removed to Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until his death, in 1879, when he was in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a democrat, and married Margaret Graham. They had one child: Eugene L., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Brown died in 1860, and Mr. Brown married Mary Frier, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Margaret Brown was born in 1838 and died in 1860. She was a woman of fine intellect, and universally beloved. Her great-grandfather Graham was a native of Scotland, from whence he removed to Ireland, and one of his sons emigrated from that country to Pennsylvania and settled at North Washington, where he married a Miss McCalvin, a daughter of Hon. McCalvin, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Her husband dying early in life, left Mrs. (McCalvin) Graham with five small children, which she reared and gave a liberal and classical education. To the influence of her noble character, her son, Thomas Graham (maternal grandfather), always attributed all the success of his after life.

Eugene L. Brown attended the public schools, Oakland academy and Clarion seminary, and then learned the trade of tinner at Putneyville. In May, 1882, he opened a hardware store at Putneyville, but in November of the following year he embarked in the drug business with Dr. Klingensmith, under the firm-name of Brown & Klingensmith. In May, 1877, Dr. Klingensmith died, and Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Mr. D. I. Shick, which lasted until February, 1888, when they dissolved business. Since then Mr. Brown has continued in the drug business successfully up to the present time. He manufactures all kinds of handles, which he sells direct to the trade. He owned a printing establishment at one time and did a large amount of job work.

September 11, 1879, he married Nora Alva Putney, a daughter of Thompson Putney, of Putneyville. To their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Tillie H., Nellie A., Ralph E. and Lloyd O.

Eugene L. Brown is a republican in politics. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Putneyville, of which both he and his wife are esteemed members. He is a member of Lodge No. 735, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Putneyville, and Lodge No. 245, Knights of Pythias, of which latter organization he has been keeper of the records and seals since its organization in May, 1889.

SAMUEL CATHCART, of Mahoning township, is one of the old and well-known citizens of northern Armstrong county. He is

a son of Robert and Jane (Thom) Cathcart, and was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1805. His father, Robert Cathcart, was born in Westmoreland county, about 1774, but in early life removed to Sugar Creek township, this county, and prior to 1805 came to Mahoning township, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1848, at seventy-four years of age. He was one of the first, if not the first, white settler in the township. He was an old-line whig, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Jane Thom, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Craig) Thom. To Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart were born fourteen children. Mrs. Cathcart's father, Joseph Thom (maternal grandfather), was a native of county Down, Ireland, from whence he came to Pennsylvania and settled on Jacob's creek, Westmoreland county. In 1820 he went to the State of Indiana, where he afterwards died. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel Cathcart was reared on his father's farm, received a good business education, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Mahoning township ever since leaving school. He owns one hundred acres of good farming and grazing land, upon which he resides.

In February, 1832, he married Annie Reed. To Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart were born seven children: Robert, Jane, James, Joseph, Matilda, Catherine and Margaret. After the death of Mrs. Cathcart, in 1848, Mr. Cathcart united in marriage, December 7, 1848, with Mrs. Margaret J. Brown, a daughter of Moses McClain. To this second union have been born five children, of whom three are living: Sarah, Isabelle and Samuel B. One of Mr. Cathcart's sons by his first marriage, Robert Cathcart, enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until April 19, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he died on August 29, 1864, and his grave there bears the number 7176. His step-brother, William Scott Brown, enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols., served eight months, and died of measles at Yorktown. James I. Brown, who enlisted July, 4, 1861, in Co. D, 62d regiment, Pa. Vols., was wounded on the 13th of December, of the same year, at Fredericksburg and came home, but as soon as he recovered from his wound he served a short time in the Home guards, after which he enlisted, in January, 1864, in the 3d Pa. Heavy Artillery, and served until his death, January 27, 1865.

In politics Samuel Cathcart is a stanch republican, and has filled the office of constable of Mahoning township for six years, and filled other offices of profit and trust. Mr. Cathcart distinctly recollects seeing Indians near his father's farm when there where but three white families in Mahoning township—the Cathcarts, Blakeleys and Parkers.

JAMES FOWLER was one of the most useful citizens as well as one of the most successful business men of Armstrong county, and his death was sincerely mourned by the many poor, whom he had befriended, as well as the large circle of his friends and acquaintances. He was a son of John and Frances (Turner) Fowler, and was born in Parker township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. John Fowler was born in Bucks county, on the day when American Independence was declared, and came to Westmoreland county, where, in 1802, he married Margaret Carson, who died in 1803 and left one child. He was a carpenter and millwright and removed from Westmoreland to Butler county, where, in 1807, he married Frances Turner and reared a family of six children, of whom three were James, Sarah and Margaret C.

James Fowler was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the schools of his

neighborhood, which at that day were far inferior to those of the present day. He learned the trade of carpenter and-cabinet-maker, which he followed for several years. In 1851 he came to Armstrong county, purchasing and settling upon twenty-nine acres of rough, unimproved land in what is now Hovey township. This he cleared and brought into good condition, handling some of the timber upon it (and much more besides) in a saw-mill, which he put up in 1852, and which he operated for six years. In 1859 he went across the Allegheny and leased a hotel at Foxburg, which he carried on for seven years. In the mean time it had been found that the lands in the northwestern part of Armstrong county were valuable oil territory, and he sold his hotel lease and began leasing his land in small parcels to the operators who thronged into the country. Soon some test wells were put down and petroleum found in abundance. He received from one-sixth to one-quarter of the oil produced upon his land as royalty, and it was only a comparatively short time before he had $40,000 in the bank as a result. Not long afterward he and the Messrs. Fox, of Foxburg, established the ferry at that place, which proved a profitable investment. The amount of travel, however, became so great that an iron bridge was thrown across the river to accommodate it, and in this he invested about twenty thousand dollars. He retained his interest in this until it was sold to the railroad company. Mr. Fowler had, in addition to the place where he resided, a good farm of about a hundred and twenty-eight acres in Kittanning township, a farm in Plum Creek township, and a valuable property at Manorville. He ranked among the most enterprising citizens of the county, was a man of large usefulness to the people among whom he lived and his friendly and kindly disposition made him generally esteemed.

On February 22, 1844, he united in marriage with Ann L. Leonard. To their union were born six children, of whom four lived to maturity: Marion L., Charlotte A., who married Phillip Foust, of St. Petersburg, Clarion county, and died in August, 1888, aged forty-two years; James T., married to Hannah E. Roof and resides on the home farm; and Nelson M., who married Jennie R. Reed and lives near Manorville, where he owns and conducts a drug store. Mrs. Fowler is an amiable and pleasant woman, has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years and resides upon the home farm.

James Fowler was a republican and an earnest member of the M. E. church. In 1876 he was stricken down with a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered, and on April 18, 1886, his spirit passed from earth. His remains lie entombed in a beautiful cemetery, but his life-work will long be remembered in his community, where he labored successfully for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, as well as for his own interests.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH K. HAMILTON, a resident of New Bethlehem and a leading and influential citizen of Mahoning township, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Brunton) Hamilton, and was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1817. James Hamilton (grandfather), was a native of Ireland, and lived and died in the land of his birth. One of his sons, Samuel Hamilton (father), learned the trade of cabinet-maker and emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Mifflin township, Allegheny county. He purchased a farm of three hundred acres of land, and gave his entire attention to farming. He cut timber and built a grist and saw-mill, which he run for several years. He then turned his attention again to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death, which occurred in 1848, when he was in the

seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a whig and afterwards a republican, and was for a number of years justice of the peace for Mifflin township. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, with which he had united in Ireland. His first wife either died at sea or soon after arriving in America, and left three children. Mr. Hamilton married for his second wife Rebecca Brunton, and to their union were born six children, five sons and one daughter.

Joseph K. Hamilton was reared on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education worked on his father's farm until April 1, 1855, when he removed to Mahoning township, where he purchased his present farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, which he cultivated until the fall of 1890, when he retired from active life. Since then he has resided in a comfortable and pleasant residence, which he built at New Bethlehem. On November 13, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 103d regiment, Pa. Vols., of which he was elected captain. His twin sons, Samuel and John, enlisted as privates in the same company. The captain and both his sons were taken down, at Yorktown, Va., with fever, of which Samuel died June 1, 1862. Captain Hamilton was compelled to resign on April 9, 1862, on account of physical disability resulting from his attack of fever.

On March 4, 1841, Captain Hamilton married Eliza Eyman, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., and to their union were born twelve children, of whom only two sons and two daughters are living. After the death of Mrs. Hamilton, on May 28, 1881, he married on March 16, 1883, for his second wife, Mrs. Catherine Ridgeway, a daughter of Joseph Hines, of Clarion county. She was one of thirteen children, and one of her brothers, John, enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 62d regiment, Pa. Vols., was wounded at Hatcher's run, and again at Gettysburg, where he was captured by the Confederates, but re-captured by the Union forces before he had been taken from the battle-field. By her first husband, Mrs. Catherine Hamilton had seven children, five sons and two daughters: Clarissa A., wife of W. M. Cribbs, of Du Bois; John (deceased; M. E. Ridgeway living at Driftwood, Pa.; Cassius (deceased); Frankie (deceased); Ida, wife of Harvey Kuntzelma; and Joseph (deceased).

Captain Joseph K. Hamilton was a whig until 1856, when he became one of the first republicans in the county. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has served as clerk. He has always been industrious, prominent and successful in whatever business he has been engaged and now enjoys the fruits of his many years of honest toil.

PETER C. HETRICK. The lumber business is an important industry, and among the leading lumber manufacturers in the northern part of the county is Peter C. Hetrick, of Putneyville. He is a son of John and Catharine (Reedy) Hetrick, and was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pa., February 15, 1840. Nicholas Hetrick (grandfather) was a native of Germany, from which he emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled, first at Germantown, but afterwards removed to Bellefonte. He remained there a short time and then came to the site of Dublin in Mahoning township. He made the latter part of the trip in a canoe. At Dublin he and his family cleared a tract of land and met with many adventures with bears and other wild animals. They had for their nearest neighbor Philip Shoemaker, who lived near the site of Oakland. He afterwards removed to the mouth of Red Bank creek, where he died. He had four children by his first wife, and married for his second wife a Miss Nolf, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. He was a member of

the Lutheran church, and one of his sons, John Hetrick (father), was born in 1813 near Caldwell furnace, where he followed farming for many years. He now resides at Oakland. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the German Baptist church. He married Catherine Reedy, a daughter of John Reedy, a farmer of Armstrong county, who lived and died near Goheenville, where he was a member of the Lutheran church, and where he reared a large family. To Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick were born thirteen children, nine of whom are still living, and two of whom, Peter C. and Joseph, served in the late civil war. Joseph enlisted in 1863 in Co. M, 14th Pa. Cavalry, served till the end of the war and participated with his regiment in Sheridan's campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. After the death of Mrs. Hetrick, Mr. Hetrick married Mrs. Catharine (Rhodes) Anthony, and to this second union have been born four children, all of whom are living.

Peter C. Hetrick received a common-school education, and learned the trade of carpenter. For several years he engaged in lumbering, and about the year 1873 he built a saw-mill, run by water-power, on Price's run. In 1875 he sold this mill and purchased a portable saw-mill, which he operated from Red Bank township to Furnace Hollow, near where, in 1877, the mill and lumber-yard were burned, thereby causing him a loss of some five thousand dollars. He then moved to Putneyville and purchased another portable saw-mill, which he operated until he was again burned out in 1884. By the second fire he lost some eight thousand dollars. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 155th regt., Pa. Vols. (Zouaves), and served till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Antietam, second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Raccoon Fording, and the battles of the Wilderness, in one of which he was captured by the Confederates and sent to Andersonville, where he suffered all the privations of prison-life until he was exchanged.

On March 19, 1868, he married Maria Shoemaker, daughter of Jessie Shoemaker. They have three children: Carrie, Clodie and Jennie.

Peter C. Hetrick is a reliable citizen and a member of the German Baptist church.

JOSEPH W. JAMES, M.D., the inventor and manufacturer of James' widely-known and standard proprietary medicines, and a practicing physician at Brady's Bend, is a son of James and Agnes (Williamson) James, and was born at Aaronsburg, Haines township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1826. His father, James James, was born in Delaware in 1784, was a merchant at Millheim, in Centre county, for some time, and removed to this county in 1837. He attended the Presbyterian church, and in politics was a democrat. He died December 7th, 1854, aged seventy years. In 1825 he married Agnes Williamson, a daughter of John Williamson, of Salina, Centre county, Pa., and they had five children: Dr. Joseph W., Robert M., born in 1829, and an oil producer and insurance broker, who married Susan Kirkpatrick, of Westmoreland county, a sister of Judge Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth, born in 1832, and wife of Dr. T. C. McCulloch, of Oil City, Pa.; Barbara J., born in 1835, and married Dr. S. B. Van Valzah, of Durand, Ill.; and Samuel C., who was born in 1838 and died in 1844.

Dr. Joseph W. James was reared in Centre and Armstrong counties, and received his education in the schools of Millheim in the former, and of Freeport in the latter county. Leaving school, he was engaged in teaching at Freeport for three years, and then worked for several months on the daily *Sun*, of Pittsburgh. In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. B. Williamson, but completed his course of reading with Dr. David Alter. He

attended lectures at Jefferson Medical college and Pennsylvania Medical college, in the years 1846 and 1847. He then returned to Freeport, and in the spring of 1847 commenced the practice of his profession at Brady's Bend. In March, 1851, he went to California and became connected with the "Mokelumne Hill mine company," in which venture he was pecuniarily successful. He returned to Brady's Bend the following year and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has pursued successfully ever since. He is the inventor, proprietor and manufacturer of "James' Stillingine and Sarsaparilla," "James' Cherry Tar Syrup," "James' Hair Tonic," "James' Soothing Syrup Cordial," "James' Rheumatic Liniment," and "James' Liver Pills."

On October 13, 1853, he married Margaret Templeton, daughter of William Templeton, of Greenville, Mercer county, Pa. To their union have been born five children: Ida, born July 18, 1854, and wife of C. H. Shepley, a druggist of Blairsville, Pa.; Dr. W. D., of Chicago, who was born September 13, 1856, was graduated from the University of Maryland and married Olive Abrams, daughter of James Abrams, of Rimersburg, Pa.; Robert C., born September 15, 1859, employed by the Standard Oil company of Chicago, and married to Laura Hershberger, of Johnstown, Pa., Emma E., born July 27, 1862, and wife of J. V. Sloan, a Harvard law student; and Edwin C., born January 28, 1867.

Dr. Joseph W. James is a republican in politics. He is a member of Lockard Lodge, No. 1534, Knights of Honor, and a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church at Brady's Bend. He has been engaged to some extent in oil operations, and was the pioneer in the Millerstown region, but for the last few years has given his time and attention to the practice of his profession, and the introduction of his remedies, which are sold largely throughout Pennsylvania and in adjoining States.

RICHARD JENNINGS, the present burgess of Queenstown, is one of those who have been closely identified with the oil production of Pennsylvania for the last two decades. He is a son of Edward and Jenifer (Gundry) Jennings, and was born in Cornwall, England, December 23, 1819. One hundred and twenty years before the Christian era a wheel driven by a jet of steam, revolved in Egypt's mighty capital, and more than nineteen succeeding centuries were numbered in the flight of time before this whirling toy upon the banks of the dark Nile developed into the mighty steam-engine of modern civilization, under the hands of Boulton and Watt. Both desired to have their first low-pressure engine built; they naturally sought for one of the best mechanics of the age, and employed John Jennings, the paternal grandfather of Richard Jennings. John Jennings was born in Sussex county, England. He was a member of the Church of England, and married Mary Newlan. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. The sons were: John, Edward and Thomas. Their second son, Capt. Edward Jennings (father of Richard Jennings), was born in Cornwall, England, in 1774, and was killed in April, 1820, by the breaking of a rope in a mine of which he was superintendent at the time. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1801 married Jenifer Gundry, a daughter of Henry and Mary Gundry. To Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were born nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom three are still living. Henry Gundry (maternal grandfather) was born in Cornwall, England, about 1740, and died in 1819. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and married Mary Ivy, by whom he had eight children, two sons and six daughters.

Richard Jennings was reared in Cornwall and attended the excellent private schools of that place. He commenced life for himself as a miner and rose successively from position to

position in the mines until he became general mine superintendent. In 1841 he located at Brady's Bend, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Queenstown. For the last twenty years he has been one of the prominent oil producers of Pennsylvania.

In November, 1849, he married Annie Evans, who died in August, 1850, and in April, 1851, he married for his second wife, Catherine Evans, who was born at Merthyr Tydvill, Wales, May 19, 1831. To this second union were born eleven children: E. H., born August 10, 1852, and now an oil producer in Allegheny county; Annie, born January 23, 1854, and wife of N. F. Sloan, of Pittsburgh; Mary C., born April 9, 1857, and married Charles Griffith, of Johnstown, Pa.; John E., born December 29, 1859, and died April 15, 1860; Richard M., born September 10, 1861, and now an oil producer of Bradford, Pa.; John G., born July 28, 1864, and now an oil producer at Butler; Jenifer G., born September 21, 1868; Sarah E., born October 8, 1870; Laura J., born April 11, 1873, and Evan D., who was born August 8, 1877.

Richard Jennings is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M., and a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a democrat in politics and was elected burgess of Queenstown in 1880. Mr. Jennings is well-informed on the leading industries of the day and his life has been one of activity and success in the business world.

NICHOLAS KEENER, an enterprising and successful farmer and butcher of Brady's Bend, is a son of Sebastian and Mary Keener, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1844. His father, Sebastian Keener, was born in Germany about 1808, and emigrated from the Fatherland to the United States and settled at Mount Oliver, in Pittsburgh, where he followed coal-mining for some years and then engaged successfully in buying and selling stock. He was a member of the Catholic church at Pittsburgh, when he died in 1853. He married and had four children, three sons and one daughter; Catherine, who was born in 1840, and is the wife of Charles Sellers, a glass-blower of South Side, Pittsburgh; Philip, born in 1842, and now an iron-worker at South Side; Nicholas, and John, who was born in 1846, and is now engaged in the butchering and grocery business at New Bethlehem, Pa.

Nicholas Keener attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, and in 1862 removed to Brady's Bend, where he has since followed successfully the butchering business. He is also engaged in farming. He owns and cultivates thirty acres of land in Brady's Bend township and two hundred acres of land in Sugar Creek township. He enlisted in a regiment of Pa. Vols. and served three months.

February 12, 1867, he married Catherine Uhl, daughter of Augustus Uhl, a mine-overseer of Brady's Bend. To this union have been born eleven children, five sons and six daughters: an infant, born December 6, 1867, and died in early infancy; Mary A., born December 25, 1868; Augustus, born January 18, 1871; Frank, born January 22, 1873; Nicholas, Jr., born January 31, 1875; Daniel, born April 18, 1877; Ella, born May 8, 1879; Maggie, born September 22, 1881; Catherine, born December 1, 1883; Philip, born April 10, 1885, and Annie, born November 6, 1888.

Nicholas Keener is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church at Brady's Bend, and is an uncompromising democrat. Mr. Keener's excellent judgment of weights and measures accounts for some of his success in the cattle and butchering business. He has strength of purpose and keen perception, and has never been led into visionary or impracticable business projects. He has always been fortunate in his investments in property, and has acquired a competency by industry and economy.

SIMON NOLF, a comfortably situated farmer of Mahoning township, is one of the veterans who fought on Lookout mountain amid the clouds and under Thomas when he crushed Hood. He is a son of Casper and Eve (Hetrick) Nolf, and was born in what was then Red Bank township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 4th, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Nolf, was born in Germany. He came to the eastern part of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to Red Bank township, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1830 or 1840, when he attained the advanced age of one hundred and three years. He was a Lutheran and a democrat. Casper Nolf (father) was born in eastern Pennsylvania and removed to Clarion county, where, after a stay of some time, he left to come to Mahoning township. He was there engaged in farming until his death, in 1863, at ninety-two years of age. He was a democrat, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church He married Eve Hetrick, whose father was a native of Germany and passed the greater part of his life as a soldier. He first served in the German army and after being discharged from the troop in which he was a private, he came to Pennsylvania, where he enlisted in the American army, in which he served until the close of the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Nolf were the parents of nine children.

Simon Nolf obtained a common-school education and learned the trade of boat-builder, which he followed for several years. He then purchased his present farm of eighty acres and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. By industry and economy he has succeeded well and has a very desirable and well-improved farm. He also owns the "Nolf House" and three town lots at Putneyville. On October 12, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 78th regiment, Pa. Infantry, and served till the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was at Chickamauga, climbed Lookout mountain, served under Gen. Sherman when he commenced the famous "March to the Sea," and then his regiment was sent to Gen. Thomas and he was in the great fight that destroyed Hood's army.

On February 14, 1850, he married Savilla Rugh, of Westmoreland county. To their union have been born seven children, two sons and five daughters: Clarissa (deceased); Amanda, Hannah C., Alice A., Turney G., Nancy J. and Lemuel C. (deceased).

In politics Simon Nolf is a democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

HARVEY PARK, a wounded Union veteran soldier of the late civil war and a prosperous farmer of Brady's Bend township, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Duff) Park, and was born at Wilkinsburg, in Sterrett township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1825. The Park family is of Irish descent, and Mr. Park's paternal grandfather, William Park, emigrated from Ireland to America in 1793, and settled in the Chissococquallis valley, Pa., from whence he removed to Pittsburgh, in 1800. He was a stone-mason by trade, but after he went to Pittsburgh he engaged in farming. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a Free Mason, and voted the democratic ticket. He married Mary McCune, and had seven children: John, born in 1794, was a stone-mason in Allegheny city; David, born in 1798, was a wheelwright and farmer in Beaver county; William, born in 1800, was a farmer on Sandy Creek, in Allegheny county; Robert M., born in 1802, was a carpenter, and removed to St. Louis in 1833; Thomas, born in 1804, was a farmer in Allegheny county; and Jane, who was born in 1806. James Park (father of Harvey Park) was born in 1796, and was a blacksmith by trade. In 1839 he removed to Butler county,

where he bought a farm which he cultivated until his death, March 4, 1860. In 1824 he married Elizabeth Duff, by whom he had five children: Harvey, Hettie J., born July 4, 1827, married Thomas Patterson, and died in 1854; William W., born in 1829, and died in 1832; an infant, born in 1836, and died in 1836; and Mary E., born in 1834, and wife of James Beswarick, a miner at Sandy Creek. After the death of his first wife, in 1842, James Park married Mrs. Jane Stewart, in 1848. To this union were born three children Mrs. Elizabeth (Duff) Park, the first wife, was a daughter of John Duff (maternal grandfather), of Allegheny county, who was a soldier during the Revolution, and was wounded while in the service. He was a farmer and moved to Pittsburgh in 1790. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a Free Mason. He had eleven children: James, John, William, George, David, Samuel, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Hettie and Matilda.

Harvey Park attended the subscription schools of Wilkinsburg, from whence he removed to Sunbury, Pa., and afterwards, on September 4, 1853, to Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, where he engaged in wagon-making. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 139th regiment, Pa. Vols., for three years. On July 1, 1863, he was promoted from corporal to sergeant, and on September 2, 1863, to first sergeant. He was transferred to the Vet. Res. corps on December 30, 1864, and was mustered out of the service August 31, 1865. He helped bury the Union dead at Bull's Run, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (where his regiment was complimented by Gen. Wheaton for its gallant service), Gettysburg and all the hard fighting from the Rapidan to Appomattox Court-house. He was wounded in the thigh at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864, and still carries the ball which struck him. He was also wounded in one of the Wilderness fights and at Spottsylvania.

On May 15, 1849, he married Mary Cumberland. They had two children: Mina E., born January 22, 1850, and wife of Walter Moody; and Sylvester J., born May 17, 1853. Mrs. Park died January 31, 1854, and November 6, 1856, Mr. Park married Elizabeth Myers, daughter of Adam Myers, of Brady's Bend. To this second union were born four children: Hortensia, born September 1, 1857, and wife of Melville Rupert, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Costella, born August 31, 1859; Cassius M., born September 13, 1860, and died September 22, 1861; and Marion Arminta, born February 13, 1862, and died August 5, 1863. The second wife, Elizabeth (Myers) Park, died April 5, 1863, and on August 1, 1865, Mr. Park married, for his third wife, Annie E. Slyder, daughter of George Slyder, of York county, Penna.

Harvey Park is a member of T. M. Sedwick Post, No. 294, G. A. R., of East Brady. He is a republican in politics and has filled most of the various township offices.

SAMUEL M. ROBINSON. There are men who, by marked business ability, unwearying energy and great success, command themselves to public attention. To this class, Samuel M. Robinson, of Hovey township, justly belongs. He is a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Roher) Robinson, and was born on the old homestead farm in Hovey township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1830. The Robinson family is of English descent, and the progenitor of the American branch of the family was one of the celebrated Pilgrim Fathers, who came over in the *Mayflower*. One of his descendants, Andrew Robinson (grandfather), married and reared a family, of whom one son was Elisha Robinson (father), who was born in Windham, Connecticut, December 4, 1791. In 1814 he settled in Hovey township, on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He

was a tanner by trade, a democrat in politics, and died October 17, 1874 (see sketch of W. B. Robinson, of Kittanning).

Samuel W. Robinson was reared on the farm on which he was born, and on which he has always resided. He received a good common-school and practical business education, and learned the trade of tanner with his father. He was actively engaged in the tanning business for twenty years, and at the end of that time embarked in the oil business in Armstrong and adjoining counties. As an oil operator and producer, he has been remarkably successful. Beside the home farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, to which he gives his personal attention, and upon which he built, in 1875, one of the finest brick dwellings in the county, he owns another well improved and highly productive farm of two hundred and eight acres of land in Butler county. In addition to farming, Mr. Robinson deals, to some extent, in stock, and frequently sends fat cattle to the eastern markets.

On September 13, 1860, he married Emma L. Prosser, daughter of Charles Prosser, of Butler county. To their union have been born 7 children, of whom four are living, three sons and one daughter; Charles P., of Pittsburgh, a graduate of Harvard college and law school, and a member of the Allegheny county bar; Elizabeth R., Paul D. and Frederick A.

Samuel M. Robinson is a democrat in politics, and has held all the offices of Hovey township. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Foxburg, of which he is senior warden. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Robinson has been interested in every industry of any importance in northern Armstrong county, and during that time has projected and carried forward to successful completion several large and intricate business enterprises. He is a tireless worker and a close observer, who familiarizes himself with every detail of his business, which he thus keeps well in hand, and thereby has often escaped heavy losses that otherwise would have overtaken him. Economical but liberal, exacting in business, but generous in charities, Mr. Robinson is justly regarded as a public-spirited citizen.

ELISHA ROBINSON, a progressive and successful business man of the Allegheny Valley, is a leading citizen of Hovey township, and one of the large landholders of Armstrong and Butler counties. He was born in Hovey township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1832, and is the seventh son and ninth child of a family of ten children born to Elisha and Elizabeth (Rohrer) Robinson. On a dreary December day in the year 1620, a little band of pilgrims who had fled from the religious intolerance and persecution then prevailing in western Europe, landed on a granite boulder on the shore of Massachusetts bay, and there, in that inhospitable region, amidst discouragements and hardships almost intolerable, they planted deeply the tree of political and religious freedom, under whose branches the happy millions of American freemen meet to-day. One member of this pilgrim band that came over in the *Mayflower*, and landed on "Plymouth Rock," was the progenitor of the old and well-known Robinson family, of Massachusetts. One of his numerous descendants was Andrew Robinson (grandfather), who settled at Windham, Connecticut, where his son, Elisha Robinson (father), was born December 4, 1791. Elisha Robinson, in 1814, became one of the early settlers of Hovey township. He was a man of activity, energy and usefulness, and a detailed account of his business life will be found in the sketch of his son, W. D. Robinson, of Kittanning. The oil excitement brought Mr. Robinson into prominence in western Pennsylvania. His farm was soon dotted with oil wells, on which his royalties for leases amounted to as high as twenty thousand bar-

rels of oil per month. His integrity was incorruptible, and when he passed away (October 17, 1874) he left to his family a spotless reputation as well as his lands and wealth.

Elisha Robinson was reared on the farm on which he now resides, and received his education in the common schools and Kittanning academy. In 1861 he engaged at the mouth of Tom's run in the general mercantile business, which he followed until 1866, when he came to his present farm. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace, but resigned after serving three years in order to take charge of his father's oil business, and has been engaged more or less ever since in oil territory and oil producing. His home farm is finely improved, while his carriage and horse barn is complete throughout, and cannot be surpassed by any to be found in the western part of the State. Mr. Robinson is a representative and progressive farmer and stock-raiser. He makes a specialty of blooded stock, many of which he purchases in Kentucky and Ohio.

November 22, 1857, Mr. Robinson united in marriage with Caroline Truby, of Brookville, Jefferson county. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters: Annie T., wife of Rev. J. E. Eggert, of Kansas, Illinois; Elisha M., of Pittsburgh, who married, and is engaged in the stone business; Samuel T., an oil producer and farmer; Elizabeth R., wife of A. S. Whiteman, superintendent of the Parker City glass-works; Alice M., Earnest W., Olive G. and Chase S.

Like his father, Mr. Robinson is a democrat, and has served his township as overseer of the poor, school director and justice of the peace. He owns about five hundred acres of productive land in this and the adjoining county of Butler.

In 1857 he united with the Parker City Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the oldest members, and its present class leader. Honorable as a business man, and respected as a citizen, Elisha Robinson is popular in his section of the county.

JOHN A. SCHOTT. Among the great industries of Pennsylvania is that of oil production, and one of the reliable and successful men engaged in that important line of business in the Butler-Armstrong oil belt is John A. Schott, of Brady's Bend. He is a son of Adam and Catherine (Roarbaugh) Schott, and was born at Etman Rhode, Courhessen, Germany, July 4, 1851. His father, Adam Schott, was born in Germany, July 19, 1824. He was a farmer and a land-holder, and in his youth served three years in the German army. He emigrated from Germany to America, in 1856, and settled in Brady's Bend township, where he still resides, at Snow's Hill. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, at Brady's Bend, in which he has served for many years as an officer, and of whose choir he is the leader. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, at East Brady. He is a republican in politics and has held various township offices. He married Catherine Roarbaugh, and to their union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: John A., Peter, born in 1854, and engaged in coal-mining; Henry, who was born July 14, 1858, and is now an oil producer; Elizabeth, born in 1865, and married S. Story, an oil pumper; and William, who was born in 1867, and is engaged in the butchering business.

John A. Schott was brought by his parents, at five years of age, to Brady's Bend township, where he received his education in the common schools. At eleven years of age he was employed in the coal-mines, where he remained for some time. He then embarked in butchering, which he quit to engage in the oil business. He is now an oil producer, and his wells are located in the Butler and Armstrong belt.

In January, 1877, he united in marriage with Elvira Williams, daughter of James Williams,

of Brady's Bend, who is an extensive farmer and a successful oil producer. To their union have been born seven children: Maud J., born February 22, 1878; Clara K., born May 8, 1879; Mary E., born November 9, 1880; Annie L., born September 30, 1882; Maggie M., born July 31, 1884; Arthur J., born October 28, 1886; and Frederick W., born January 15, 1889.

In politics, Mr. Schott is a republican. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a scarlet degree member of Alpine Lodge, No. 479, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of the substantial citizens of his borough and devotes his time chiefly to his business interests and the management of his different oil wells in Butler and Armstrong counties.

PHILIP SHOEMAKER, a thrifty and prosperous citizen and the owner of one of the best coal farms of Mahoning township, is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Rose) Shoemaker, and was born in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1825. The Shoemaker family is of Swiss origin, and John Shoemaker (grandfather), was born in Switzerland. He came to the United States and settled in Virginia, but soon removed to Franklin township, Westmoreland county, where he engaged in farming. He had five children, two sons and three daughters. His son, Philip Shoemaker (father), was born in Virginia, January 25, 1784, from whence he removed to Westmoreland county and afterwards came to Mahoning township, where he purchased some four hundred acres of land, which he tilled until his death. He died April 10, 1860, when he was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was an old-line whig until 1856, when he became a republican. He was a member of the German baptist church, and married Elizabeth Rose, daughter of George Rose. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Mary, born April 14, 1812, and died in 1887; John, born October 22, 1813, and lives at South Bethlehem, in Mahoning township; Sarah, born January 5, 1814, and died young; Joseph, born April 9, 1819; Isaac, born July 27, 1821; Philip, Susanna, born July 20, 1827; Elizabeth, born May 17, 1831; and Samuel, born March 12, 1834. Mrs. Shoemaker's father, George Rose (maternal grandfather), was born near Murraysville, Westmoreland county, and was a farmer and hotel-keeper. Philip Shoemaker was reared on his father's farm and attended the subscription schools of his day. He then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since, excepting a few years, during which time he operated a saw-mill. In 1851 he purchased the farm of two hundred acres of land on which he has since made his home. His farm is underlaid with several workable veins of good coal.

He married Salome L. Schoefner, a daughter of Henry Schoefner, a native of Switzerland, who came with his father to Lycoming county, when he was thirteen years of age, and who afterwards removed to Clarion county and then to Jefferson county, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have been born ten children, eight sons and two daughters: Jeremiah, born November 5, 1852, and was a farmer in Illinois when he died; Margarite, born January 16, 1854, and wife of Samuel Lenkerd, a farmer of Red Bank township; Ross, born August 20, 1855, married Lottie Mowry and is a farmer of Mahoning township; Monroe, born April 9, 1859, and married Jane Prosious; Mary Ellen, wife of Christopher Kimmel, a farmer of this county; Anderson, born January 19, 1861, and now dead; Ezra, born February 20, 1863, married Mary Meyers (now deceased), and lives on his father's farm; Murray, born June 10, 1865; Isaiah, born April 22, 1867, and now dead; and Adam, born April 30, 1868, and married to Siseye Anthony.

In politics, Philip Shoemaker is a stanch republican, and at present is overseer of the poor of Mahoning township. He is a deacon of the German Baptist church, of which he and his whole family are members.

JOHN L. STOCKDILL, one of the young and progressive farmers of Mahoning township, is a son of George and Martha E (Foster) Stockdill, and was born in what is known as "The Cove," in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1861. George Stockdill, Sr. (grandfather), was born in Ireland in 1784, from which he emigrated to eastern Pennsylvania in June of 1822, and landed at Kittanning and moved to Franklin, Pa., which he soon left and came to Mahoning township in 1828, where he purchased the farm on which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, now resides. He owned one hundred and three acres of land, was a whig in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Margaret Clark on March 16, 1809. She died Jan. 9, 1871. When he died, July 9, 1857, he left a widow and five sons and four daughters. One of these sons, George Stockdill (father), was born on his father's farm, "The Cove," June 26, 1827, and lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred May 9, 1872, when he was in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation and owned a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres of land, upon which he built (1859) the large brick house which is now occupied by his son, John L. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Martha E. Foster, and to their union were born seven children: Margaret C., Nov. 25, 1849, died Aug. 21, 1861; Mary J., wife of Milton Spence, a farmer of Wayne township, who was born Sept. 30, 1867; Margaret F. was born Dec. 11, 1856, and married Rev. Joseph Calhoun, a Presbyterian minister of Slate Lick; John L. and George, who died in 1869. Mrs. Stockdill was a daughter of Thomas Foster (maternal grandfather), who was born in Ireland, from whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled at Kittanning where he purchased the farm upon which Joseph Stockdill now lives. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and married to Catharine McCauley by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

John L. Stockdill was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools of Mahoning township and the academies at Oakland and Glade Run. Leaving school, he taught one term and then engaged in farming on the old homestead, which he now owns. He raises good crops and makes a specialty of fine stock.

On September 26, 1882, he united in marriage with Annie O. Alcorn, daughter of Thomas Alcorn, a farmer of Wayne township. To their union have been born two children, one of which died in infancy, and Thomas M., February 18, 1888.

John L. Stockdill is a republican in politics and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is reliable, industrious and energetic.

ROBERT M. TAYLOR, a gentleman of considerable mercantile experience, and an energetic and competent business man and successful merchant of Hovey township, is a son of James and Nancy (McMurry) Taylor, and was born on the old homestead farm in county Down, Ireland, June 13, 1848. His father, James Taylor, was born in 1800, in county Down, Ireland, where he was a farmer all his life, and where he died, in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Nancy McMurry, who is now residing at her

home in her native county (Down), in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Robert M. Taylor was reared on his father's farm in Ireland, and received his education in the excellent schools of his native county. In 1870, at the age of twenty-two, he came to the United States and located where he now resides. In the same year he became a clerk in the general mercantile store of his brother-in-law, J. A. Morgan, with whom he remained for six years. At the end of that time he entered Duff's Business college, of Pittsburgh, at which he was a student for two months, and afterwards was engaged for two months as an assistant teacher in that useful business institution. He then returned to Hovey township, where he was engaged in the oil business for two years, afterwards working for four years in the Parker City glass factory as a mixer. In September, 1884, he opened his present mercantile establishment, opposite Foxburg, Clarion county, this State, where he has been successfully engaged ever since in the mercantile business. His store is filled with an ample stock of general merchandise, and he has succeeded in establishing a good and paying trade. His goods are first-class in quality, reasonable in price and varied in assortment to suit the wants of his many patrons.

In 1887 Mr. Taylor was married to Rosetta Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor, of Ireland. Their union has been blest with three children, two sons and one daughter: William E., Mary A. and Samuel J.

R. M. Taylor is a republican in politics and a prohibitionist on the liquor question, and has served as school director of his township. He is a member and also an elder of the Presbyterian church of Parker City, and a member of the United Friends.

GEORGE M. TIBBLES. One who has had a wide and successful exprience in the great oil industry of Pennsylvania is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. George M. Tibbles is a son of Gustavus and Amanda (Morehead) Tibbles, and was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, April 31, 1842. His grandfather, Dr. Tibbles, was born in Connecticut, and removed to Pompey, where he practiced medicine for many years. He was a Presbyterian, had held all the offices of his church, and died in Erie, Pa., about 1860. He married and had five children, three sons and two daughters: Lincoln U., who is engaged in the insurance business, in Erie; Charles M. (dead); Gustavus, Olivia, (dead); and Mary, wife of Joseph Farr, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Commerce, Michigan. Gustavus Tibbles (father) was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at Yorktown, South Dakota, in 1864. He married Amanda Morehead, of New Haven, Connecticut. To their union were born three children, two sons and one daughter: George M., Anson M., now a merchant tailor of Janesville, New York, and Mary, who married a Mr. Curtis, a carriage manufacturer of Fabius, New York. Mrs. Amanda (Morehead) Tibbles was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and is now living at Lamar, Iowa.

George M. Tibbles was reared at Pompey, and attended the public schools of his native village and of Commerce. Leaving school, he dealt in oil for some time, and engaged then in the business of refining crude oil, which he followed until he secured his present position of oil gauger of Brady's Bend.

October 18, 1863, he married Idelle Williams, daughter of E. B. Williams, a carriage manufacturer of Groton, New York. She is a finely educated woman, and was graduated in 1859 from St. Vincent's convent, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Tibbles has been born one child, a son, Edward D. who was born April 2, 1865. Edward D. attended a college at Grove City, Pa., from which he was gradu-

ated. He is now the purchasing agent, at Butler, Pa., of the Standard Oil company, and married Gertrude Zigler, daughter of George Zigler, of Butler.

George M. Tibbles is a republican in politics and is a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he is Master-Workman. He is also a member of Lodge No. 931, I. O. O. F., of Karns City. Mr. Tibbles is active and thorough-going, and has a full knowledge of the oil business in all of its branches.

ALCINUS G. TRUITT, whose service in defence of the liberties of his country led to his early and untimely death, was much missed in Mahoning township, where he was a most useful business man and a highly respected citizen. He was a son of George W. and Nancy (Coursin) Truitt, and was born in Madison township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1844. His father, George W. Truitt, was also born in Madison township, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He married Nancy Coursin and to their union were born three children: Seth C., a merchant at Truittsburg; Alcinus G., and M. M., a farmer of Madison township.

Alcinus G. Truitt was reared on his father's farm, and after attending the common schools of his native township and the Dayton academy, went to Pittsburgh and took the full course of a commercial college, from which he graduated. He then returned to Armstrong county and engaged in the general mercantile business at Truittsburg, of which he was one of the most prominent citizens. He enlisted in Co. D., 14th regiment, Pennsylvania Vols., and served one year. The privations and exposures of army life impaired his health and finally caused his death, which occurred February 2, 1885, when he was in the forty-second year of his age.

He married Jennie E. Corbett, a pleasant and estimable woman. Their union was blessed with one child: Harry W., born January 23, 1878. Mrs. Truitt's father was Lewis T. Corbett. He married Lucinda Mohmey and reared a family of three sons and three daughters: Worthington, married Ellen Gumbert, and is now engaged in the drug business at New Bethlehem; Maggie, wife of Charles Ellenberger, a farmer residing near Goheenville; Jennie E., Melancthon J., married Jennie Cochrane, and is a resident of Oakland; Dr. Vander K., married Jennie Dunlap, and is practicing medicine at Caledonia, Elk county; and Lavina L, married to A. M. Woodward, a druggist of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county.

Alcinus G. Truitt was a republican, and although he always took a lively interest in politics yet never aspired to any office. He was honorable and straightforward and was one of the reliable business men of his township.

R. S. WALLACE, M.D., is an active, prominent and useful physician of East Brady, Clarion county, whose field of practice extends over a large part of Clarion, Armstrong and Butler counties. R. S. Wallace, M.D, is a surgeon of the Allegheny Valley railroad. He is a son of Dr. S. S. and Martha (Craig) Wallace, and was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1832. Dr. S. S. Wallace was born in Carlisle, Pa., September 12, 1801, and died January 11, 1870.

He married Martha Craig, who is a daughter of John Craig, of Armstrong county. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living.

R. S. Wallace was reared in his native township. He received his education in the common schools and Butler academy. Leaving school in 1852, he determined upon medicine for a life-vocation and commenced his medical studies with his father, Dr. S. S. Wallace, at Brady's

Bend. After completing the required course of reading he entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which celebrated institution he was graduated in the class of 1855. Immediately after graduating he returned to Armstrong county, where he located at Brady's Bend and was successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession until 1872, when he removed to East Brady, in Clarion county, and has been in active and successful practice there ever since. He makes a specialty of surgery, in which he has gained the reputation of being skilled, accurate, rapid and successful. In all departments of the medical profession, for the last quarter of a century, there has been a rapid and wonderful advancement, and the fact that Dr. Wallace has always been abreast of the times, and has steadily held his place in this march of medical progress, is best attested by the wide field of practice which he has in Clarion and Armstrong counties. He is a member of the Clarion County Medical society, has been examiner for a number of life insurance companies for several years and is surgeon for the Allegheny Valley railroad.

May 26, 1859, he united in marriage with Ada Newlon, daughter of Elijah Newlon, who was engaged in the mercantile and iron manufacturing business for many years. To Dr. and Mrs. Wallace have been born two children: Cora and Annie.

In politics, Dr. Wallace is a republican. He is a Free Mason and holds membership in Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M. Although neither prominent nor active in political matters, yet he takes an active interest in everything that benefits his community or his fellow-citizens. While earnest, zealous and successful as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Wallace is also known and esteemed as a man for his uniform courtesy, high sense of honor and strict integrity.

"CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—The name of Captain Samuel Brady was, for many years, a terror to the untutored savage. He was peculiarly fitted to carry out the task which he had undertaken. His father and a favorite brother, within the space of one year, had fallen by the hands of their Indian foes, and he vowed to avenge their death. He was tall, muscular and athletic, with the agility of a tiger and a physical endurance far beyond that usually allotted to man. Added to this, he was possessed of a courage that never quailed in the hour of danger. His grandfather, Hugh Brady, emigrated to the State of Delaware from the North of Ireland about the year 1732, where his oldest son, John, father of Captain Samuel, was born in the following year. Some time between 1733 and 1738 he came into the valley, and settled on the banks of Canodoguinet creek, in what is now Hopewell township, on a farm subsequently owned by James Hemphill. John, in 1755, at the age of twenty-two, married Mary Quigley, and removed to Shippensburg. Some time prior to 1768 he removed, with his family, to Standing Stone (now Huntingdon). He had six sons: Samuel, James (who was killed in 1778), John, William P., Hugh and Robert, and four daughters: Mary, Jennie, Hannah and Liberty. John Brady removed from Standing Stone to a point on the west branch of the Susquehanna, ten miles above the town of Northumberland. He was killed by an Indian on April 11, 1779, within half a mile of his home. In 1784 Captain Samuel Brady married a Miss Swearingen, of Washington county, where he resided until about 1790, when he removed to Virginia. He died, as above stated, on the 25th of December, 1795, at his home about two miles west of West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, leaving a widow and two sons, and leaving behind him a record for heroism, of which but few in our country could boast."

"GENERAL DANIEL BRODHEAD, of Revolutionary fame, was born in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, in 1736, and died and was buried at Milford, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1809. He was the great-grandson of Capt. Daniel Brodhead, of the English army, who came to this country in 1664 as a member of the expedition commanded by Col. Richard Nichols, in the service of King Charles II., after the Restoration. After the surrender of Stuyvesant, Capt. Brodhead was sent up to Albany in September, 1664, and was a witness to the treaty made with the Indians there in that month. He was afterwards promoted to the command of the military forces of Ulster county, by commission from King Charles, dated September 14, 1665, which position he held till his death, in 1670. He left one daughter and two sons: Ann Brodhead, Charles Brodhead and Richard Brodhead. The latter was born at Marbletown, New York, in 1666, and was the grandfather of General Brodhead. Richard Brodhead had two sons: Richard Brodhead, Jr., and Daniel Brodhead, born at Marbletown, in Ulster county, New York, in the year 1698, and died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in the year 1755. This Daniel Brodhead, the father of the subject of this biography, removed with his family from Ulster county, New York, in the year 1737, to Danville, Pennsylvania, while the subject of this biography was but an infant. Inured to the dangers of the Indian frontier from his very cradle, the impression made as he grew up among the scenes of Indian barbarities and the outrages of the savages helped to form his future character and to mold him into the grand, successful soldier and Indian fighter which his subsequent history proved him to be."

He served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and on March 5, 1779, was placed in command of the western frontiers from the Lakes to the gulf, with headquarters at Ft. Pitt. He held this important command until the close of the struggle for independence.

SUGAR CREEK, WEST FRANKLIN, NORTH AND SOUTH BUFFALO TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and descriptive.—These four townships lie along the western boundary line of Armstrong county. The southern part of Sugar Creek, nearly all of West Franklin and the northwestern part of North Buffalo townships are in the Lower Productive Coal measures. These measures are also along the Allegheny river, and Glade run in the eastern part of North Buffalo and along the same river in the eastern, and Pine run in the northwestern part of South Buffalo townships. The ferriferous lime prevails throughout West Franklin and extends into the northwestern part of North Buffalo.

Sugar Creek Township is one of the six original townships into which Armstrong county was divided in September, 1806, and from its original territory have been formed four townships and parts of two others. Ezekiel Lewis, who settled in the township in 1793, was one of the soldiers of Captain Robert Orr's command which served in Colonel Lochry's expedition in 1781. Orrsville was laid out in 1818 by Robert Orr, Sr. It is in the northern part of the township, while Adams P. O. is centrally located, and Foster's mills is in the southern part. On May 30, 1860, a tornado swept through the northern part of the township, and crossed the Allegheny river into Madison township.

West Franklin Township is the western part of Franklin township, which was formed from Sugar Creek and Buffalo townships about 1830, and was divided on January 27, 1868, into West and East Franklin townships. West Franklin was settled about 1790.

In 1835 the firm of Craig & Cooper commenced the manufacture of woolen goods at Craigsville, on or near the site of the present well-equipped woolen factory of William F. Rumberger. The Buffalo woolen mills of E. D. and F. Graff were erected in 1865 and in point of size and thorough equipment can be hardly surpassed in the State. The late Peter Graff, whose portrait appears in this volume, had much to do with the material development of West Franklin township and Armstrong county. Craigsville was founded about 1815, and Worthington was laid out in 1829.

North Buffalo Township was organized March 15, 1847, and is the northern part of Buffalo township as it existed at that date. Samuel and William Green settled in the township about 1795, and the latter laid out the town of Williamsburg in 1802. These Green brothers were the founders of "the Green settlement." The most of the territory of the township consisted of depreciation lands or lands appropriated for the payment of depreciation certificates issued to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line for services in the Revolutionary war.

South Buffalo was organized on March 15, 1847. Its pioneer settlers came about 1789. In 1790 a block-house was built at the mouth of Nicholson's run. Cornplanter's run takes its name from the celebrated Indian chief Corn-

planter, who dwelt on it at one time. In 1800 the first school-house was built, and in 1802 Slate Lick Presbyterian church was organized. Clinton was laid out in July, 1830, Slate Lick post-office was established April 1, 1837, and Laneville was surveyed into lots on April 14, 1871.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID C. BOGGS, of South Buffalo township, ex-register and recorder, and one of the most popular democratic leaders of Armstrong county, is a son of David and Mary (McKee) Boggs, and was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1824. The Boggs family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and Thomas Boggs, Sr. (grandfather), whose father, at an early day, left Scotland and settled in the town of Glassdrummond, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, was born at Glassdrummond in 1722. He married Elizabeth Chambers, and their union was blessed with six sons and two daughters: William, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Anne, James, David and Robert. Thomas Boggs, Sr., left Ireland in the year 1805, and settled in western Pennsylvania, near New Brighton, in Beaver county, where he lived and died. David C. Boggs' maternal grandfather, McKee, was among the very early settlers of western Pennsylvania and located in Allegheny county, where he lived in perilous times, surrounded by savage Indians, whose delight was murder and plunder. Their wicked assaults had to be met and repelled, which necessitated the continual use of the gun, so that it was his constant companion, his only sure protector and defence. His valuables he had often to bury in the ground to secure their safety, and carry his gun while at work, and always take it with him when hunting for his cows. David Boggs (father) was born in 1783, in Ireland, and came in 1799 to western Pennsylvania, where he settled in what is now Plum township, Allegheny county. He was one of the pioneers of that section, where he purchased two tracts of woodland near the site of Murraysville, and cleared out fine farms on them. In 1849 he sold his farms and removed to Apollo, where he died on November 3, 1856, when he was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, and for over thirty years filled the office of justice of the peace in Allegheny county. In early life he united with the Associate Presbyterian church, and was one of its most earnest as well as most useful members. In 1806 he married Mary McKee, daughter of Squire McKee, of near Murraysville, and they were graciously permitted to enjoy fifty years of wedded life together. Their union was blessed with thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters: Thomas, born in November, 1806; Eliza G., born in May, 1809, and married to David McKee, a farmer residing in Tuscarora Valley; Fannie M., born in September, 1811, the wife of Jacob Freetly, a prominent lawyer of Apollo; John, who was born in July, 1813, and married Ann Boggs, daughter of William Boggs and a native of Ireland; Anne, Jane G., born in October, 1815, and married to Samuel Beatty, a farmer of Allegheny county; Hon. Jackson, who was born April, 1818, and married Phebe J. Mosgrove, and who, from 1874 until his death in April, 1879, was judge of Armstrong county; Robert, who died in infancy; James, born in September, 1822, married Margaret A. Bailey, and is now practicing law in Clarion, Clarion county; David C. and a twin brother, which died in infancy; Cyrus, born in October, 1826, married Mary (Oswald) and is a lawyer; William, who died in infancy; and Lavina, born in September, 1830, and married to Henry Townsend, of South Bend, Armstrong county.

David C. Boggs was reared on his father's farm and received a good common-school and

business education. He assisted his father in farming until he attained his majority, when he engaged in school-teaching, which he followed for nine years, five of them in one school district. In 1850 he embarked in the mercantile business at Worthington, but in two years disposed of his store to Peter Graff, with whom he was employed as a clerk for three years. In 1857 he was elected as register and recorder, and clerk of the Orphans' court of Armstrong county. He so well discharged the duties of these offices that in 1860 he was re-elected on the democratic ticket to the same offices by a majority of thirty-two, although Abraham Lincoln had a majority of twelve hundred in the county and Andrew G. Curtin ran nine hundred votes ahead of his democratic opponent. In 1864, upon retiring from the recorder's office, he engaged in the mercantile business at Kittanning, which he followed very successfully until 1866, when he purchased the Slate Lick farm, to which he removed his store. In 1870 he sold both store and farm to George B. Sloan and removed to near Clinton, Armstrong county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he farmed for ten years and then disposed (1880) of it in order to purchase his present farm and "Bricker's Mill." He built a new mill, introduced the new process of making flour, and erected on his farm one of the finest residences to be found in South Buffalo township. Mr. Boggs, Joseph Britton and F. W. McKee, Esq., of Pittsburgh, were instrumental in securing the building of the Rough Run or Winfield Branch R. R. through South Buffalo township. This road is eight miles in length and runs from Monroe to Winfield.

On February 16, 1847, he married Sarah Beatty, daughter of David Beatty, an extensive farmer and mill-owner of North Buffalo township. To their union have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Mary M., born August 27, 1848, and married to W. B. Mathews; S. Almeda, born May 24, 1851, the wife of Dr. A. D. Johnson, of Allegheny city; David born April 20, 1854 and died September 3, 1854; Jennie A., born April 22, 1856, and married Frank Dickie, who is in the livery business at East Liverpool, Ohio; William J., who was born March 24, 1859 and married Annie B. Bricker, daughter of Harvey Bricker, of Slate Lick; George M., born February 11, 1862, and a carpenter by trade; and Emma B., born January 1, 1868, and married to W. B. Ewing.

He was instrumental in having a post-office established at his place in December, 1890, and the post-office department honored him by naming it Boggsville. David C. Boggs is an uncompromising democrat, and on January 22, 1879, was appointed as bank assessor for the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence. During the late civil war he was unable to leave his office and business, but he aided the Union cause both by money and influence. He raised, on the court-house, the first flag around which the Armstrong soldiers rallied for the defence of the Union.

SAMUEL H. BONEY, a man of considerable experience in several important lines of business and now actively engaged in farming in North Buffalo township, is a son of William and Hannah (Green) Boney, and was born near Centre Hill, in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1829. His family is of English descent and his paternal grandfather, John Boney, was born in England. He came to Pennsylvania and settled on Stump Creek, Clarion county, Pa., where he engaged in farming. He was a whig in politics, served as a soldier during the war of 1812 and was active as a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married a Miss Doty, by whom

he had nine children, four sons and five daughters; Joseph, William, John, James, Rachel, Rebecca, Polly, Ann and Phœbe. His son, William Boney, (father), was born in Clarion county, February 25, 1799. He with his father removed to Armstrong county in 1808 and settled near Centre Hill, in North Buffalo township, where he cleared out a large farm. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the North Buffalo Methodist Episcopal church, and on July 15, 1819, married Hannah Green. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Eliza, born April 27, 1821, and died July 19, 1822; Rebecca, born October 15, 1823; James, born June 27, 1826; Samuel H., Margaret, born September 24, 1831; Eveline, born March 17, 1837; and John, born July 24, 1839, and died July 25, 1839.

Samuel H. Boney was reared on the farm, received a common school education and then learned the trade of wagon-maker, which he followed for some years. After leaving wagon-making he embarked in the wool business, but after a few years' experience as a wool dealer he turned his attention to farming, in which he has continued to the present time.

On November 18, 1852, he married Margaret Shankle, daughter of Leonard Shankle, of Manor township, and to their union have been born seven children, six sons and one daughter; William, born February 7, 1854, married Annie Stiveson; Robert, born December 30, 1856, and died Sept. 8, 1864; Alvin, born December 3, 1858, and died Feb. 6, 1865; Leonard, born January 5, 1861, and died Feb. 14, 1865; Eliza, born April 4, 1863, and died Sept. 4, 1864; Chambers, January 9, 1868, and married Etta Mechling; and Joseph, born October 26, 1869.

Samuel H. Boney is a republican in politics and has always been interested in whatever was for the weal of his township.

ROBERT W. BONEY, a prosperous farmer and extensive stock-dealer of North Buffalo township, is a son of James and Eliza (Bowser) Boney, and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1855. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Boney, was a native of England and settled near Clarion, Clarion county, where he followed farming for some years. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and died in 1832. He married and had two children, one of whom was John Boney (grandfather), who was born in Maryland, and came in 1808 to what is now North Buffalo township, where he purchased six hundred acres of land. He had served in the Indian frontier wars and was of the same religious faith as his father. He married Eunice Doty and they reared a family of ten children: Joseph, William, Margaret, Polly, John, Rebecca, Rachel, Phebe, James R. and Annie. James R. Boney (father) was born April 30, 1817. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, in which he has been successful. He owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of good land and is a member of the Baptist church. In 1837 he married Eliza, daughter of John Bowser, and they have had eight children: George, David, Margaret, Adaline, Elizabeth, John, Robert W. and an infant, which died.

Robert W. Boney grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his native township. When he attained his majority he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. Of late years he has dealt extensively in stock, in which line of business he has had good success. He has a fine farm in a favored section of his township and is well known as a man of business ability. He is a republican in politics, but does not allow his interest in political affairs to take much of his time or attention from his farm or business.

On August 26, 1880, he united in marriage with Mary J. Larden, daughter of Robert

Larden. To their union have been born six children: Leona, born January 15, 1881; Clair, born March 9, 1882; Mabel, born February 15, 1884; Lulu, born October 4, 1885; Mertie, born May 9, 1887, and Roberti, born December 4, 1888.

VAN BUREN BOWSER, who has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising, is one of the thrifty, reliable and well-respected citizens of North Buffalo township. He is a son of Levi and Mary (Bowser) Bowser, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1840. The Bowsers are of German origin, and Adam Bowser (grandfather) was born in Germany, and came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and dealt extensively in stock. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Church of the Brethren. He married and had four children,—one son and three daughters. The son, Levi Bowser (father), was born in East Franklin township. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics and a member of the Church of the Brethren until his death. He married Mary Bowser, and reared a family of five children,—four sons and one daughter: Van Buren, Felix, Harrison, Wilson and Hannah. Mrs. Bowser's father, John Bowser (maternal grandfather), was born in Germany. He came to East Franklin township, this county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Church of the Brethren, and married Mary Rasor, by whom he had nine children,—four sons and five daughters.

Van Buren Bowser was reared on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. Leaving school, he embarked in farming and stock-raising in North Buffalo township, where he owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres of well-improved land.

October 2, 1862, he married Sarah C. Chambers, who is a daughter of James Chambers, of Jefferson county, and was born March 17, 1839. To their union have been born twelve children, of whom seven died in infancy. Their surviving children are,—Charles W., born December 25, 1864; James A., born February 24, 1866; Albert E., born November 25, 1872; Mary M., born May 9, 1875, and Van Buren, Jr., born July 22, 1881.

In politics Mr. Bowser is a democrat, has held various township offices, and has always given a hearty support to his party. He is a member of the Knights of Labor at Kittanning, believes in the principles of that order as being beneficial to the interests of the agricultural and laboring classes, and is known as a careful farmer and a good citizen.

JACOB BOWSER, a large landholder and one of the substantial farmers and reliable citizens of North Buffalo township, is a son of David and Mary (Rasor) Bowser, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1818. David Bowser was born in Bedford county, Pa., 1788, and removed to Armstrong county about 1800, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred September 27, 1860, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the German Baptist Brethren church, and married Mary Rasor. To their union were born nine children,—four sons and five daughters: Adalaine (Walker), Jacob, Frederick, William, David, Margaret (Boucher), Mary A. (deceased), Elsie (Boucher) and Lydia. Mrs. Bowser died August 27, 1870, and her father was one of Washington's soldiers during the Revolutionary war.

Jacob Bowser was reared on his father's farm, attended the subscription schools of that period, and has devoted his whole life to farming and stock-raising. He owns nine hundred

and forty-five acres of land in North Buffalo township, which he has given to his children.

On April 5, 1840, he married Margaret Claypool, daughter of David Claypool, and to their union have been born seven children,—three sons and four daughters: David, born January 21, 1841, and died in 1850; William, born March 30, 1842, and married Margaret Bowser; Mary, born May 23, 1845, and now dead; Francis, who was born August 24, 1847, and married Sadie Shearer; Margaret, born March 22, 1851, and died in 1851; Lydia, born September 26, 1855, and the wife of Edward Bowser, and Isabelle, who was born May 30, 1858, and married Emanuel Bowser.

In politics Mr. Bowser is a stanch democrat, and has been elected by his party to various township offices. He is a member of the German Baptist Brethren church. Mr. Bowser has always given most of his attention to his farm and business, although not unmindful of the true interests and prosperity of his community and township. He has been successful in farming, and is highly respected both as a business man and a citizen.

DAVID BOWSER, a descendant of one of the early settled families of North Buffalo township, and an industrious and successful farmer, is a son of David and Mary (Rasor) Bowser, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1824. His paternal ancestors were of German origin and his father, David Bowser, was a member of that branch of the family which settled in Bedford county. David Bowser left the comforts and enjoyments of his eastern home about the opening year of the present century, and came to Armstrong county, where he grew to manhood under the many privations of the early settlers in a section of country that was then in woods. He was a successful farmer, a democrat in politics and a member of the German Baptist Brethren church. He married Mray Rasor and had four sons and five daughters: Dalena, Jacob, Frederick, William, David, Margaret, Mary A., Elsie and Lydia. He was born in 1788, and died August 27, 1860.

William Bowser was reared on his father's farm, attended the subscription schools of that period and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed ever since. He owns a farm of one hundred acres of well-improved land which he keeps in a good state of cultivation.

On May 17, 1858, he married Elizabeth Roudebush, a daughter of John Roudebush, who removed in 1837 from Bedford county to North Buffalo township.

In politics, Mr. Bowser is a democrat. He is a member of the German Baptist church at Centre Hill, and has always been a man who has strictly attended to his own affairs.

JOHN F. BROWN, one of the leading farmers of West Franklin township and the historian of West Glade Run Presbyterian church, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Craig) Brown, and was born in Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1840. John Brown, Sr. (grandfather), was a native of county Down, Ireland, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Westmoreland county, near New Alexandria. In 1804 he removed to Armstrong county, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated until his death, which occurred in 1835, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. In 1798 he married Catharine Foster, a native of Ireland, who was brought to the United States by her parents when a young girl. One of their sons, John Brown (father), was born in 1807, in Sugar Creek township, this county. He has always followed farming, in which he has been successful, and now resides two miles west of

Kittanning, on the Butler and Kittanning road. He was an old-line whig, is now a republican and has served as school director and overseer of the poor of his township. He is a member of the old school Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Craig, who was born in 1810, at Craigsville, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Brown's grandfather, Capt. John Craig (maternal great-grandfather), was a native of New Jersey, and was brought to Westmoreland county when young. He took an active part in the border wars with the Indians, and was captain for some time at a block-house erected on the present site of Freeport. He afterwards, in 1797, removed to this county and purchased a large farm, near Freeport. He was a noted man in his day, and was one of the commissioners who located the county-seat. He died in 1850, when he was nearly one hundred years of age. His son, Samuel Craig (maternal grandfather), was a fuller by trade and came to Craigsville, where he started the first fulling-mill of Armstrong county. In 1825 he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1865, when he died at eighty-five years of age.

John F. Brown was reared on his father's farm and after receiving a common-school education, taught two terms of four months each. He then turned his attention to farming, which he has followed ever since. He now owns a farm of ninety-eight acres of well-cultivated land, on which is planted a large orchard of fine fruit trees. This farm is situated one and one-half miles from Worthington. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as an "emergency man" and served out his term of enlistment.

March 20, 1862, he married Elizabeth McClelland, daughter of John McClelland, of Worthington, and to their union have been born ten children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living: William McCay, a farmer and carpenter in Wisconsin; James Harvey, John F., Jr., Charles, Sarah F., Esther J., and Nora B.

John F. Brown is one of West Franklin township's best farmers, and is highly esteemed in the West Glade Run Presbyterian church, of which he has been a ruling elder for twenty-two years. He has also been clerk of the sessions of the church since July 5, 1879. In 1888 he was elected historian of West Glade Run church, and prepared an excellent history of his church and congregation. He is a republican, has served as school director for seven years, was president of the school board for five years, and has acted as overseer of the poor. When West Franklin township was formed, he was elected as one of the first auditors. Mr. Brown has always been satisfied with the inducements which his own township offers for farming and has never sought elsewhere to better his fortunes.

DAVID H. CLAYPOOLE, a worthy descendant of an old pioneer family of Armstrong county and a respected resident of North Buffalo township, is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Campbell) Claypoole, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1811. His paternal grandfather, James Claypoole, was born in England and came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Kittanning township, this county, from which he was driven by the Indians. He was a farmer, married and had eight children. One of his sons was Samuel Claypoole, the father of David H. Claypoole. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, a member of the Baptist church and married Sarah Campbell. They had nine children, eight sons and one daughter: John, James, Samuel, David H., Joseph, William, George, Levi and Isabelle.

David H. Claypoole was reared on his father's farm and received what few educational advantages were offered by the subscription schools

of that period. Reared on a farm and trained to farming, he has always followed that business. He owns a good farm of ninety-five acres of well-improved land in North Buffalo township.

In 1833 he married Sarah Hickey, daughter of William and Ellen Hickey, of Bedford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Claypoole have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters: John H., who was born June 9, 1834, and married Mary Shearer; Samuel, born June 28, 1837, enlisted in 62d regiment, Pa. Vols., and was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor May 6, and died in Washington City August 4, 1864; Henry, who was born November 9, 1839, served three years in the 78th Pa. Vols., was wounded December 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone River, married Margaret Boner and is now engaged in farming; Eliza, born May 28, 1842, and wife of George Bowser, a farmer; Wilson L., born April 3, 1844; Hannah J., who was born February 23, 1847, married to Harvey Bowser, and died February 20 1873; and Sarah Matilda, who was born July 6, 1855, and died February 6, 1883.

David H. Claypoole has been a republican ever since the organization of that party and has never wavered in his support of the prineiples and policy of the Republican party. He is a member of the Baptist church at Franklin Union and has never sought for any office within the gift of his party or church. The results of his years of toil and labor are to be seen in the highly improved condition of his farm, which is very productive.

DAVID D. CLAYPOLE. One of the many comfortably situated and prosperous farmers of South Buffalo township is David D. Claypole. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Claypole) Claypole, and was born about a mile from Worthington, in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1818. David Claypole came to Kittanning while the Indians still had their hunting-grounds in the vicinity of that place. He was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Baptist church, and an old-time democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He married Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of Samuel Claypole, of East Franklin township, and to their union were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Joseph, Isabella, Robert, Jane, Margaret, Hezekiah, William, James, David D. and Samuel.

David D. Claypole grew to manhood on the home farm, attended the early subscription schools of his native township, and at the end of his school days engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since.

He married Mary Campbell, and they have had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Nancy J., who was born November 5, 1838, and married to George Davis and after his death to James Shearer; John C., born August 11, 1840, and died in the Union army during the late civil war; Mary C., born June 22, 1842, and wife of Jacob Householder; Margaret A., born January 16, 1845; Esther E., born July 10, 1848, and married to John Claypole; and Joseph C., born June 1, 1851. Mrs. Claypole died November 8, 1854, and Mr. Claypole married for his second wife, Elizabeth Boalman. To this second union were born four children, one son and three daughters: Lottie, born March 26, 1859; Bothnia E., born April 23, 1860, and married to Cromwell Claypole; Mary Caroline, born December 24, 1861, the wife of James Claypole; and Milton B., who was born March 12, 1865. Mrs. Elizabeth (Boalman) Claypole died November 22, 1866, and Mr. Claypole afterwards married Sarah Geary, who died in 1887.

Mr. Claypole is a democrat, a good farmer, and stands well as a citizen wherever he is known.

HENRY CLAYPOOL, an industrious and prosperous farmer of West Franklin township and a lineal descendant of the Claypool

Kittanning, on the Butler and Kittanning road. He was an old-line whig, is now a republican and has served as school director and overseer of the poor of his township. He is a member of the old school Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Craig, who was born in 1810, at Craigsville, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Brown's grandfather, Capt. John Craig (maternal great-grandfather), was a native of New Jersey, and was brought to Westmoreland county when young. He took an active part in the border wars with the Indians, and was captain for some time at a block-house erected on the present site of Freeport. He afterwards, in 1797, removed to this county and purchased a large farm, near Freeport. He was a noted man in his day, and was one of the commissioners who located the county-seat. He died in 1850, when he was nearly one hundred years of age. His son, Samuel Craig (maternal grandfather), was a fuller by trade and came to Craigsville, where he started the first fulling-mill of Armstrong county. In 1825 he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1865, when he died at eighty-five years of age.

John F. Brown was reared on his father's farm and after receiving a common-school education, taught two terms of four months each. He then turned his attention to farming, which he has followed ever since. He now owns a farm of ninety-eight acres of well-cultivated land, on which is planted a large orchard of fine fruit trees. This farm is situated one and one-half miles from Worthington. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as an "emergency man" and served out his term of enlistment.

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John F. Brown is one of West Franklin township's best farmers, and is highly esteemed in the West Glade Run Presbyterian church, of which he has been a ruling elder for twenty-two years. He has also been clerk of the sessions of the church since July 5, 1879. In 1888 he was elected historian of West Glade Run church, and prepared an excellent history of his church and congregation. He is a republican, has served as school director for seven years, was president of the school board for five years, and has acted as overseer of the poor. When West Franklin township was formed, he was elected as one of the first auditors. Mr. Brown has always been satisfied with the inducements which his own township offers for farming and has never sought elsewhere to better his fortunes.

DAVID H. CLAYPOOLE, a worthy descendant of an old pioneer family of Armstrong county and a respected resident of North Buffalo township, is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Campbell) Claypoole, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1811. His paternal grandfather, James Claypoole, was born in England and came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Kittanning township, this county, from which he was driven by the Indians. He was a farmer, married and had eight children. One of his sons was Samuel Claypoole, the father of David H. Claypoole. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, a member of the Baptist church and married Sarah Campbell. They had nine children, eight sons and one daughter: John, James, Samuel, David H., Joseph, William, George, Levi and Isabelle.

David H. Claypoole was reared on his father's farm and received what few educational advantages were offered by the subscription schools

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DAVID D. CLAYPOLE. One of the many comfortably situated and prosperous farmers of South Buffalo township is David D. Claypole. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Claypole) Claypole, and was born about a mile from Worthington, in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1818. David Claypole came to Kittanning while the Indians still had their hunting-grounds in the vicinity of that place. He was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Baptist church, and an old-time democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He married Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of Samuel Claypole, of East Franklin township, and to their union were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Joseph, Isabella, Robert, Jane, Margaret, Hezekiah, William, James, David D. and Samuel.

David D. Claypole grew to manhood on the home farm, attended the early subscription schools of his native township, and at the end of his school days engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since.

He married Mary Campbell, and they have had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Nancy J., who was born November 5, 1838, and married to George Davis and after his death to James Shearer; John C., born August 11, 1840, and died in the Union army during the late civil war; Mary C., born June 22, 1842, and wife of Jacob Householder; Margaret A., born January 16, 1845; Esther E., born July 10, 1848, and married to John Claypole; and Joseph C., born June 1, 1851. Mrs. Claypole died November 8, 1854, and Mr. Claypole married for his second wife, Elizabeth Boalman. To this second union were born four children, one son and three daughters: Lottie, born March 26, 1859; Bothnia E., born April 23, 1860, and married to Cromwell Claypole; Mary Caroline, born December 24, 1861, the wife of James Claypole; and Milton B., who was born March 12, 1865. Mrs. Elizabeth (Boalman) Claypole died November 22, 1866, and Mr. Claypole afterwards married Sarah Geary, who died in 1887.

Mr. Claypole is a democrat, a good farmer, and stands well as a citizen wherever he is known.

HENRY CLAYPOOL, an industrious and prosperous farmer of West Franklin township and a lineal descendant of the Claypool

who was the first white settler at Kittanning, is a son of David and Sarah (Hickey) Claypool, and was born in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1839. His great-grandfather Claypool was one of the early settlers of Armstrong county. He located on the site of Kittanning, from whence he was driven away by the Indians, but afterwards returned. His son, Samuel Claypool (grandfather), was a boy when he came with his father to this country. His son, David Claypool (father), was born in 1811, and followed farming in North Buffalo township for many years. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a republican politically. He married Sarah Hickey, who was born in 1815 and is a member of the same church as her husband.

Henry Claypool grew up to manhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools of West Franklin township. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 78th regiment, Pa. Vols., as a private and served more than three years. He participated in all the principal skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged. In December, 1862, he was wounded in the left leg by a minie ball at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn. In 1865 he returned home and spent the next year in the oil region. He then returned to his native township, in which he has been engaged in farming ever since. He now owns a well-improved farm of seventy acres, which is underlaid by a heavy vein of coal.

In 1867 he married Margaret E. Bonner, daughter of John Bonner, of this county. They have four children, two sons and two daughters: Addie C., Marinda B., Jerry and Earl.

In politics, Henry Claypool is a strict adherent to the principles of the Republican party and has been twice elected as school director and road supervisor of West Franklin township. As a township officer, Mr. Claypool has always given satisfaction to the public and as a citizen is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

ROBERT W. COWAN. The Cowan family of this county, on the paternal side, is of Irish extraction, and the subject of this sketch is a son of James and Sarah (Porterfield) Cowan, and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1844. His paternal grandfather, John Cowan, was born in county Down, Ireland, and settled in 1802 at Cowan's, Armstrong county. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, one of whom, James Cowan (father), was born April 14, 1806, in Armstrong county, where he always resided. He followed farming and was a republican in politics, while prior to that party's organization he was an old-line whig. He was honored by his party, at different times, with an election to every one of the township offices. During the late civil war he was an "enrolling officer." He was a Presbyterian and one of the trustees of the church of that denomination at Kittanning until his death, which occurred October 11, 1867, when he was in the sixty-second year of his age. On June 11, 1833, he married Sarah Porterfield, and to their union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters: John, born in 1834; James C., born in 1835; Samuel was born in 1837, enlisted in Co. H, 8th regiment, Pa. Reserves, was taken prisoner at the Weldon railroad and sent to Libby prison, then to Belle Isle and finally to Salisbury, where he died; Nancy J., born in 1839; Alvira, born in 1841; Robert W., Rosanna, born in 1846; and Sarah, who was born in 1848.

Robert W. Cowan remained with his parents until he attained his majority. He received a common school education and has been engaged in farming ever since leaving school.

On January 6, 1870, he married Emeline L. Anderson, daughter of Henry Anderson. To Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: James

P., born July 6, 1872; Rose A., born May 12, 1875; Henry A., born December 15, 1877; Robert E., born June 20, 1880; and Mary T. R., born January 1, 1886.

Robert W. Cowan is a republican in politics and a stanch advocate of temperance. He is a Presbyterian and during the last five years has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church at Kittanning.

JAMES EASLEY, a democrat of the Jacksonian type, and an active and intelligent citizen of North Buffalo township, is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Coon) Easley and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1815. Andrew Easley was a native of Westmoreland county and came about the beginning of the present century to what is now North Buffalo township, where he purchased about two hundred acres of land and followed farming. He lived to reach the three-score and ten years of man's allotted age, and died in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he had been an exemplary member during his entire life. He well sustained the record of honest industry left by his forefathers in this country and of his remote ancestors in what is now the great German empire. He was active in business, warm in his friendship and reliable in his business transactions. He was a democrat in politics, and married Elizabeth Coon, who was born in the far-famed Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. They had seventeen children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eighth in order of age.

James Easley passed his boyhood days on his father's farm and grew up to manhood amid the daily incidents of farm life and in the community in which he has always resided. His educational privileges were confined to the common schools of his native township, which he attended, but the close of his school-days was not the horizon boundary of his education. The rudimentary knowledge of the common schools enabled him to prosecute his studies after leaving the school-room, and by continued reading and close observation he has become well-informed on all the current issues of the day as well as upon all matters of general interest. Leaving school, he engaged in farming, which he has followed with good success ever since. He owns three very good and well-improved farms aggregating three hundred and forty-five acres, and in addition to farming raises some very fine stock.

May 7, 1840, he married Elizabeth Miller, a native of Westmoreland county, and their union has been blest with eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom five are living, namely: Gabriel F., Margaret E., John C., Michael S. and James V.

James Easley is a member of the Catholic church at Kittanning. He is a democrat in politics, and while not a demagogue, yet is in favor of an earnest and aggressive policy on the part of the Democratic party. He is recognized as one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his township.

CASPER W. EASLEY, one of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens of North Buffalo township and Armstrong county, is a son of Casper W., Sr., and Elizabeth (Rufner) Easley, and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1804. Casper W. Easley, Sr. (grandfather), was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in April, 1760, and settled in 1796 upon the farm now owned by his grandsons in North Buffalo township. He died in 1829, aged sixty-nine years.

Casper W. Easley was reared on his father's farm and received a good practical business education in the schools of his neighborhood. Upon attaining his majority, he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1882. At his

father's death he came into possession of a fine farm of two hundred and fifteen acres, which he carefully improved and farmed until 1882, when he gave it to his sons, William, Archy and Frank Easley.

On January 17, 1830, Mr. Easley united in marriage with Eleanor Black, daughter of Archy Black, of Butler county, Pa. To them have been born eight children: Mary E., born January 31, 1832, wife of James McGirk; James, born June 22, 1835, died July 27, 1858; William, born May 28, 1837, married to Nancy McCartney; Archy, born July 16, 1844, married Ellen Hartnet; John, born June 9, 1848, married Annie Swaney; Maggie, born March 27, 1842, wife of Henry McElroy; Alice, born January 7, 1840, wife of Michael Kelly, and Frank, born August 24, 1856, at home.

Casper W. Easley is a democrat of the old school, and has never in a single instance swerved from his allegiance to his party. He has been a member of the Guardian Angel Catholic church for nearly three-quarters of a century. Although never asking for any office, yet he has been elected by his fellow-citizens to all of his township offices. No man stands higher in the regard of his neighbors than Casper W. Easley. He has always been an active man, and even now at his advanced age of eighty-seven years walks perfectly erect, and with an elastic step that would do credit to one fifty years his junior in age.

MARTIN GAISER, a substantial farmer of West Franklin township, and the architect of his own fortune, is a son of Ludwig and Dorothea (Dieterly) Gaiser, and was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 14, 1834. Ludwig Gaiser (father) was born in the same kingdom, in 1804, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until 1846, when he came to Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania. After remaining there one year he removed to Worthington, this township, where he followed shoemaking for two years, and then (1848), purchased the farm in West Franklin township, on which he now resides. Since removing to his farm he has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the Lutheran church and has been a stanch democrat ever since coming to the United States. He married Dorothea Dieterly, a consistent lutheran, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1817, and passed away in 1878, when in the seventy-second year of her age.

Martin Gaiser received his education in the practical and excellent schools of Germany. He came with his father, in 1846, to Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he went to Oil City, where he was engaged in teaming for four years. In 1866 he returned to West Franklin township, where he purchased the farm on which he now resides. This farm contains one hundred and fifty-six acres, and is in good condition and well improved. He also owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres in South Buffalo township.

In 1855 he married Catherine Zobelein, a daughter of George Zobelein, of Bavaria, Germany, and to their union have been born eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: George, John L., William, Conrad, Dora, Maggie, Bismark, Jacob, Franklin, Sarah and Elma.

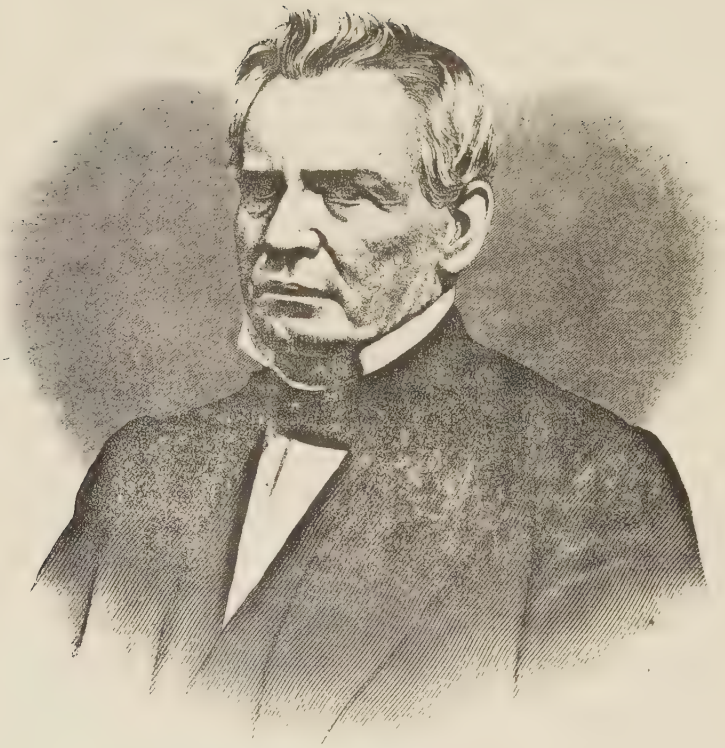
Martin Gaiser is a deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church, a democrat in politics and has twice been elected as township supervisor. Mr. Gaiser in early life did not, like Micawber, wait for something to turn up, but went to work with a will, and in a few years, by his own efforts, achieved substantial success.

PETER GRAFF, without whose biography the history of Armstrong county would be incomplete, was one of the leading and most

prominent business men of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny Valley for over half a century. He was highly esteemed for his sound business principles and inflexible integrity, was a son of John and Barbara Graff (*née* Baum), and was born near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1808. The ancestral history of the Graff family is to be traced back in the history of the great German empire for three hundred years. In the sixteenth century the Graff family had become resident at Grafenauer near Manheim. Grafenauer was a word of which the first part, Graf, signified a title of nobility, while the latter denoted a castle, hence Grafenauer meant Graff's castle. John Graff (father) was born at Neuwied, Germany, April 15, 1763. He came to the United States in 1783 and settling in Westmoreland county, where he purchased a farm and lived until his death which occurred December 31, 1818. He married Barbara Baum, who was born in Path Valley, Huntingdon county, in 1775 and died at her Westmoreland county home in 1841. The word Baum means tree, and her family was rightly named as every member of it possessed great strength. She was captured by the Indians during her father's residence in the Valley, and was released by an old Indian who had received kindness from the family when in a starving condition. To John and Barbara Graff were born eight sons and four daughters: Henry, Mary, wife of Jacob Lose; Sarah, who married Daniel Barnes; Margaret, wife of John Colleasure; William, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, wife of John Armstrong; Peter, Jacob, Matthew and Paul.

Peter Graff grew to manhood near Pleasant Unity, in Westmoreland county. His education was limited. One of his teachers was the father of the late Gov. Geary. His first employment was as a clerk for his brother Henry, at Pleasant Unity, and afterwards at New Derry, Pa. In 1830, he removed to Blairsville, Indiana county, where he with his brother Henry formed a partnership in the general mercantile business under the firm name of H. & P. Graff, doing a large and successful business. Later they formed a connection with the firm of E. G. Dutilh & Co., commission merchants of Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting merchandise from Philadelphia west, by the Pennsylvania canal and State railroad. It was called the Union Transportation Line. In 1836 he moved to Pittsburgh and took charge of receiving and forwarding the merchandise. Several years later he formed a partnership with Jacob Painter and Reuben Bughman, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. This firm soon enlarged its field of operations so as to include the manufacture of iron. They obtained control of Buffalo furnace near Worthington, and Mr. Graff moved there in 1844, to assume the management of their extensive iron business. They increased their iron interests until they operated furnaces in Clarion and Venango counties, besides manufacturing axes, etc., in Pittsburgh. This firm continued until 1864, although Mr. Graff had become sole owner of Buffalo furnace, and operated it until 1865. During that year the Buffalo Woolen mills were erected for the manufacturing of woolen fabrics. Isaac Firth and Mr. Graff formed a partnership that lasted for twenty years. In 1885, Mr. Firth retired, and the firm of Peter Graff & Co. was organized which continued until his death, since which time the mills have been operated by E. D. Graff, J. Frank Graff and James E. Claypoole, under the old firm name of Peter Graff & Co.

January 25, 1830, Peter Graff married Susan Lobingier, a daughter of Christopher Lobingier, living near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., and a member of the widely-extended Lobingier family, that has furnished honorable legislators and able jurists, reflecting credit to western Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather, Christopher Lobingier, came from Wittenberg, Germany, prior to 1735, and his son, Hon. Christopher,



Peter Graff

was the father of Christopher, who was the father of Mrs. Graff. Peter and Susan Graff had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Of these, one son and two daughters died in early childhood. One son, Dr. Charles H., died in September, 1887, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness. Seven children, five sons and two daughters with his wife survive him. Joseph, his eldest son, lives at Manorville; Mrs. W. H. Kirkpatrick, in Allegheny city; Mrs. C. B. Linton, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Edmund D. and J. Frank, at Buffalo Woolen mills; Philip M., at Duluth, Minnesota; and Peter, at Utica, N. Y.

Peter Graff was a leading democrat, and an influential member of the Lutheran church. He was a man of strong constitution, and had great powers of endurance. At eighty years of age he was as active in business as many men twenty-five years younger. December 1, 1889, he had a stroke of apoplexy, from which he rallied. Another followed the 27th of March, terminating his life April 9, 1890. His funeral was the largest ever witnessed in the community, and his remains were entombed with appropriate ceremonies in the Lutheran cemetery. From the funeral sermon, preached by his pastor, Rev. J. W. Schwartz, II Samuel, 3: 38, and the king said unto his servants, know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel, we extract the following: "His moral character has always been above reproach. In his dealings with men, he was at all times reliable. In financial affairs, there never was a time that his word was not as good as his bond. For over fifty years he had been actively engaged in Christian work. Ever since I have known him, he has been one of the elders of our church, and nearly all of that time he was superintendent of our Sabbath-school." The Kittanning *Standard* gave a full account of his life, in which it said: "His Christian character was a prominent trait. He was devoted to the Lutheran church, of which he was a member, the building recently erected in Worthington, is a monument of his zeal and liberality." The Kittanning *Globe* speaking of his death said: "He was 'prominent' among the generation of men now rapidly passing away, and in the course of more than half a century of active business life, was so largely identified with the history and business prosperity of the region in which he lived, that his death will be the subject of deep and sincere regret. He was a pioneer among the material beginnings of our prosperity, while he so largely helped in building the foundations of the industrial enterprises, with which his foresight and business skill were identified, he has built as well a record of an upright, generous and consistent Christian life, that will ever stand as the most enduring monument to his memory."

JOHN A. HALL, an earnest and active advocate of the cause of temperance and a leading prohibitionist of North Buffalo township, is a son of David, Jr., and Margaret (Hindman) Hall and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1832. His paternal grandfather, David Hall, came to North Buffalo township in the initial year of the present century, if not in the latter years of the last decade of the eighteenth century. He was a man of prominence and high standing in the community in which he settled. Of the sons born to him before he came to North Buffalo township, one was David Hall, Jr., who was four years of age at the time of his father's settlement west of the Allegheny river, in Armstrong county. David Hall, Jr., upon attaining his majority engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, May 18th, 1884, at ninety-one years of age. He was also engaged for a few years in milling. He married Margaret Hindman, of Franklin township, and reared a family of six children.

John A. Hall grew to manhood on the old Hall homestead, of which he owns a part today. He received a good education in the common schools and has continued his education ever since leaving school, by a wide range of reading. He has made farming his life business and by his close study of the principles of agriculture has become one of the progressive farmers of North Buffalo township. His finely improved farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres of land is very fertile and highly productive. While raising as large crops as any other farmer in his community, yet at the same time Mr. Hall so conducts his farming as not to impoverish his land. He is a democrat in politics and has always been an active worker in the temperance cause, and in 1890, without solicitation upon his part, was made the candidate of the Prohibition party for the office of County Treasurer. Mr. Hall is courteous and polite to all whom he meets and stands high as a gentleman in the estimation of his neighbors.

On April 26, 1855, he united in marriage with Agnes, daughter of Dr. Edward Manso, an early homœopathic physician, who studied, in Germany, under Hahnenman, the founder of homœopathy. They had three children, of whom two are living: Margaret Ella, married to Frank E. Hine and resides at Tallmadge, Summit county, Ohio, and Warren C. Hall. Mrs. Hall died in 1862 and Mr. Hall married for his second wife, Ann M. Ralston, a native of South Buffalo township, by whom he had four children, of whom three are living: Ed. W., Howard and Flora R.

JOHN HAWK, one of West Franklin township's energetic farmers, is a man who has met with good success in the various kinds of business in which he has been engaged for over thirty years. He is a son of Conrad and Esther (Slonaker) Hawk, and was born in what is now Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, Pa., April 6, 1834. The Hawk family is of German descent, and is one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Westmoreland county. One of its members, Daniel Hawk (grandfather), was born in that county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1822, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, married, and had several children, one of whom, Conrad Hawk (father), was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1795. He was a farmer of Lower Burrell township, a democrat in politics, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and commanded the respect of the community in which he resided. He died in 1881 at his home in Lower Burrell township, when he was in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He married Esther Slonaker, who was born in Martinsburg, Va., was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1874, when in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

John Hawk grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a common school education. At the age of sixteen years he went to Pittsburgh, where he spent two and one-half years in learning the trade of coach-builder and wagonmaker, at which he worked for twelve years.

On December 27, 1860, he married Mary Bair, daughter of Henry Bair, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. They have six children: Adina J., Margaret C., Franklin R., Daniel L., John B., and Mary E. The oldest four were born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and the youngest two in Armstrong county, Pa.

In 1864 he bought a saw-mill on Chartiers creek, which he operated for five years. He then (1869) purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pa., which he has cultivated ever since. He also purchased a steam

thresher and saw-mill, which he has operated with good success.

John Hawk is an influential member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Worthington, and in 1864 and 1865 built the present house of worship of that denomination in Lower Burrell township, in Westmoreland county. Mr. Hawk is a prominent democrat in his township, has served as a member of the school board, and has always been watchful of the interests and progress of our public schools.

JAMES S. JACK, a successful farmer and stock-dealer of North Buffalo township, is a son of James and Sarah (Douze) Jack, and was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., April 25, 1846. The Jack family is of Irish origin, and James Jack, Sr. (grandfather), came to Armstrong county about 1800. He took up a farm in Sugar Creek township, which he tilled until his death. He was an old-line whig, married, and had three children: Samuel, James, Jr., and Washington, all of whom are dead. James Jack (father) was born in 1811, in North Buffalo township, and was a farmer in that township, where he took pride in the fine condition of his farm. In politics he was a whig and republican. He was an active member of the Baptist church at North Buffalo, and married Sarah Douze, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom five are: George, Margaret, Sarah A., Emma and James S. Mrs. Jack died in 1847, and her remains were interred in Slate Lick cemetery. Her father, a Mr. Douze (maternal grandfather), who settled near Slate Lick, was a native of France. He married and had two children, Sarah and George, neither of whom are living. After the death of his first wife, James Jack married, in 1849, Sarah Wilson, who is still living. Mr. Jack died in October, 1865.

James S. Jack grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the common schools of his native township. He commenced life for himself as a farmer, but soon engaged in stock-dealing, and has driven a considerable amount of stock to the Allegheny stock-yards. He owns a farm of forty acres, and in May, 1890, opened a general store at North Buffalo, where he carries a stock of goods worth three thousand dollars, and has a good trade which is constantly increasing. On the 24th of February, 1864, he enlisted under Captain Kiskadden in Co. L, 14th Pa. Cavalry, for three years, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Winchester and Fisher Hill, as well as in many severe skirmishes.

On December 9, 1869, he married Mary E. Bruner, daughter of Samuel B. Bruner, a farmer of North Buffalo township, and to their union have been born nine children, of whom six are living: Clara E., married to Grant Claypole; Harvey S., Milton, William, Charles N. (deceased); Anna M., Curtis E. (deceased); Anna (dead), and Maud R.

In politics, James S. Jack is a stanch republican, and during the past nine years has held the offices of tax collector and constable of his township. He is a member of the Baptist church at North Buffalo, and for two years has been one of its trustees. He is a member of Post No. 422, G. A. R., at Slate Lick, and of Council No. 337, Junior Order United American Mechanics, at the same place.

JESSE H. KING, M.D., one of the active and progressive young physicians of Worthington and the western part of the county, is a son of John and Christina (Wolf) King, and was born at Cochran's Mills, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1861. The King family is of German descent, and John King, Sr. (grandfather), was a native of Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming until his death. One of his sons, John

King (father), was born in 1817, in Armstrong county, where he has always resided. He is a farmer and raises some stock and quite a number of horses. He is a republican in politics, a deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which both he and his wife are esteemed members, and is a man who attends strictly to his own business affairs. He married Christina Wolf, who was born in Armstrong county in 1822, and is a daughter of a Mr. Wolf, who was a prosperous farmer and well-respected citizen.

Jesse H. King was reared on his father's farm, and received his literary education in the common schools, New York High school and Theil college, in Mercer county. Leaving school, he studied medicine under Dr. J. W. McKee, at Cochran's Mills, and after completing the required course of reading, he entered the western Pennsylvania Medical college, of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. In August of that year he came to Worthington, where he has been successful in gaining a good practice, which promises to become large and extensive at no distant day in the future.

Dr. King is a member of the alumni association of the Western Pennsylvania Medical college, and in politics supports the Republican party. Soon after coming to Worthington he was elected auditor of the borough, which position he still holds.

ROBERT LARDIN, who was for over fifty years a prominent member and active worker of North Buffalo Methodist Episcopal church, and a leading prohibitionist of his township, is a son of Thomas and Christina (Harsh) Lardin, and was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1810. The Lardin family is of Irish descent, and Thomas Lardin was born in Ireland, from whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster county. He afterwards, about the year 1795, removed to Butler county, where he engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He served as a soldier in the United States army during the war of 1812, was a whig in politics and married Christina Harsh. To their union were born eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Catherine, Mary, Thomas, John, Jane, Daniel, James, William, Robert, Joseph and Margaret.

Robert Lardin grew to manhood on his father's farm, received a practical English education and has been engaged in farming ever since attaining his majority.

On January 8, 1833, he married Hannah Pugh, daughter of John Pugh. To their union have been born eight children, two sons and six daughters: John, born November 6, 1833, married a Miss Whitcraft and is dead; Elizabeth, born August 28, 1835, married to a Mr. Sassy, and after his death to William Deany; Mary, born July 29, 1837, and died September 5, 1842; Nancy, born November 18, 1839, and died September 1, 1842; Margaret, born March 18, 1842, and married to T. Frazier; Sarah, born July 22, 1844, married to Charles Sipher, and is dead; Phœbe, born March 19, 1847, and Robert F., born June 23, 1851, and married Mary Green. Mrs. Lardin died February 28, 1853, and for his second wife Mr. Lardin married Mary A. Drane, on April 24, 1855. To this second union have been born seven children, of whom four are: Daniel H., born January 28, 1856, and married a Miss Doty; Mary I., born September 28, 1860, and wife of Robert Boney; Lois M., born August 24, 1867, and married to David Bissett, and William B., born February 18, 1870.

In politics, Robert Lardin is an enthusiastic probibitionist. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Buffalo, and at the time of its erection, in 1876, held the office of steward and class leader in that church.

WILLIAM H. LEARD, merchant and justice of the peace of Craigsville, is a member of a family well known for its business ability and moral standing. He is a son of Christopher and Margaret (Shields) Leard, and was born in West Franklin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1846. The Leard family is of Scotch descent, and Thomas Leard (grandfather) came from the north of Scotland to the United States when he was sixteen years of age, and settled in what is now East Franklin township. He was a member of the Presbyterian church until his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His son, Christopher Leard (father), was born in 1823, and for a number of years was a farmer in West Franklin township, where he still owns about one hundred and eighty acres of land, which is divided into two farms. In January, 1872, he moved to Craigsville and formed a partnership with his two sons, William H. and Joseph S., under the firm-name of Leard & Sons. In 1888 he withdrew from active business pursuits, and since that time has lived a retired life. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a republican in politics, and has held nearly all the township's offices. He married Margaret Shields, who was born in Indiana county in 1821 and is an esteemed member of the Presbyterian church.

William H. Leard was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of West Franklin township and Elder's Ridge academy. He also took a course in the Iron City Business college, and at twenty years of age entered the employ of Messrs. Campbell Bros., railroad contractors of Altoona, Pa., as a clerk, but was soon promoted to "walking boss," which position he held for several years. January 1, 1872, he became a member of the mercantile firm of Leard & Sons, of Craigsville. In 1881 Joseph S. Leard withdrew from the firm, and the firm-name became Leard & Son. In 1888 his father retired. He has fine and commodious sales-rooms and keeps a large and complete stock of dry-goods, groceries, clothing, hardware and drugs, which are carefully selected to meet the wants of his numerous patrons. He has an interest in the flouring-mill at Craigsville, where he is agent for the New England Accident insurance company.

On May 2, 1872, he married Margaret E. Foster, daughter of William A. Foster, of Sugar Creek township. They have three children: Otto R., Royal Boyd and Christopher K.

Politically, Mr. Leard is a stanch republican, and has at various times filled most of the township offices. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster of Craigsville, which position he resigned, when he was elected justice of the peace of West Franklin township in 1879. At the end of his term as magistrate he was re-elected and has served ever since. He is a member of Craigsville Council, No. 1192, Royal Arcanum, and a member and elder of the Presbyterian church of Worthington, of whose Sunday-school he has served as superintendent for some ten years (at different times). He is methodical and exact in his methods and prompt in the disposition of all his legal and business matters. As a justice he is well-liked, as a business man stands high, and as a citizen commands the respect of his community.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, M.D., of Worthington, has been for the last thirty-five years a well-known and prominent physician of Armstrong and Butler counties. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Kelley) Maxwell, and was born near the present site of Strattonville, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1825. The Maxwell family of Armstrong county is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the Maxwell coat-of-arms is a boar's head, the origin of which is traced back to an early period in the

history of Scotland, when a king of that country, being annoyed by the ravages of a very large and fierce boar in one part of his kingdom, declared that the honor of knighthood should be conferred upon the one who would kill the boar, and a Maxwell having succeeded in killing the dangerous animal, was knighted and received as his coat-of-arms a boar's head. Dr. Maxwell repudiates this tradition, and is of opinion that the coat-of-arms has reference to the pig-headedness so notorious in the whole family. Robert Maxwell (father) was born March 17, 1767, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, but went when a mere child with his father to Mifflin county, where he afterwards purchased the land on which Lewistown is now built. In 1792 he removed to Clearfield county, where he built a shanty on the present site of Clearfield, Pa., and was employed by the Baring Bros. (English capitalists) to survey the "Bingham Lands," an extensive body of land which they owned in that section of the county. He carried a rifle with his compass, and employed Indians to carry the chain, as there were no white settlers within forty miles of his location. He afterwards settled in Clarion county, where he died on St. Patrick's day, 1845 (it being his seventy-eighth birthday). He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Jane Kelley, who was born in Penn's Valley, Centre county, in 1780, and died in 1847. Her father, Edward Kelley (maternal grandfather), was a Revolutionary soldier, and seven brothers of Dr. Maxwell's maternal grandmother were starved to death on a British prison ship on the Delaware river.

Dr. Maxwell grew to manhood near the place of his birth and received a good practical business education. At the age of twenty-one years he was appointed county surveyor of Clarion county, and in the same year (1845) commenced to read medicine with Dr. James Ross, of Clarion, Pa. When he completed the required course of reading he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated. In 1855 he came to Worthington, where he practiced until March 3, 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 45th regiment, Pa. Vols. He served until August 31, 1864, was discharged on account of physical disability and returned to Worthington. After having partly regained his health he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has continued ever since. In 1874 he removed from Worthington to one of his farms in West Franklin township, where he now resides. His field of practice embraces the western part of Armstrong and the eastern part of Butler counties, and he has frequently ridden for two weeks at a time with neither rest nor sleep. His ability and skill have secured for him the extensive practice which he enjoys, while his integrity as a man and his usefulness as a citizen have won him the respect and esteem of all who know him. He owns about two hundred and eighty acres of land in West Franklin township and makes a specialty of raising fine stock.

In 1848 Dr. Maxwell married Hannah Lobaugh, who was a daughter of John Lobaugh, of Clarion county. She died in 1871, and in 1872 he married Mrs. Nannie (Huston) Cowan, of this county. To this second union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: William H., John R., Thomas McC., Robert C. and Jennie C.

Dr. John K. Maxwell is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a Free and Accepted Mason. He is a pronounced republican in politics, has held at different times the various borough offices of Worthington as well as filling some of the offices of West Franklin township. Dr. Maxwell has always been devoted to his profession, in which he has attained high and honorable standing. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical society and the State Medical society of Pennsylvania.

JAMES OBEY, a resident of North Buffalo township and an old and experienced engineer, is a son of John D. and Sarah (Benney) Obey, and was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1827. The Obey family is of German descent and one of its members, the grandfather of James Obey, was born in Baden, Germany, from whence he emigrated to France, which he left on account of his religion and came to the United States in 1820. He settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he lived a retired life. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and married Mary Shaffer, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. His son, John D. Obey (father), was born in Baden, and came to Pittsburgh with his father. He served in the "Pittsburgh Blues" and participated in the battle of the Cowpens. He was a butcher by trade, but kept a hotel in Pittsburgh for a number of years and for seven years was landlord of a hotel at one end of the bridge over the Monongahela river. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and married Sarah Benney. To their union were born ten children: Mary (now deceased); Nancy, John (deceased); Jane (deceased); James, William (deceased); Sarah, Catherine, Lucy and Edward (deceased). Mrs. Obey was a daughter of John Benney (maternal grandfather), who was born in 1770 in Scotland. He came to Pennsylvania in 1794 and settled on Sandy creek. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, a whig in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Nancy Wyburn, who bore him five children, two sons and three daughters.

James Obey was reared in Pittsburgh, and after attending the public schools of that city, learned the trade of engine-builder. He worked at different branches of this business and then became a steamboat engineer on boats running from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Leaving the river, he was a rolling-mill engineer for twenty-two years. In 1860 he removed to Armstrong county and purchased in North Buffalo township the farm of one hundred and fifteen acres upon which he now resides.

July 15, 1847, he married Mary A. Berry, daughter of Joseph Berry, of Pittsburgh, and a native of south Wales, who came with her parents to Pennsylvania in 1838. She was born April 28, 1831, and died October 26, 1877, leaving five children, all daughters: Anna M., born June 23, 1850, married to Robert Hodson; Sarah B., born November 6, 1852, and wife of George Davis; Laura E., born September 15, 1854, and wife of W. A. Nicholson; Mary E., born January 25, 1862, and married to George Evans; and Lucy M., born March 24, 1866, and now the wife of J. R. Campbell.

In politics, James Obey is a stanch republican. He was elected treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh in 1863, and a member of the city council in 1863 and 1864. He is a member, in high standing, of St. Clair Lodge, No. 362, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Main street Methodist Episcopal church of Pittsburgh, and is thoroughly versed in the principles of engineering, as well as having years of valuable experience in the practice of that science on the western waters and in the great iron mills of western Pennsylvania.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS, postmaster and proprietor of the leading drug store at Worthington, in West Franklin township, is a son of Jefferson F. and Eliza J. (Huston) Williams, and was born in Manor township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1858. The Williamses are of Scotch descent. John Williams (grandfather) was born in the western part of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed in early life to Manor township, where he engaged in farming until the late war, when he enlisted in a regiment of Pa. Vols., and died in the service during the fall of 1864. Four of his sons also

served in the Union army, and one of them, Jefferson F. Williams (father), was born in Manor township, this county, in 1830. He followed farming until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in the 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery, and died at Fort Reno in December, 1864, of typhoid fever, at the early age of thirty-four years. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a man who was respected by his neighbors and all who knew him. He married Eliza J. Huston, a native of what is now East Franklin township. After his death she married J. F. Irwin and now resides at Grove City, Mercer county, where she is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John M. Williams was reared on his father's farm until he was seven years of age, when he then accompanied his mother to Dayton, this county, where he attended the Soldiers' Orphans' school. He afterwards attended Glade Run academy, from which he was graduated in the fall of 1878. Leaving school, he engaged in the planing-mill business at Dayton, which he followed until the fall of 1884, when his mill was burned. While at Dayton he read medicine with the intention of attending lectures and practicing, but the loss of his mill compelled him to relinquish his medical studies, and in the spring of 1885 he engaged in the drug business at Elderton, where he remained until March, 1888. He then came to Worthington and opened his present drug store. He keeps a large and well-assorted stock of pure and fresh drugs, standard proprietary medicines and choice toilet articles. In December, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Worthington, which position he still holds.

He united in marriage with Ida V. Hinderliter, daughter of John Hinderliter, of Dayton. Their union has been blest with five children, four sons and one daughter: Arthur, Mark, Earl, Joseph and Eliza.

John M. Williams is a republican in politics and has been elected school director of Worthington, of whose town council he is a member, He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Williams gives close attention to the wants of his patrons, and by his medical knowledge is well-qualified to correctly and safely fill physicians' prescriptions. He is industrious, painstaking and active and enjoys a good trade.

PARKS, BETHEL, GILPIN, BURRELL AND KISKIMINETAS TOWNSHIPS.

Historical and Descriptive.—These five townships are in the southern part of the county, and lie in the Barren measures, excepting the southeastern part of Kiskiminetas township, which contains a small area of the Pittsburgh coal bed, and the valleys of Roaring run in Kiskiminetas and Crooked creek in Burrell township, which carry the Lower Productive coal measures.

Parks Township.—Allegheny township, on December 26, 1878, passed from the map of Armstrong county, and in its place appeared the names of Parks, Bethel and Gilpin townships, which were formed from its territory. Conrad Weiser passed through Allegheny township in 1748. There were several Indian towns on its territory, near the site of Leechburg, and about the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and several whites were killed in the township between 1785 and 1795. Crosbysburg was laid out about 1816, Jacksonville about 1828, and Kelly's Station was established June 14, 1860. Parks township was named in honor of the Parks family and contains some very fine farming land.

Bethel Township was organized on December 26, 1878, and was named after old Bethel church and school-house, which were on its territory. Bethel Lutheran church is two and one-half miles from Kelly's Station.

Gilpin Township is the last of three townships into which Allegheny was divided, and derives its name from John Gilpin, of Kittanning, who, as an attorney, had assisted in the movement for the division of Allegheny into the three townships of Parks, Bethel and Gilpin.

Kiskiminetas Township is named from the Kiskiminetas river, which forms its southern boundary line, and was formed from Allegheny township, June 19, 1832. The Indian town of *Toquhesp* was near the Northwest coal works and one and a quarter miles northeast of its site is the "Indian Spring," where on a large rock the Indians carved the rude figure of a medicine man, which is still very legible, with the letters I O O R near the right arm. Among the early settlers between 1790 and 1800 were the Andersens, Kings, Waltenbaughs and Wolfs. There were eight salt works in the township in 1845. Kiskiminetas post-office was established in 1824, Spring Church in 1852, Long Run in 1857 and Shady Plain, March 2, 1867, with David D. P. Alexander as postmaster.

Burrell Township was formed in 1855 from Allegheny and Kittanning townships, and was named in honor of Judge J. M. Burrell, whose sketch appears in this volume. In 1811, Geo. Beck, Sr., had a powder-mill; in 1812 a salt works was operated on the Hooversburg tract of land, and in 1825, Frederick Altman established a plow manufacturing establishment.

Williamsburg was laid out about 1819 by Wm. Fiscus, Sr., and the first post-office (Pitt's Mill) in the township was established June 16, 1843.

The geological map of Armstrong county, published in 1880, unfortunately blends the coloring of the Lower Productive coal and the Pottsville conglomerate areas so as to almost make them indistinguishable from each other. As R. W. Smith's history gives so much of the local geology of the county, we have merely presented the general geological structure of each township, in regard to coal and lime. From all histories and historical sketches of the county and its different sections, we could gather but little concerning the early settlers, block-houses and Indian occupation of the country. We took special pains to secure the names of the settlers in 1807 from the assessment lists of that year in which we preserved the spelling of the names as written on those lists. Six new townships had been formed in 1806, and in several instances the name of the same person undoubtedly appears upon two different assessment lists—one of his old township and the other of his new township. An exhaustive search back of 1807 to find the names of the pioneer settlers would require several years of time, and as all the assessment lists of Westmoreland county back of 1785 have been destroyed, a complete list could not then be secured.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY J. ALMS, now engaged in farming in Kiskiminetas township, is a man who owes all of his success in life to his own persistent efforts and great energy. He was born in Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1820, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Smeltzer) Alms. Tradition states that Rev. Andrew V. Alms (grandfather), with twelve other children, were stolen from a school in Germany and brought to America, where Andrew was sold to a man for a certain number of years. At the end of this time he enlisted in the Revolutionary army under Washington and served under him to the close of the war. He then bought a farm in Westmoreland county, on Beaver run. He taught school and a singing-school and preached as a supply. He married a Miss Kunkle, of Northampton county, by whom he had seven children: John, George W., Henry, Peter, Michael, Sarah and Catherine. He was a democrat, a member of the Lutheran church and died in 1825. Mrs. (Kunkle) Alms died in 1830. Jacob Smeltzer (maternal grandfather) was born east of the mountains. He came with his parents west of the mountains, where he and a playmate were captured by the Indians, with whom they remained seven or eight years before being exchanged. The others of the family, except a younger brother, were massacred during an Indian raid. He served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. He was a carpenter by trade and took up a tract of land near Perrysville. He married and had seven children: Jacob, Daniel, Polly, Katy, Elizabeth, Susan and Mattie. He died about 1830 and his wife in 1835. George W. Alms (father) was born in Westmoreland county, on November 10, 1787. He was a blacksmith by trade, a member of the Lutheran church, in which he was chorister, a Jeffersonian democrat and served in the war of 1812. In 1809, he married Elizabeth Smeltzer, by whom he had nine children: Jacob, Mary A., Hannah, Susanna, Henry J., Andrew, George, Joseph and Margaret. George W. Alms died in 1859, at seventy-one years of age and his wife in 1878, aged ninety-two years.

Henry J. Alms was reared in Westmoreland county, where he received the limited education of the old subscription schools of that day, but, by reading and observation since leaving school, he has acquired a vast amount of information and is a well-informed man. Leaving school, he worked for ten years in coal-mines, was a boatman on the river for three years and then

learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1856 he came to Kiskiminetas township, where he purchased a farm of seventy acres near Maysville and followed blacksmithing until 1882, when he engaged in his present business of farming.

On December 2, 1851, Mr. Alms united in marriage with Charlotte, daughter of John Shoup, of South Bend, and who was born June 19, 1836. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alms: John G., born February 2, 1853 (dead); Abbie A., born June 26, 1854, wife of Reed Walker; and Charlotte E., born September 11, 1855 (dead). On February 5, 1856, Mrs. Alms died. September 15, 1857, he married for his second wife, Fannie, daughter of Jacob Kier, of Indiana county. Six children have blest this union: Nora, born March 21, 1859, wife of George Mack; Harry, born September 22, 1860, married to Kate Ringer; Virginia, born September 8, 1862; Thomas, born June 1, 1865; Frank, born October 4, 1868; and Maud, born December 4, 1873.

Henry J. Alms is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he served as an elder for several years. He is a conservative democrat in politics, has held township offices and by honest, energetic and persistent labor has acquired a competency.

AMOS ALTMAN, one of Parksville's leading merchants and business men, is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Altman, and was born in Burrell township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Altman, was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Kittanning township. He was a plowmaker by trade, and enjoyed the distinction of having made the first one-half patent plow lever manufactured in western Pennsylvania. His son, Isaac Altman (father), was born in 1805, in Kittanning township (now Burrell), and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, which he followed until his death, which occurred July 2, 1888. He was a republican in politics, and a deacon in St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran church, of which both he and his wife were esteemed members. He married Elizabeth Robb, who was born in 1822, in Kittanning township, and still resides on the old homestead, in Burrell township.

Amos Altman grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received his education in the common schools, and leaving school, was engaged in farming until 1864. In that year he enlisted in Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and served until June, 1865, when he was discharged at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., but was not mustered out of the service until he reached Camp Howe, at Pittsburgh. Returning home, he followed farming until 1876, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Cochran's Mills, in which he continued for seven years. In 1883 he removed to Parksville, where he opened his present general mercantile establishment. He has succeeded in building up an extensive and profitable trade, and keeps an excellent stock of dry-goods, groceries, notions and hardware, together with everything else to be found in a first-class mercantile establishment.

In 1867 he married Mary M. Schall, daughter of Michael Schall, of Burrell township, and to their union have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: Clara E., Susanna E., Laura H., David C., Charles O. and Ralph W.

Amos Altman is a democrat and has filled the township offices of auditor aud collector of taxes During Cleveland's administration he held the office of postmaster at Dime. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, the United Workmen and the People's Mutual Accident Association. Mr. Altman served acceptably during his term as postmaster and is probably as well acquainted with all the people in his township

as any man in it. He is well and favorably known as a merchant.

SAMUEL S. BLYHOLDER, an ex-State officer of the Patrons of Husdandry of Pennsylvania, and a justice of the peace and leading citizen of Gilpin township, is a son of John G. and Rachel (Bouch) Blyholder, and was born in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1849. John G. Blyholder was born in 1806, in Germany, from whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania, in 1831, and settled at Greensburg, in Westmoreland county, where he engaged in farming. In 1842 he came to Gilpin township, and lived as a tenant, and in 1859 purchased the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides. He was a democrat in politics, filled various township offices, and was a member and one of the officers of the Evangelical Lutheran church until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was in the seventy-second year of his age. He married Rachel Bouch, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, who was born in Armstrong county in 1817, and died August 30, 1890, at the age of seventy-three years.

Samuel S. Blyholder was reared on his father's farm, in Gilpin township, attended the public schools and Irwin high school. He made a specialty of vocal music, which he afterwards taught for ten years, although engaged at the same time in farming. In 1881 he embarked in the hardware business at Leechburg, but after his father's death, in 1883, he disposed of his mercantile establishment and purchased the homestead farm, where he has been engaged ever since in farming. His farm consists of one hundred and forty-seven acres of well-improved land. Among his farm machinery he has included a steam chopping mill.

December 30, 1880, he married Annie D. Sweeney, daughter of William Sweeney, of Westmoreland county. To their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Orrin C., Elma M., Mary F. and Samuel W.

Samuel S. Blyholder is a prominent democrat, has filled the offices of school director and township auditor, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. In 1878 he received the nomination of his party for member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and although the county was republican by one thousand majority, he was beaten only by fifty-four votes. He is a deacon and trustee of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a member of Leechburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Mt. Joy Grange, No. 537, Patrons of Husbandry. In the last-named order he has held both county and State offices. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Theil college, of Greenville, Mercer county, and has for several years been a member of the committee on missions, of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Lutheran church. Mr. Blyholder is a good neighbor, a popular citizen, an efficient public official and an earnest worker in lodge and church. He is a man of good judgment, clear perception and great determination, and it is a matter of no surprise that he has achieved success and occupies a prominent position in his township and county.

GEORGE BOWMAN, a well-known and substantial farmer of Gilpin township and a strong advocate of Jeffersonian democracy, is a son of Abraham and Frances (Rugh) Bowman, and was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1813. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Bowman, was born in Northumberland county and became an early settler of Westmoreland county, in which he resided until his death. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and married Frances Rugh, who was born in Hempfield township, that county, and died in 1852.

George Bowman was reared on his father's farm at a time when farmers' sons had to encounter many hardships. He received his education in the subscription schools of that period and then engaged in farming. In 1841 he removed to Gilpin township, where he purchased twenty-three acres of land, upon which he has resided ever since. He also owns a valuable farm of one hundred and forty-two acres of good farming and grazing land, which is situated in Parks township.

In 1835 he married Sarah Turney, daughter of John Turney, of Gilpin township, and to their union have been born nine children, two sons and seven daughters: Margaret, Frances L., Hannah M., Lavina C., John P., Sarah A., George T., Lydia and Christy A. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have sixty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

George Bowman, his wife and all of his children are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics, as in religion, Mr. Bowman's family is a unit, and all of his sons and sons-in-law follow in his footsteps and vote the democratic ticket. Mr. Bowman is an active worker in the democratic party and has served four terms as road supervisor of Gilpin township, and has also filled acceptably the office of school director. On July 4, 1890, the descendants of George Bowman and his esteemed wife gathered at the homestead and the seventy present represented four generations, while the twelve who were absent were not forgotten in the pleasant and interesting exercises of that long-to-be-remembered occasion. Mr. Bowman has never been idle during his long life and is always energetic and enthusiastic in whatever enterprise he engages. He is thorough-going and wields an influence in his community, in school, church and civil affairs.

WILLIAM T. CAROTHERS, a man of excellent character and high standing and an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Kiskiminetas township, was born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1850, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Henderson) Carothers. His paternal grandfather Carothers was born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, came to Indiana county in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled along Black Legs creek. He was of Irish descent. He married Nancy Dickson, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters: James (father), John, William D., Mary (Mrs. Black), Cina (Mrs. Crookshanks), Eliza (Mrs. Lytle) and Martha (Mrs. Cravener). Robert Henderson (maternal grandfather) was born in Ireland in 1782, came to America about 1805 and settled in Conemaugh township, Indiana county. He bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, in the woods, which he cleared and improved. He was an industrious farmer and acquired considerable property. He served in the war of 1812 and was a democrat, but never aspired to office. He married Margaret Graham, by whom he had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters: William, Edward, Robert (died when young), Joseph, Mary (Mrs. McMeans), Elizabeth (mother of subject), Jane (Mrs. Daugherty), Isabella, Margaret (Mrs. Getty), Sarah (Mrs. Longwell) and Lucinda F. (died when young). He was a member of Saltsburg Presbyterian church and was a very strict adherent to the doctrines and practices of his church. He died in 1871, aged eighty-nine years and his wife died about 1865, at the age of seventy-five years. James Carothers (father) was born on the old homestead in Indiana county, in 1814. He worked as a laborer for some years—part of this time on the Pennsylvania canal. In 1853 he moved to Armstrong county, where he bought a farm of two hundred acres of very fertile land near Maysville.

He was a republican in politics, a member of Olivet United Presbyterian church, in which he was a trustee and a hard worker. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Henderson, by whom he had four children: Robert H., an editor and publisher of Louisville, Ky., is a graduate of Lafayette college, was a professor at Shippensburg Normal and went from there to Louisville to become principal of the Young Men's high school; William T., Lucy F., and Martha A. James Carothers died January 29, 1887. Mrs. Carothers is still living.

William T. Carothers was reared on a farm and received his education in the Maysville public schools. In 1879 he bought his father's farm and finished his present handsome residence, which had been commenced by his father.

On January 2, 1878, he married Minnie J. Stear, who is a daughter of Augusta Stear, a farmer of Armstrong township, Indiana county; she is highly respected by all who know her.

He is a republican in politics and a member and trustee of Olivet United Presbyterian church. In addition to farming he raises considerable stock and of late years has given some attention to raising thoroughbred horses and cattle. Mr. Carothers is a liberal contributor to his church and to all moral movements or societies deserving of aid and encouragement.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS, a courteous gentleman and a native and resident of Kiskiminetas township, was born March 20, 1860, on the farm on which he now resides, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and is the youngest child of John W. and Margaret (Hunter) Chambers. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Chambers, was born in Westmoreland county in 1798. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Poke run. In 1819 he married Mary Ralston, daughter of Robert Ralston, and moved to a farm near Markle, Westmoreland county, where he resided until his death. They had seven children: John W., father of the subject of this sketch; Robert, born in 1822, married Elizabeth Henry; George, born in 1823, married Eliza Jones, sister of Rev. J. M. Jones; Elizabeth, born in 1824, married William McKillip, who died in 1869, and in 1874 she married William Miller, an elder of Apollo Presbyterian church and one of its original members; James, born in 1826, married Charlotte Marlin, who died in 1886, and in 1889 he married Mrs. Theresa Taylor; Benjamin, born in 1830, married Nancy McCartney, who died in 1855, and afterwards married Sarah Hull; Nancy, born in 1836, married Samuel Hays, and died in 1876; Mary, born in 1843, married David Forry. Mr. Chambers died in 1844, and is buried at Poke run. Mrs. Chambers died in 1879, and was buried in Iowa. His maternal great-grandfather, Hunter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, James Hunter, was born in Westmoreland county, near Greensburg, in 1788, and then moved to within nine miles of Indiana, Indiana county, where he resided on the farm owned by his father. He was an old-line whig, a member and elder of the Presbyterian church at Bethel, a good Christian and a conscientious man. In 1813 he married Mary Ralston, daughter of Matthew Ralston, who came from Ireland and settled in Westmoreland county. They had five children: Matthew, born in 1814, married Hannah Kilgore; Margaret, born in 1815, mother of the subject of this sketch; James, born in 1817, married Mary Ralston (died 1886); Martha, born in 1818, wife of Jonas Hilderbran, and Mary, born in 1820, wife of William Stewart; she died in 1857. Mrs. Hunter died in 1820, and in 1822 Mr. Hunter married Jane Davis, daughter of William Davis, who was a farmer of Indiana county. To this second union were born six children: Jane, born in 1823, wife of James

Nesbit (she died 1866); William, born in 1825 (died 1856); Robert, born in 1826 (died 1844); John, born in 1828; David, born in 1830, married Mary Ackison, served in the civil war from 1861 to 1864, when he was honorably discharged (died 1884); and Susan, born in 1832, wife of William Lowman (she died in 1851). Mr. Hunter died in 1854, and is buried at Bethel. Mrs. Hunter died in 1860. John W. Chambers (father) was born near Markle, in Westmoreland county, May 9, 1820. In 1851 he moved to Armstrong county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and eleven acres of land.

He was a stanch republican and a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church at Boiling Springs, which he aided in every possible way. March 31, 1842, Mr. Chambers married Margaret Hunter, by whom he had nine children: Benjamin F., born October 29, 1843, died April 2, 1844; Mary E., born January 27, 1845; Benjamin C., born February 6, 1847; an infant son, born January 13, 1849, died Jannary 17, 1849; Nancy J., born April 28, 1850; Martha, born September 5, 1852, married David H. McKalip, a mechanic at Verona, on December 25, 1877; William J. C., born December 2, 1854, died December 22, 1868; Margaret E. H., born June 3, 1858, and John S. Mr. Chambers died November 29, 1883.

John S. Chambers was reared on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and received his education in the public schools of Kiskiminetas township. After leaving school, he taught eight terms. He is a well-informed and energetic young man, and has the esteem and confidence of his neighbors.

He is a republican in political matters, and has held most of his township's offices. He is an earnest Christian worker, and is a member of Boiling Springs Presbyterian church, in which he has been a trustee for ten years.

HENRY DUNMIRE, one of the highly respected and industrious citizens of Kiskiminetas township, was born on the farm on which he now resides in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1826, and is a son of Solomon and Margaret (Hancock) Dunmire. George Dunmire (paternal grandfather), a native of Germany, came to Pennsylvania and purchased and lived on a farm in Westmoreland county. He married and had six children, four sons and two daughters. Stophle Hancock (maternal grandfather) was of English descent and owned and lived on a farm in Westmoreland county nearly all of his life. He spent his last days in Armstrong county with his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Dunmire (mother). He married Magdalena Clair, by whom he had six children, five sons and one daughter. Solomon Dunmire (father) was born in Westmorelend county in 1789. He worked on his father's farm until 1810, when he came with his father to Armstrong county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, one mile north of Maysville. This farm is now one of the most productive of the township. He afterwards purchased another farm adjoining of sixty acres. The country was all woods and abounded in deer, bears, turkeys, etc. He was a farmer, carpenter, stone-mason and cooper. For fifteen years he ran a distillery known as "Dunmire's Distillery." The farmers brought their rye to him to have it converted into whiskey. He was very fond of working with bees and had sometimes as many as one hundred hives. He was hard-working, industrious and honest, and was the leading man in his community. He was a strict democrat, a member of the Presbyterian church and died May 16, 1845, at the age of fifty-seven years. In 1804 he married Margaret Hancock, who died February 17, 1866, aged eighty-five years. They had twelve children: George, a farmer of Kansas; Mary M. (Mrs. White); Isaac (dead); Samuel (dead); John, Polly (Mrs. Steffy); Hannah (Mrs. Deamer);

Sarah (Mrs. Steffy); Andrew, a farmer of Armstrong county; Henry (subject); Margaret (Mrs. Davis); and William, who died at the age of twenty-one.

Henry Dunmire received his education in the schools of Kiskiminetas township, and at his father's death he bought the home farm from the heirs. He has been a farmer all his life and has dealt some in stock. He has been very successful in farming and has a good farm, a fine frame residence and a large convenient barn. He is a strict democrat, but no office-seeker. As a business man he is honest, and as a citizen and neighbor is respected and esteemed. He is of German-English extraction and by years of honest toil has acquired a competency.

On December 9, 1852, he married for his first wife Margaret L., daughter of Michael Anderson, who is a blacksmith by trade and a farmer in Kiskiminetas township. Three children were born to this union; Elmira, wife of John Y. Sipes, now living in Dakota; Anderson (dead); and Marion, at home. Mrs. Dunmire died in October, 1859, and in 1864, Mr. Dunmire married Rachel Moore, a daughter of Jacob Moore, a cooper by trade and a farmer of Kiskiminetas township. To this second union were born three children; Laura, wife of Luther Anderson, of Apollo: Inis, wife of Wm. Kunkle, of Apollo; and Smith, who is still at home.

JOHN S. FREE was a man whose life had been one of industry, integrity and economy. For over half a century he had been a pillar of strength in the Methodist Episcopal church, where his services were very valuable and where they were highly appreciated. He was a son of Daniel and Annie (Stevenson) Free, and was born on the Youghiogheny river, two miles above McKeesport, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1810. His father, Daniel Free, was a native of Bucks county, and a miller by trade. He operated the Crawford mill, in Westmoreland county, for some years, and then came to Leechburg, where he died, in 1848, at sixty-two years of age. He married Annie Stevenson and they reared a a family of seven sons and four daughters. These children are all dead except Jackson Free.

John S. Free was reared in Allegheny county, and attended the subscription schools of that period. For some time during his early life he was a steerer on the packet-boats on the old Pennsylvania canal. In 1838 he removed to Parks township, Armstrong county, and purchased the farm of ninety acres which he tilled until his death.

On June 5, 1834, he married Mary Dunlap, a daughter of William Dunlap, of Apollo, and who was born June, 1812, and passed away August 10, 1857. To their union were born nine children, of whom all are dead except Reuben L., who married Ella Nora Cogley, of Leechburg, and is now a bar-roller at that place. Of these children three were daughters: Laureta H., Grace I. and Ethel J., and three of the sons lost their lives in the late war. In April, 1858, John S. Free united in marriage with Mary Davis, a daughter of Samuel Davis, of Bethel township, and who died June 10, 1889. To this second union were born three sons: Horner D., a farmer of Parks township; and Miles P., and Rev. Harry S., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a resident of Boston, Mass.

In politics Mr. Free was a republican, and at one time served as overseer of the poor of Parks township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over fifty years, and Divine service was frequently held in his house before his denomination built their church at Leechburg. He was a steward and class-leader in his church and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Money-getting or keeping had not been the sole object in life with him, and he was satisfied with a comfortable living honestly earned. His life was one

of usefulness and unselfishness in the different communities in which he resided. He passed from the scenes and trials of life on September 14, 1890, when in the eighty-first year of his age, and his remains were interred in Leechburg cemetery. Although, at his advanced age, his death was not entirely unexpected, yet it caused sincere regret among his numerous friends and acquaintances. His public life was characterized by the same admirable qualities for which he was distinguished in private life. His chosen field of effort was in his church, where he won the esteem and love of his pastors and fellow-members by his zeal and devotion to the cause of Christianity. He made his life a success and left to his family the priceless inheritance of a good name and spotless reputation.

WILLIAM G. GUTHRIE. Few persons have a just conception of the extent and importance of the natural gas territory of western Pennsylvania, and among those who are engaged in the development of the gas-fields of Armstrong county is William G. Guthrie, of Kiskiminetas township. He is a son of Andrew D. and Margaret (Cummins) Guthrie, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1848. His paternal grandfather, James Guthrie, was born on Beaver run, in Westmoreland county, between 1770 and 1775, and came to Armstrong county about 1796, where he bought a farm of three hundred acres of land. The subject of this sketch has the receipt which was given his grandfather by William Penn's heirs, for the purchase money for this farm. This farm was in the woods and Indians and wild animals were plenty. He built a log cabin and cleared out a large part of his farm.

He was in active service in the war of 1812, and afterwards drew a pension. He was a whig, an old and influential member of Saltsburg Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for a number of years, and always did all he could to further the cause of Christianity. Mr. Guthrie died in December, 1848, and Mrs. Guthrie died in April, 1849. January 5, 1796, he married Margaret Dixon and had ten children: Jennie, Agnes, Samuel, John, Mary, James, who died in infancy; William, Andrew D., Joseph R. and James S. They are all dead.

William Cummins (maternal grandfather) was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., moved to Indiana county, where he bought a farm near Two Lick, and in a short time sold it and moved to Crooked creek. He was a stock-dealer, was very successful, and at his death owned nearly one thousand acres of land. He was a whig, but never took an active part in political matters, a presbyterian in religion, and married Margaret Todd. They had eleven children: David, Susan, Samuel, Jane, Ellen, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Joseph, Margaret and John. All these are dead except Margaret, mother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cummins died in 1833 and Mrs. Cummins some years later. A. D. Guthrie (father) was born on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, June 2, 1812. He was a farmer and a republican in politics, but never held any office. He was a hard-working, energetic man, continued to improve his farm until his death, which occurred September 24, 1860, at forty-eight years of age, and his remains are buried at Beaula church. He married Margaret Cummins, who was born May 12, 1813, by whom he had five children: Twins, born September 5, 1844; Margaret J., August 28, 1845; John C., born December 16, 1846, and William C.

William C. Guthrie was educated in the public schools of Kiskiminetas township and Elder's Ridge academy. After leaving school he was engaged in farming for seven years and then became a contractor in the charcoal business at Apollo. He is now engaged in the gas business and has leased a large amount of terri-

tory for the Pine Run Gas company. He owns a farm of three hundred acres of well-improved and very productive land. He enlisted in July, 1864, in a regiment of militia (100 days' men) from Pennsylvania, was at the burning of Chambersburg, and was discharged in November of the same year.

December 5, 1878, Mr. Guthrie united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of William McAdoo, of Kiskiminetas township, and their union has been blest with four children: John A., born August 25, 1879; Nancy T., born April 11, 1881; Margaret J., born January 15, 1884, and William J., born September 19, 1885.

William C. Guthrie is a republican, but takes no active part in politics. He has served as school director for seven years and is a member of Boiling Springs Presbyterian church. He is a member of Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

GIDEON HECKMAN, a respected citizen and prosperous farmer of Parks township, is one of the self-made men of this county, He is a son of Abraham and Esther (Klingensmith) Heckman, and was born in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pa., February 26, 1834. The Heckman family of Armstrong county is of German origin, but its ancestors for several generations have been natives of the United States. Philip Heckman (grandfather) was born in 1770, in Lancaster county, from whence he removed to Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1839, in Gilpin township, at sixty-nine years of age. One of his sons, Abraham Heckman (father), was born in 1813, in Westmoreland county, but removed to Armstrong county in 1815, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age and is an active man for his years. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a strong democrat, and has filled various township offices. He married Esther Klingensmith, who was born in Gilpin township, in 1816, and is an esteemed member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. They reared a family of seven sons and three daughters.

Gideon Heckman was reared on his father's farm, in Gilpin township, and received a common-school education. Leaving school, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has followed ever since. He now owns a productive farm of one hundred acres of land, which is well improved and well cultivated.

On October 19, 1859, he married Sarah Shoemaker, daughter of Daniel Shoemaker, of Burrell township. To their union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Essie, wife of Dr. U. O. Heilman, of Leechburg; Harry Birt, who married Emma Smail and resides in Westmoreland county; Miles, Ada and William.

In politics, Mr. Heckman is a democrat, has filled various township offices, and is now serving his tenth year as school director. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has been for more than two years a deacon in his church. Gideon Heckman commenced life for himself without capital and has secured his present competency by his own energy and enterprise.

HIRAM HILL, who was engaged in farming in Gilpin township until his death in 1891, was one of the most successful salt manufacturers of the Allegheny and Conemaugh valleys. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Waltz) Hill, and was born in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1812. The Hill family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was one of the pioneer families of Westmoreland county, where it was founded by John Hill (grandfather),

who was a native of an eastern Pennsylvania county. He settled near Salem, in that county, where he was captured by a band of Indians. By one account he was never heard of afterwards, and according to another account he was taken by his red captors to "Hickory Flats," above the site of Oil city, and tortured to death. His son, John Hill, Jr. (father), was born in 1772, and was a wheelwright by trade. He ran one of the first saw and grist-mills erected in his neighborhood on the Kiskiminetas river, and the people came to it for thirty miles to get their grain ground. He removed, in 1811, to Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, where he made his home until his death, on January 9, 1848, when he was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was an active, energetic man, a democrat in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He was reared on the frontier, became accustomed to danger and fatigue, and was a fine type of the useful and hardy pioneer of western Pennsylvania. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the government to clear out the Kiskiminetas river, and after settling in Gilpin township (then a part of Allegheny), he planted one of the first orchards of southern Armstrong county. As a farmer he was very successful, and as a citizen he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He married Elizabeth Waltz, of German descent. She was a native of Westmoreland county, and a member of the Lutheran church. She died October 13, 1815, leaving ten children, of whom Daniel is still living. For his second wife, Mr. Hill married Susan Emmon, who lived to be near one hundred years of age. To this second union were born nine children.

Hiram Hill was reared on the farm and received a practical business education. At the age of twenty-one years he embarked in the manufacture of salt, which he followed successfully for many years in the Allegheny and Conemaugh Valleys. In 1865 he moved from his salt works and purchased the farm upon which he lived until his death. It contains one hundred and twenty-seven acres of well improved land, on which is a large and conveniently arranged brick dwelling-house. This farm is about three miles from Leechburg, on the Leechburg and Kittanning road. Besides his home farm, Mr. Hill owned two other productive farms in Armstrong county.

In 1834 he married Margaret Shaffer, daughter of John Shaffer, of Gilpin township. She was born in 1809 and died May 20, 1887, when in the 79th year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born six children, two sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, Eliza, Frances S., Jefferson, Daniel M. and Harriet, who died in infancy.

Hiram Hill was a democrat in politics and had held the office of school director of Gilpin township for several years. He was a member of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died on January 16, 1891, at the advanced age of nearly eighty years. His life was one of honesty and usefulness.

JAMES Y. JACKSON, a representative farmer of Armstrong county, is one of that class of men who win success and honorable standing in life through their own energy and individual merit. He is the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (McCartney) Jackson, and was born on the old Jackson homestead in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. One of the oldest and most highly respected families of Kiskiminetas township is the Jackson family (see sketch of Gen. S. M. Jackson, of Apollo). It was founded by James Jackson, who came with his parents to Chester county prior to the Revolutionary war, and afterwards accompanied them to Hannastown, Westmoreland county. Some time after the destruction of that place by the Indians, they came to Kiskiminetas township, where they were the first settlers in

that part of the county which is north of the river. There James Jackson married and lived until his death, at eighty-four years of age. James and Jane Jackson (paternal grandparents) reared a family of four sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John Jackson, was born October 12, 1797, and died January 8, 1853.

He was a man of integrity, and his services were in great demand among his neighbors as an arbitrator in disputes. On October 25, 1826, he married Elizabeth McCartney, an estimable Christian woman, who was born at Indiana, Pa., October 10, 1805, and died August 9, 1880. They had ten children: Nancy J. (Coleman); Sarah T. (Martin); James Y., General Samuel M., John T., William T. (deceased); Mary E. (Owens); Martha M. (Cochran); Joseph B., and Winfield S. (deceased).

James Y. Jackson attended the public schools of his native township, and was one of the few farmers of the township who cared to continue their studies beyond their school-days. Always fond of books, he has indulged his taste for literature as far as his leisure time and financial ability will permit, and is one of the well-read men of Armstrong county. He has given his farm the benefit of his reading on agriculture and conducts his farming operations upon the latest and best scientific methods. His abundant crops amply repay him for his time and labor. He is widely known as a raiser of thoroughbred stock, especially horses, of which he owns some of the finest in the county. He owns a farm of two hundred and four acres of land, upon which he has erected a handsome brick house, a commodious, substantial barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. During the late civil war he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Militia for the protection of the State, but as four of his brothers were from home, fighting in defence of their country, he deemed it his duty, as the eldest son, to look after his parents and the families of his brothers, and on that account did not join his brothers at the front.

On November 8, 1856, he married Wilhelmina Townsend, daughter of Henry and Catherine Townsend, of Kiskiminetas township. (See sketch of A. K. Townsend.) To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born five sons and seven daughters: Laura V., the wife of W. W. Beatty, a farmer; Catharine, married to J. P. Wilson, who is engaged in farming; Hannah M., who died November 5, 1865; Winnie Z., the wife of William Henderson; Ada M., married to Edward Culp; Carrie A., married to Harry Walker, an iron-worker; Samuel H., who married Martha M. Van Tassel, and is an iron-worker; Burton W., an iron-worker; John S., James E., Florence W., and Arthur N.

James Y. Jackson is an active republican in politics, and has frequently been elected school-director of Kiskiminetas township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is a trustee of the church of that denomination at Apollo. He has always been identified with all the moral reforms of his township for the good of society, and is a man of liberal and progressive ideas.

GEORGE H. JONES, a descendant of two old substantial English families and one of Kiskiminetas township's public-spirited and influential citizens, was born at Soho Hill, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1833, and is a son of Peter and Rachael (Hulton) Jones. His paternal grandfather, Jones, was born in Manchester, Lancashire, England. He was a linen weaver by trade, a member of the church of England, married and had one child, Peter Jones (father). Mr. Hulton (maternal grandfather) was born near Manchester, England, and was the owner of "Hulton Hall," which was a large and imposing castle. He owned a large tract

of land, including a hunting park and pleasure grounds. He belonged to the nobility of England. He was a member of the "King's Guards," was considered the handsomest man in England, and was six feet six inches in height, with a perfect form and fine physique. A portrait of him now hangs in the gallery of Windsor castle. He was an episcopalian and married a lady, by whom he had two children: Rachel (mother of subject) and Jonathan, for whom Hulton's station, on the A. V. R. R., was named, and who, after the death of his father, came to America and settled near Minersville, Pa. There is a fortune of 4,000,000 pounds sterling coming to the Hulton heirs, and their case is now in the English courts of Chancery, as the will of the grandfather was stolen at the time of his death. Peter Jones (father) was born in Lancashire, England. He learned the trade of weaver with his father, at which he worked for some time. He came to America, settled in Lancaster county, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Soho, then Pitt township, Allegheny county. He was considered one of the finest weavers in Pennsylvania. He served in the English army and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a member of the church of England and after becoming a citizen of the United States was a whig in politics. He married Rachel Hulton and had six children: Elizabeth, wife of Edward Winters and after his death married Thomas Towers; Jonathan H., married Mrs. Baldwin; Rachel (dead); Sarah (dead); William, who died young; and George H. The three eldest were born in England. Mrs. Jones died in 1872.

George H. Jones received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh. After leaving school he was a boatman on the Ohio river and was next employed, for eighteen years, in the lumber yards of James McBrier. In 1872 he came to Armstrong county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of very fertile land, two miles east of Apollo. In 1876 he embarked in his present dairy business. He has thirty cows and sells forty gallons of milk per day at Apollo.

In September, 1858, Mr. Jones married Eliza A., daughter of Thomas Fletcher, a cabinet-maker of Butler county. Seven children have blest their union, two sons and five daughters: Nellie, born January 24, 1860, and died when young; Elizabeth T., born October 5, 1862; John F., born February 14, 1864, married Annie Pool, and is now dead; William E., born June 11, 1866; Annie, born January 17, 1869; Sadie, born July 22, 1871; and Catherine, born December 12, 1875.

Politically, Mr. Jones is a republican. He has been very successful in life and has one of the finest residences in the county.

WILLIAM KEPPEL, a farmer of Armstrong county, and a justice of the peace of Parks township, is a son of David and Magdalene (Hawke) Keppel, and was born in Parks township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1848. The Keppel family is of German descent, and one of its members, Nicholas Keppel (great-grandfather), emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. His son, Daniel Keppel (grandfather), was born in this State in 1767, and died in 1824. He married Elizabeth Yearyan, a daughter of George Yearyan, of Westmoreland county. They had twelve children: Susan, Margaret, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Francis, Christina, Esther, Philip, Hannah and David. George Yearyan (maternal grandfather) was a "redemptioner," and was brought to this country by David Kaufman, a farmer, for whom Yearyan worked for three years to repay the amount of money his passage had cost. At the end of these three years' service he received from Kaufman a

horse, a saddle and bridle, and two suits of clothes. His wife was a Miss Williams, of Welsh descent. David Keppel (father) was born February 6, 1818, on the old Keppel homestead, where he lived all his life. He was highly esteemed in the neighborhood and served as justice of the peace and school director, having been elected to office by the Democratic party. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church when he died, August 20, 1888. In January, 1844, he married Magdelene Hawke, daughter of Daniel and Mary Hawke, of Westmoreland county. To this union were born five children, three of whom are now living: William, Mary, wife of S. S. Marshall, of Beaver Falls, and Caroline, wife of D. N. Sober, of Westmoreland county. Magdalene (Hawke) Keppel died May 17, 1855, and in 1858 Mr. Keppel married Elizabeth Whitesell.

William Keppel attended the common schools of Armstrong county and the Academy at Leechburg. He has been a farmer and stock-dealer all his life, owning two hundred and fifty acres of land, which he has in a high state of cultivation, and on which he raises horses and cattle. He is an elder and trustee in the Presbyterian church, the church of his forefathers, and has served as a justice of the peace, township auditor and school director.

On March 13, 1873, he married Susan L. Keppel, daughter of Jacob Keppel, of Westmoreland county. They have had seven children, of whom six are now living: David James, born April 6, 1874; Albert Jacob, born August 18, 1876; Philip Frank, born October 16, 1878; Charles Hawke, born August 23, 1881; William McBryar, born January 25, 1885; Paul Whitesell, born June 4, 1887; and Magdalene, born November 18, 1889.

Squire Keppel is one of the substantial citizens of Armstrong county, and is respected for his integrity. Honorable in business transactions and exemplary in life, he is a worthy descendant of respected pioneer ancestors.

JOHN KIRKLAND, whose family traces its ancestry back among the old and substantial families of county Down, Ireland, is one of the prosperous and respected farmers of Kiskiminetas township. He was born in county Down, Ireland, August 1, 1816, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Cook) Kirkland. Robert Kirkland was born in county Derry in 1780, came to America and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1830 he came to Armstrong county, where he bought one hundred and fifty acres of land in Kiskiminetas township, which was in the woods and abounded with wild animals. This land he cleared and improved to some extent. He was a democrat, but never aspired to political honors. He was a member of the Church of England and a devout Christian. In 1798 he married Elizabeth Cook, by whom he had ten children, of whom only four lived to come with their father to America—two sons and two daughters: Mary, married to John Ford, of Apollo; Leah, wife of Daniel Deamer, of Apollo; Ebenezer, who married Elizabeth Hart, and resides at Apollo; and John. Mr. Kirkland died May 14, 1857, and his remains were buried in Spring Church cemetery; while Mrs. Kirkland had died May 24, 1840, and was the first person whose remains were buried in that cemetery.

John Kirkland was reared in Kiskiminetas township and received his education in the subscription schools of that township. He has always been a farmer, and purchased his father's farm, which he has entirely cleared and greatly improved. He built a fine house and other necessary buildings. He owns two hundred and sixty acres of land.

On December 15, 1843, he united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of George Deamer, who died in Beaver county, Pa. This union was blest with eight children, three sons and five daughters: Robert, born January 22, 1844, married Elizabeth Miller, and died Jan-

uary, 1888; George, born March 2, 1846, married to Elizabeth Beck, and now resides at Apollo; James, born July 8, 1848, married Elizabeth Galaher, and lives on a farm in Kiskiminetas township; Elizabeth, born August 1, 1851, and at home; Isabella, born April 13, 1856, married David McMin, of Apollo; Mary I., born July 9, 1859, wife of Levi Hartman; Emma L., born December 14, 1867, and died in 1875. Mrs. Kirkland died of consumption on March 6, 1871.

John Kirkland, like his father before him, is a stanch democrat and has always voted for the nominees of his party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and Grange No. 519, Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has taken the fourth degree of that order.

HENRY J. KLINGENSMITH. One full of years and possessed of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who has passed away during the last decade, was the late Henry J. Klingensmith, of Gilpin township. He was a son of John and Catherine Klingensmith, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1802. The Klingensmith family is of German origin, and John Klingensmith (father) was a resident of Westmoreland county until 1802, when he removed to Armstrong county, where he was engaged in farming until his death.

Henry J. Klingensmith was brought by his parents to what is now Gilpin township when he was but three months old. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the subscription schools. Leaving school, he engaged in farming, which he followed as long as he lived. At the time of his death he owned the home farm of one hundred and seventy acres and about sixty acres of land in another part of the township.

On July 15, 1822, he married Fannie Heckman, daughter of Philip Heckman, of Armstrong county. They reared a family of twelve children, whose names were: Mary, Esther, Levi, Cyrus, Elizabeth, Susan, Henry, Abraham, Catherine, John, Gideon, Shiloh, ten of whom are still living: Esther, wife of Henry Isensee; Susan, Abraham and Gideon, all residents of Armstrong county; Levi resides in Michigan, Cyrus in Minnesota, Henry in Kansas, Catharine Dubois in Ohio, John in Texas. Of the seven sons, five of them enlisted and served in the Union armies during the late civil war. Mrs. Klingensmith resides on the old homestead and has reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. She is very active for a woman of her age, and has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church for over half a century.

In politics Henry J. Klingensmith was a republican and served several terms as road supervisor of Gilpin township. He was an esteemed member of the Zion's Forks Lutheran church, and, before he was incapacitated by old age from active service, served frequently as a trustee and as a deacon. He was noted for his benevolence and hospitality, and none were ever turned from his door who sought food or shelter. He contributed freely to help the church and aid the worthy poor, and his loss was sincerely mourned by many who had been recipients of his charities.

JOSIAH W. KLINGENSMITH, the postmaster of Dime, an active republican leader of Parks township and one of the survivors of Gettysburg, is a son of Adam and Anna M. (Kirkland) Klingensmith, and was born on the farm on which he now lives, in Parks township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1841. The Klingensmiths are of German descent, and George Klingensmith (grandfather) was born in 1779, in Westmoreland county. He removed in 1820 to Armstrong county and was engaged in farming, in what is now Parks township, until

his death, which occurred in 1857. His son, Adam Klingensmith (father), was born in 1812, in Westmoreland county, but came to Armstrong county with his parents when he was eight years of age. He followed farming in Parks township, where he died in 1874, aged sixty-three years. He was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and he was a deacon in the church of that denomination at Bethel. He was a strong democrat and married Anna M. Kirkland, a native of McKeesport, Allegheny county. She was a member of the Lutheran church, and passed away in 1881, when she was in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Her father, John Kirkland (maternal grandfather), was a native of Scotland and came to Pennsylvania, where he followed boating on the Monongahela river between McKeesport and Pittsburgh. In 1812 he fell overboard from a flat-boat on which he was employed as a polesman and was drowned.

Josiah W. Klingensmith was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native township. During the summer of 1857 he engaged in boating on the old Pennsylvania canal, which he followed that season. The succeeding five years he worked on a farm as farm hand, receiving for his labor the magnificent sum of $10 and $12 per month. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 139th regiment, Pa. Vols., for three years. He helped to bury the dead who had lain for eleven days on the battle-field of Second Bull Run. After burying the dead at Bull Run, his regiment moved on to Sharpsburg, Md., where they joined the 6th Corps of the main army and marched to Antietam. Mr. Klingensmith was an active "wearer of the blue," enduring all the hardships of an active soldier, and never once missing an engagement in which his regiment participated. Among the most noted are the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg (two engagements, December, '62, and May, '63), Wilderness and Gettysburg. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg after a forced march of thirty-six hours, during which time his company had not been allowed to cook any food. He was under fire and in active service at Gettysburg during the greater part of twenty-four hours. On May 5, 1864, he was wounded in the left hand by a musket-ball, at one of the Wilderness fights, and was sent to Lincoln Hospital, at Washington, where he remained until the following August. On December 24, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability, and has never recovered the use of his hand. After being discharged from the army, Mr. Klingensmith was engaged in farming until 1874, when he opened his present store on the farm where he resides. In 1881 Dime post-office was established at Mr. Klingensmith's store and he was appointed postmaster. He served as such until February, 1886, when a democrat was appointed, but in 1889 he succeeded his democratic friend and has served as postmaster until the present time. Besides his home farm of fifty-six acres, he owns two other farms, one of ninety-eight acres lying in Parks township, and the other of one hundred and eighty acres in Kiskiminetas township. Two hundred and seventy acres of his land is underlaid with a vein of coal four feet ten inches thick.

In 1866 he married Lucinda Knappenbarger, daughter of John Knappenbarger. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters: Mary A., John A., who married Lavina Brown and resides with his father; Wm. F., Nancy B., Susan M., Olive L., Josiah W., and S. Myrna.

Josiah W. Klingensmith is an active republican and was elected assessor of Parks township when it was formed. He is a member of the Boiling Springs Evangelical Lutheran church and for sixteen years was a member of the church council. Mr. Klingensmith commenced life for himself with nothing in the shape of money or land, and has honestly acquired all of his means by his own hard work and good management.

WILLIAM K. KUHNS, who is a comfortably situated farmer of Gilpin township, served during the late war as a soldier in the 6th Pa. Heavy Artillery. He is a son of David and Hattie (Steck) Kuhns, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1839. The Kuhns family is of German descent, and David Kuhns (father) was a native of Westmoreland county and came to Gilpin township, where he purchased a farm. He was extensively engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1863. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and was one of the founders of the church of that denomination at Leechburg, in which he held the offices of deacon and elder at various times. In politics, he was a whig until 1856, when he became a republican. He married Hattie Steck, a lutheran and native of Westmoreland county.

William K. Kuhns was reared in his native township, where he received a good common-school education. Leaving school, he engaged in his present business of farming. He owns the homestead farm of one hundred and six acres, in the cultivation of which he takes great pride. In 1864 he enlisted in the 6th Pa. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Ethan Allen.

In 1861 he married Susan Townsend, daughter of Isaac Townsend, of Westmoreland county. They are the parents of four children: Mary E., Hattie H., Emma R. and Louis M.

William K. Kuhns is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Leechburg, in which he has served for some years as a deacon.

In politics he is a republican. Mr. Kuhns spends most of his time in the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He also raises some stock and has made considerable improvements on his land. He is one of the reliable and trustworthy citizens of his township.

ZACHARIAH T. LESSIG, one of the steady and industrious tradesmen and farmers of Gilpin township, is a son of Squire Joseph and Christina (Klingensmith) Lessig, and was born in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1859. The Lessig family is of German descent. Squire Joseph Lessig (father) was born in 1814, in Westmoreland county, but removed to Armstrong county, where he followed his trade of house carpenter until his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, an active supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and for nearly fifteen years held the office of justice of the peace of Gilpin township. He owned a good farm, which he tilled for several years previous to his death. He married Christina Klingensmith, who was born in 1824 in what is now Gilpin township (then Allegheny). Mrs. Christina (Klingensmith) Lessig was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and passed away in 1886, at sixty-two years of age.

Zachariah T. Lessig was reared in Gilpin township, where he received a common-school education, and under his father's instructions learned the trade of carpenter, which he has followed ever since. He owns the old homestead, upon which he resides, and a portable sawmill, which he runs during the winter season.

In 1876 he married Polly J. Smail, daughter of Philip Smail, of Bethel township. Their union has been blessed with six children, two sons and four daughters: Herman E., Alfred O., Ella C., Maggie, Hally A. and Emma J.

Zachariah T. Lessig is a pronounced democrat in political opinion and holds the offices of constable and auditor of Gilpin township. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and takes an interest in every movement calculated to benefit

the farmers as a class or to increase the productions of the soil.

JAMES McADOO, who has been in the mercantile business continuously for twenty-one years, is the leading merchant of Maysville. He was born near the old steam mill, in Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1839, and is the fifth child of William and Nancy (Gallaher) McAdoo. Samuel McAdoo (paternal grandfather) was a native of Ireland, in which country he died. William McAdoo (father) was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1800, and was engaged in farming until he was thirty years of age, when with his wife and one child, he came to America. He first stopped at Nealie's salt works, near Salina, Westmoreland county, where he was engaged in boiling salt for six years. He then moved to a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, which was nearly all woods and which he cleared and improved. He afterwards bought forty acres of adjoining land and his success in life was due to his energy and good business tact. He was a democrat, but never took any active part in politics. He was one of the first members of Elder's Ridge Presbyterian church. He was a kind and indulgent father, a Christian gentleman and died in August, 1875, aged seventy-five years. In 1826 he was married to Nancy Gallaher, in Ireland, where their eldest child is buried. They had nine children: Samuel, born in 1831; Mary, born October 11, 1833; Sarah, born April 24, 1836; John, born October 23, 1837; James, born December 31, 1839; William, born February 20, 1841; Jane, born October 1, 1843; Nancy, born February 18, 1846; and Margaret, born July 17, 1848. Mrs. McAdoo (a daughter of Daniel Gallaher, who was a native of Ireland) died April 14, 1884, at the age of sixty-three years and nine months.

James McAdoo was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools of Kiskiminetas township and Elder's Ridge academy. He then entered Duff's Commercial college, from which he was graduated in 1863. He worked on the farm in summer and for several years, during which he taught fourteen terms of winter school in Kiskiminetas township, in all of which schools he was very successful. In 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business with J. G. Walker, with whom he continued until 1874, when he sold his interest to Mr. Walker and started in business at Maysville, where, in 1878, he formed a mercantile partnership with J. S. McAwley. They have a good trade, carry about five thousand dollars' worth of goods and their yearly sales amount to eight thousand dollars. When Pennsylvania was threatened by a Confederate invasion in 1863, he entered the Union army, in June of that year, as a private in Co. H, 54th regiment, Pa. Militia, under Col. Gallagher and was at the capture of Gen. Morgan.

April 14, 1870, Mr. McAdoo was married to Eliza J., daughter of Benjamin Howe, a farmer of Allegheny county, who resides three miles from Tarentum, Pa. This union has been blest with four children, one son and three daughters: Florence, born August 9, 1871, is attending school at Slippery Rock; William A., born February 5, 1873 (is at Elder's Ridge academy); Nancy R., born August 6, 1876, and Harriet M., born July 21, 1881.

James McAdoo is a member of the Presbyterian church at Elder's Ridge, in which he has been an elder for eight years. He has always been a democrat, is liberal in his political views and stands high as a man of integrity and correct business methods.

JOHN S. McAWLEY, a prosperous merchant of Maysville and who served on the southern border of this State during the Confederate invasion of 1864, is a son of James and

Sarah (Ripple) McAwley, and was born at Gamble's salt works, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1846. Samuel McAwley (grandfather) was born in Huntingdon county, from which he removed, some time between the years 1825 and 1830, to Westmoreland county, on the opposite bank of the Conemaugh river from Saltsburg. One of his sons, James McAwley (father), was born in 1812, in Huntingdon county, removed with his father to Westmoreland county, and about 1830 came to Gamble's salt works, in Kiskiminetas township, where he was engaged in the manufacture of salt for twenty-eight years. In 1852 he purchased and removed to the farm, in Kiskiminetas township, comprising one hundred and eleven acres of land, where he still resides, and upon which he has raised some very fine stock. By energy and frugality he has acquired a competency, and now, in the evening of life, surrounded by his children, he is enjoying the fruits of his labors. He is a democrat in politics, but at elections votes for the local candidates whom he considers best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Apollo, and in 1835 married Sarah Ripple, who was born in 1812, and is a daughter of Louis Ripple, who was a native of Greencastle, Pa., from whence he removed to Westmoreland county, in the neighborhood of Latrobe, and, about the year 1850, came to Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming. James and Sarah McAwley were the parents of eight children: David, born February 7, 1836, and died March 31, 1836; Mary M., born June 13, 1837, married to W. J. Elwood; Catherine, born September 25, 1839; James, born January 9, 1841, and died November 7, 1844; an infant, born March 29, 1843, and died March 19, 1845; Samuel, born May 25, 1845, and married Jane Clawson; an infant which died, and J. S., born August 31, 1847.

John S. McAwley grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the public schools of Kiskiminetas township and Elder's Ridge academy. In 1859, at thirteen years of age, he went into the oil region of Pennsylvania, where he worked for nine years, and then came to Maysville, where he has resided ever since. In August, 1864, he enlisted under Capt. Weaver, in Co. F, 1st Pa. Battalion, commanded by Colonel Stewart, and served four months, being present at the burning of Chambersburg. After he was discharged from the army he returned to Kiskiminetas township, and in 1878 he entered into his present mercantile partnership at Maysville, with James McAdoo. He has been successful as a merchant, and his firm carries a heavy and well assorted stock of goods.

On October 16, 1877, he married Nancy McAdoo, who was a daughter of William McAdoo, and died September 9, 1878, leaving one child, a son: William J., born July 17, 1878.

In politics, John S. McAwley is a democrat.

PHILIP R. McGRANN, postmaster of Logansport and a prosperous merchant of Bethel township, has been one of the most successful railroad foremen of Pennsylvania. He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1845, and is a son of Philip and Catherine (Shelhammer) McGrann. Philip McGrann, Sr. (father), was born in 1811, in county Cavan, Ireland, and came, in 1828, to Pennsylvania, where he became a coal-miner in Columbia county. He was a democrat in politics, a protestant in faith and died in 1873, at sixty-three years of age. He married Catherine Shelhammer, a member of the Lutheran church, who was born in Columbia county about 1810, and is now a resident of Rock Glenn, Luzerne county.

Philip R. McGrann was reared in his native township, where he received his education in the common schools. Since leaving school he has been principally employed in constructing and repairing canals and railroads. He was foreman

on the Allegheny Valley R. R., the Wilmington & Birdsboro' R. R., and the Baltimore & Potomac R. R., when they were in process of construction. In 1873 he removed to Armstrong county, and from 1873 to 1882 was foreman on the Limestone quarry at Manorville. In 1883 he engaged in the lumber business at Manorville, and in 1885 opened his present general mercantile store at Rock Glenn, which is one mile from Logansport. He has a well selected stock of goods and commands a large and rapidly increasing trade. On October 14, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Logansport and keeps the post-office in his store.

On July 21, 1872, he married Mary Keiser, daughter of Henry Keiser, of Selin's Grove, Snyder county. They had one child, a daughter: Utica Blanche. Mrs. McGrann died Nov. 7, 1874, and on January 18, 1877, Mr. McGrann united in marriage with Mary C. Heilman, daughter of Simon Heilman, of this county.

In politics, Philip R. McGrann is a republican. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Bethel township and has always been a man of energy and activity. He never idles any of his time away, is always prompt and on time with his work and has always been successful in whatever he has undertaken.

JOSEPH MYERS. One of Gilpin township's many prosperous farmers and worthy citizens is Joseph Myers. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Klingensmith) Myers, and was born in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Adam Myers, was a native of Germany. Before he attained his majority he came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Westmoreland county and purchased a farm. He was engaged in farming until his death, when he was in the ninetieth year of his age. His son, David Myers (father), was born in Westmoreland county, but came to what is now Gilpin township when a young man. He carried the chain for the surveyors when the townships of Kiskiminetas and Allegheny were laid out. He was a shoemaker by trade, but after his removal to this county he engaged in farming, which he followed until his death in 1830, at thirty-six years of age. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth Klingensmith, who was born on Brush creek, Westmoreland county, in 1794, and died in 1856, when she was in the sixty-first year of her age. She was an estimable woman and united with the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which she was a member for many years before her death.

Joseph Myers was reared on his father's farm and received a good common English education. In early life he followed droving for a few years and then engaged in his present business of farming. When Allegheny township was divided and Gilpin, Parks and Bethel townships erected out of its territory, he aided the surveyors in laying out the boundary lines of these respective townships. He owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-nine acres of well-improved land, which he carefully cultivates.

On June 8, 1841, he married Magdalena Allhouse, daughter of John Allhouse, of Gilpin township. To their union were born six children, of whom two are living: Abraham, a carpenter residing in Washington township; and Julia, wife of John Smail, of Gilpin township. Mrs. Myers died in 1856, upon the same day upon which her husband's mother passed away. On September 6, 1860, Joseph Myers united in marriage with Elizabeth Lessig, daughter of Squire Joseph Lessig (see sketch of Z. T. Lessig). To this second union were born nine children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living: Mahala, Mary E., Asa, Theodore and Recy. Mrs. Elizabeth (Lessig) Myers died August 7, 1883.

Joseph Myers is a member of the Lutheran church and an earnest democrat in politics. He has filled the township offices of constable, school director and overseer of the poor. Mr. Myers has shown excellent judgment in the management of his farm and is a man who strictly attends to his own affairs.

ISAAC NOVINGER, a farmer of Gilpin township, who was engaged upon the construction of the Pennsylvania canal and railroad, and who served faithfully for three years in the armies of the Union, is a son of Isaac and Hannah (Hagg) Novinger, and was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1829. His paternal grandfather Novinger was born in Würtemberg, Germany, and became one of the early settlers of Dauphin county, where he was often disturbed and harassed by the Indians. After Indian troubles had ceased he cleared out his farm and resided in that county until his death. His son, Isaac Novinger, Sr. (father), was born in Dauphin county, where he learned the trade of wheelwright. While working at his trade he was also engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, during which he served at Philadelphia in the year 1814. He died in Dauphin county in 1857, when he was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and married Hannah Hagg, a native of Dauphin county and a member of the Lutheran church.

Isaac Novinger was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the subscription schools of his boyhood days. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Westmoreland county and worked on the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Pittsburgh and Greensburg. He subsequently followed boating for four years on the Pennsylvania canal, and then for four years was engaged on steamboats and coal-boats on the Ohio river. On the 18th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 139th regiment, Pa. Vols., under Captain Parr, and served until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, was always able to perform any duty assigned to him and never spent a day in the hospital during the three years of his term of service. When he was discharged he returned to Westmoreland county, where he was engaged in farming until March, 1869, when his father-in-law purchased the farm on which he moved and now resides, and at his death willed one hundred and ten of its two hundred and ten acres to Mr. Novinger's wife. Mr. Novinger purchased the other one hundred acres, and he and his wife now own the entire farm.

October 4, 1860 he married Mary A. Grinder, daughter of Andrew Grinder, of Westmoreland county. They are the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: Catherine, Andrew, Thomas, Hannah, Mary E. and Isa.

Isaac Novinger is a strong democrat, has filled nearly all of his township's offices and at present is serving as overseer of the poor of Gilpin township. His farm is well improved and productive, and lies convenient to public highways. But few men have passed through so many dangers and escaped so luckily as he has. He has been a determined, persistent and hard worker during his eventful life, and is now comfortably situated to enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor.

J. B. PARKS. One of the early settled and substantial families of southern Armstrong county, noted for over three-quarters of a century for thrift, business ability and moral standing, is the Parks family, of near Leechburg; and one of its well-known and highly respected members is J. B. Parks, an intelligent

citizen and extensive farmer of Parks township. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Bratton) Parks, and was born in Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1810. His paternal grandfather was in all probability born in York county, as he removed from there to Huntingdon county. He served in the Revolutionary war under Washington, and was one of those who endured all the privations and sufferings of the dreary winter at Valley Forge. He was an earnest Christian, and was a strict member of the Covenanter church, in which he was a zealous and indefatigable worker. He owned a good farm in Huntingdon county, and about 1758 married a lady whose name cannot be secured at this writing, by whom he had four sons and two daughters: William, James, Robert, Arthur, Margaret and Fannie. The second son, Robert Parks (father), was born in York county, August 14, 1769, and removed with his father to Huntingdon county. At sixteen years of age he went to Mifflin county, where he learned the trade of shoemaker and purchased a farm. In 1814 he disposed of his shoe-shop and land and came to Armstrong county, where he purchased from John Montgomery a farm of four hundred acres of land about two miles east of Leechburg. This tract was known as "Farmers' Delight," and he added adjoining farms to it by purchase until he had a solid body of six hundred and fifty acres of good farming and rich coal land. He purchased his land at about six dollars and fifty cents per acre. At his death this land was divided by his direction between his three sons, and the subject of this sketch fell heir to the homestead part, and has in his possession the original patent for this land, issued by King George III. of England, in 1754. He was a man of large stature, was very industrious and stood high as a citizen and a Christian. He was a democrat of the strictest type and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was held in such high esteem in Allegheny township, that when it was divided, in 1878, into three townships, the part in which he lived was called Parks township. He died August 19, 1858, when in the ninetieth year of his age. On October 19, 1790, he married Jane Bratton, and to them were born twelve children: twins, who died in infancy; Margaret, wife of Joseph Shields, born 1792; Isabella, who married Andrew Arnold, born 1794; Phebe, wife of J. E. Brown, born 1796; Elizabeth, wife of George T. Crawford, born 1798; John, born 1800, who married Sarah Gourley and after her death married Elizabeth Shriber; Jane M., wife of James Fitzgerald, born 1803; Sidney G., who married John Lefever, born 1805; Robert P., Sarah E., wife of Alexander Gordon, born 1808; J. B., William G., who married Rhoda Thompson and then Ellen Parr, born 1813. Mrs. Parks, who died in 1847, aged seventy-eight years, was a daughter of James Bratton (maternal grandfather), who was a native of Ireland, settled on a large tract of land in Mifflin county, which was afterwards purchased by Robert Parks, and in 1768 married Jane Bratton, who bore him six children: Jane (Mrs. Parks), William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Starks), George, Phebe (Mrs. Brown), and Robert. After James Bratton's death, his widow married Alex. Stolford, by whom she had one daughter: Margaret (Mrs. Stuart).

J. B. Parks received his education in the old subscription schools, taught one term in 1828, became an assistant surveyor on the Pennsylvania canal and afterwards helped lay out the borough of Leechburg. He came in 1814 with his father to the farm which he now owns, and after leaving the engineer corps on the Pennsylvania canal, he engaged in farming and stock-dealing, which business he has followed successfully ever since. He has a rich and valuable farm of two hundred and fifty acres on which he has erected a fine brick dwelling, built a good barn and neat and substantial fences. He is a scientific farmer, uses all the latest improved

farm machinery and raises some very fine stock.

December 17, 1840, he married Lucinda Hill, daughter of Hon. Jacob Hill, who was successively a hotel-keeper, a merchant, and a member, for two terms, of the Pennsylvania legislature. They had fourteen children, of whom ten are living: Robert G., a farmer, who married Margaret Cline; Hannah U., J. H., a druggist, who married Mary C. Taylor; Isabella C., wife of T. J. Elwood; John W., married Anna Bladen, and is an engineer in West Penn Steel-works; Phebe C., wife of S. C. Bole; Thomas J., an iron-worker of Apollo, who married Sarah M. Thompson; W. F., married Mary I. Pinkerton (now dead), and is a dentist of St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney P., and Edmeston B., a teacher. The four who died were: Jane, Ella, Blanche and Ellis. Mrs. Parks was born December 17, 1824, and died January 27, 1878. She was a fond mother, a kind and sympathizing friend and a devoted Christian, and was loved and respected by all who knew her.

J. B. Parks is a Jeffersonian democrat, has held all of his township's offices, and is an influential man in political affairs as well as business matters. He has been an elder for thirty years of the Leechburg Presbyterian church and was one of the heaviest contributors toward the erection of both the old and new church buildings. Mr. Parks is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his success in life is mainly due to his great will-power, industry and good judgment.

ROBERT PARKS, one of the representative farmers of Parks township, is the only living son of William G. and Rhoda (Thompson) Parks, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Parks township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1843. His paternal great-grandfather, John Parks, removed from York to Huntingdon county, where he owned a good farm. He served under Washington at Valley Forge, was a strict covenanter and married a lady by whom he had four sons and two daughters (see sketch of J. B. Parks). His son, Robert Parks (grandfather), was born August 14, 1769, in York county, and after spending some years in Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, came, in 1814, to what is now Parks township, where he bought a four hundred acre tract of land, two miles east of Leechburg, known as "Farmers' Delight." He afterwards added two hundred and fifty acres to it by purchase, and at his death his land was divided between his three sons. Parks township was named after him. In 1790 he married Jane Bratton, daughter of James Bratton, by whom he had twelve children. One of their sons was William G. Parks (father), who inherited the part of the homestead farthest up the river. He was born June 1, 1813, in Mifflin county, and when, in 1858, he came in possession of his present farm, he went to work with a will to improve it. He erected fine buildings, put up good fences and bought farm machinery of all kinds. His varied and extensive improvements and methods of farming have made it one of the most valuable farms in the county. He has been a resident of Leechburg since 1882, is an exemplary citizen of his borough and is a prominent member and zealous worker of the Leechburg Presbyterian church. He is one of the directors of the Apollo Savings bank, also of the Leechburg Banking company and a director of the Westmoreland and Armstrong County Fire Insurance company. In politics Mr. Parks is a republican. June 14, 1839, he was united in marriage with Rhoda Thompson, of Mercer county, Pa. To them were born four sons: James Bratton, born March 16, 1840, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863, died Aug. 8, 1863, and buried in Nat. Cem., sec. C, grave 88; Robert, John Thompson, born April 14, 1845, died October 20, 1861; and William Findley,

born December 18, 1847, and died September 19, 1861. Mrs. Parks was a daughter of John Thompson, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, who came to Mercer county, where he was a farmer, an old-line whig and a deacon of the Covenanter church. November 29, 1804, he married Mary Ann Findley, of county Fermanagh, Ireland, and their union was blessed with fourteen children. Mrs. Rhoda (Thompson) Parks was born August 4, 1813, and died February 21, 1848. On June 12, 1860, Mr. Parks married Ellen, daughter of James B. Parr, of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Robert Parks was reared on the farm, obtained a good English education and has been a very industrious and successful farmer of his native township, in which he has always resided.

October 21, 1873, he united in marriage with Sara E. Ralston. To them have been born three children: William Thompson, Elizabeth Mason, who died March 25, 1883; and James Bratton. Mrs. Parks is a daughter of John Ralston, who was born at Congruity, Westmoreland county, Pa., March 13, 1809, and died November 9, 1884. He owned a well-tilled farm of two hundred acres, was a republican who had held several of his township's offices and a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was twice elected elder, but would not accept the office. In February, 1838, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mason, of near Hannastown, Pa., by whom he had five children: Nancy A. (Mrs. Kelly) of Iowa; Sara E. (Mrs. Parks); Emma J. (Mrs. Irwin); Dr. W. C. (see his sketch); and Mary M. (Mrs. Dr. Johnson) now dead.

Robert Parks has one of the best farms in that section, on account of its great fertility and the high state of cultivation in which he keeps it. He has led a busy, useful and honorable life and stands well in the estimation of all who know him. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Leechburg, where he has been an elder since January 14, 1882, discharging the duties of this office conscientiously and efficiently.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, one of the representative farmers of Kiskiminetas township, was born March 12, 1844, on the farm on which he now resides, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Townsend. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Townsend, was born in England in 1760, and came, in 1775, to what is now Kiskiminetas township, where, about 1780, he married Rachel King, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. (For fuller history see sketch of Absalom Townsend.) One of these sons was William Townsend (father), who was born in Kiskiminetas township in 1800. At fifteen years of age he learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, and worked with his brother until his marriage, when he bought the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, and removed to it in the spring of 1829. He followed farming until his death, on April 6, 1884. He was a democrat, a member, deacon and elder of the Lutheran church at Maysville, and married Elizabeth Shoemaker, an esteemed woman, who was beloved by all who knew her. They had twelve children (two died in infancy), six sons and six daughters: Joseph, Augustus, Elizabeth, Susan, Linus and Polly, all deceased; Margaret, born in 1832, wife of Israel Ashbaugh; Labanna, born in 1839, married to Julia Armstrong; Israel, born in 1841, married Sarah Shirley; and George. Mr. Townsend died April 6, 1884, and Mrs. Townsend died September 1, 1889. Both sleep in the cemetery at Maysville. Mrs. Townsend was a daughter of Solomon Shoemaker (maternal grandfather), who was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1770, came to Armstrong county in 1799, and settled near Spring

Church, where he took up three hundred and fifty acres of land, which he and his sons cleared and improved. He was a democrat, a member of the Reformed church for some time at what is now known as St. James', and was one of the organizers of the Lutheran church at Boiling Springs. In 1790 he married Elizabeth Uncafer, of Loudon county, Va., and they had nine children, of whom six grew to man and womanhood: John, born in 1795, married Nancy Mimmelright; Joseph, born in 1799, married to Sallie Winel; Catherine, born in 1801, wife of John Earhart; George, born May 26, 1804, married Elizabeth Grimm; Margaret, born in 1807, wife of Raymond Densell; and Elizabeth (mother). Mrs. Shoemaker passed away in 1846, and Mr. Shoemaker died in 1854.

George Townsend was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools of Kiskiminetas township. At the death of his father he bought the homestead farm, on which he now resides. It contains one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and is now one of the best farms in the county.

On July 2, 1874, he married Frances M., daughter of John Laughlan, who is a farmer of Kiskiminetas township. Four children have been born to this union,—one son and three daughters: Della M., born May 8, 1875; William M., born June 14, 1876; Mary E., born August 24, 1880, and Hannah P., born October 4, 1882. Mrs. Townsend passed away April 28, 1888.

George Townsend is a prominent democrat in politics, but no aspirant for office. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Maysville, of which he has been both deacon and elder. He has been very successful in life, and is one of the influential men of his township.

ABSALOM K. TOWNSEND is descended from the highly respected Townsend and Ulam families of Armstrong county, and his life is an illustration of the many good qualities of his worthy ancestors. He was born in December, 1826, on the old Townsend homestead, in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Ulam) Townsend. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Townsend, was born in England about 1760. He was a farmer, whose father was a large land-holder, who by bailing his friends lost all he had. Isaac Townsend came to America about 1775, settled in what was then Westmoreland county, now Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he bought four hundred acres of land from George Wolfe, for which he paid about seventy-five cents per acre. It is now one of the most fertile farms in the county. He could do almost anything. He was active and energetic and was a man of good judgment. He was a democrat and was successively auditor, assessor and road supervisor of his township. He was reared a Quaker, but after his marriage united with the Lutheran church, in which he was an elder for a number of years. In 1780 he married Rachel King, of German extraction and a native of Northampton county. They had ten children: John, Henry, Isaac, Robert, Joseph, William, Polly, Susan and two infants which died. Mr. Townsend died in 1838 and Mrs. Townsend in 1847. A. K. Townsend's maternal grandfather, Daniel Ulam, was born in eastern Pennsylvania about 1745 and moved to Westmoreland county in 1805, where he bought and farmed a large tract of land. He was a democrat, a member of the Lutheran church and an upright man. In 1775 he married and had eight children: Jacob, a hotel-keeper, married Catherine Lippincot; Peter, a hotel-keeper and cabinet-maker; Daniel, a cabinet-maker, married Susan Townsend; Elizabeth, wife of Barney Cline; Catherine, Hannah, wife of Jacob Hill;

and Martha, who married Joseph Townsend. Mr. Ulam died in 1815 and Mrs. Ulam in 1839. Henry Townsend (father) was born on the home farm about 1795. He followed farming, but in early life he drilled several salt wells and manufactured salt. He was a democrat, and a member of Yockey's Lutheran church. He was a man of high standing, and on February 2, 1829, married Catherine Ulam, by whom he had ten children: Rachel, wife of James Leech; Martha, wife of James Young; Linus, married Mary Brown; Caroline, wife of John Whigham; Absalom K., Leonidas, married Nancy Brown; Abner (deceased); Willamina, wife of James Jackson; Harry, married to Margaret Sipes; Bethma F. (dead); and Hannah P., wife of Geo. Wilson.

Absalom K. Townsend attended the old subscription schools and is a well-read man, who is acquainted with all the current topics of the day. He has increased his farm (which is one of the best in the county) by successive purchases, until he now owns four hundred acres of choice land. He is a Jacksonian democrat, an influential citizen and a member of Elder's Ridge Presbyterian church.

On November 6, 1851, Mr. Townsend married Mary J., daughter of John Gamble, a salt manufacturer, who resided at Kiskiminetas saltworks. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have been the parents of ten children: Linus E., born October 29, 1852, married Margaret Dunmire; Fannie C., born March 30, 1854, wife of Mitchell Steward; Henry B., born April 9, 1856, married to Jennie Fairman; Anna M., born March 4, 1858, wife of Henderson Lafferty, M.D., and is now dead; Margaret E., born March 11, 1860, was killed in a railroad wreck; Caroline W., born March 21, 1862, wife of James Neely and now dead; John F., born January 8, 1864; James L., born July 5, 1866; George W., born November 20, 1868; and Absalom H., born October 2, 1874.

JOHN H. WILSON, a very pleasant gentleman and an industrious farmer of Kiskiminetas township, was born near Elizabeth, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1827, and is the fourth son of Hugh M. and Mary (Henderson) Wilson. The Wilson and Henderson families settled at an early day in western Pennsylvania. Capt. James Wilson, the paternal grandfather of John H. Wilson, was a native of Chester county and commanded a company of minute-men. He married Isabella Mitchell and settled prior to 1800 in Allegheny county, where he reared a family of six sons: Hon. John, James, Samuel, Thomas, David and Hugh M. The Henderson family, of Washington county, was planted by Matthew Henderson (maternal great-grandfather), who was one of the founders of Washington and Jefferson college. His son, Rev. Matthew Henderson (maternal grandfather), was born January 10, 1762, in Chester county, and married (1786) Rebecca Patterson, of Lancaster county, by whom he had nine children. (See sketch of W. T. Wilson for fuller history.) Hugh M. Wilson (father) was born April 1, 1793, and removed from Allegheny county in 1835 to Kiskiminetas township, where he became the owner of over six hundred acres of land. He died July 31, 1872. He was a republican, and a ruling elder of Olivet United Presbyterian church, and married (December 15, 1815) Mary Henderson. They had eight children: Rebecca (Watson), James D., Rev. Matthew H., Mitchell, Martha (deceased); John H., Thomas J. (deceased); and William T.

John H. Wilson received a good practical education in the subscription schools of Allegheny county and the early free schools of Kiskiminetas township. Leaving school, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has followed ever since. To the one hundred and eighty-two acres of land in this township which he inherited from his father, he has added by purchase eighteen acres more, and has a

farm of two hundred acres of good farming land.

October 6, 1854, Mr. Wilson married Nancy J. Warner. They are the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Samuel P., born July 7, 1855; H. M., born August 19, 1857; James H., born October 10, 1859; Matthew T., born March 2, 1861, married to Kate Lambing and resides at Greensburg; Mary E., born November 9, 1862; Rebecca W., born March 14, 1864; William A., born June 24, 1865; John H. and Nancy J. (twins), born December 10, 1866; Martha B., born December 27, 1870; and Charles, born January 22, 1874.

In politics, John H. Wilson is a republican. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Olivet, in which he has always been an active and efficient worker.

WILLIAM T. WILSON, a successful farmer and a prominent and useful member of the United Presbyterian church in Kiskiminetas township, was born near Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1830, and is the youngest of eight children born to Hugh M. and Mary (Henderson) Wilson. His paternal grandfather, Capt. James Wilson, was born in Chester county, Pa., between 1770 and 1780. He was a small, muscular man, and removed to Allegheny county, where his wife was much afraid of the Indians. He was engaged in one or two Indian expeditions and commanded a company of minute-men. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church, and married (about 1783) Isabella Mitchell. To them were born six children: John, who was a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county; James, Samuel, Thomas, David and Hugh. His maternal great-grandfather, Matthew Henderson, was a pioneer of Washington county, and was one of the founders of Washington and Jefferson college. His son, Rev. Matthew Henderson (maternal grandfather), was born in Chester county, January 10, 1762, and came to Allegheny county and settled near the Wilsons. He was a minister of the Associate Reformed church, and a whig. October 3, 1786, he married Rebecca Patterson, of Lancaster county, and they had nine children: Martha, Mary, Matthew, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838; Samuel, John, Arthur, Ebenezer, James and Rebecca. Hugh M. Wilson (father) was born in Allegheny county, April 1, 1793, was a merchant of Elizabeth, that county, for some time and then farmed and ran a saw and grist-mil until 1834, when he sold out and came to Armstrong county, in March, 1835. He bought one hundred and fifty-eight acres in Kiskiminetas township, and bought two other tracts of land, making six hundred acres in all. He was a whig and republican in politics. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church and afterwards united with the United Presbyterian church of Olivet, of which he was a ruling elder for fifty years. On December 21, 1815, he married Mary Henderson, by whom he had eight children: Rebecca, born in 1816, married Thos. Watson, of Indiana county; James, born in 1818, married Nancy Wray: Matthew H. (a minister), born in 1820, married Mary Blasdell; Mitchell, born in 1822, married Elizabeth Moore; Martha, born in 1824, died in 1845; John H., born in 1827, married to Nancy Warner; Thomas J., born in 1829, died in 1890; and William T. Mrs. Wilson died June 30, 1867, and Mr. Wilson July 31, 1872. They both sleep in the cemetery at Olivet.

William T. Wilson is of Scotch-Irish extraction and was educated in the public schools of Kiskiminetas township. He has been a farmer all his life and by energy and perseverance has accumulated a handsome property. He enlisted in the State Militia in September, 1862, and again in July, 1863, but was not in active service.

On November 25, 1857, Mr. Wilson united in marriage with Eliza Scott, a native of England and a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Scott, natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. Their union has been blest with ten children: Hugh S., born in 1858, married to Mary Brown; Mary, born in 1859 (deceased); Maggie, born in 1861 (deceased); Martha, born in 1862; Eliza, born in 1864 (deceased); John, born in 1865 (deceased); James C., born in 1867 (deceased); Rebecca E., born in 1870 (deceased); Alice, born in 1875; and Willie, born in 1880. Mrs. Wilson is an active church worker.

In politics, Mr. Wilson was a republican until fifteen years ago, when he became a prohibitionist, and is now a strong advocate of temperance. He is a member of Olivet United Presbyterian church, in which he was a trustee for eighteen years, chorister for twenty years and Sunday-school teacher for about thirty years.

JOHN M. WRAY is one who is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens of Kiskiminetas township for his integrity, candor and usefulness. He is the second son of Robert and Abigail (Manners) Wray, and was born near Saltsburg, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1817. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Wray, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1754, and after residing successively in Mercer and Westmoreland counties, removed to the site of Saltsburg, Indiana county, where he purchased two hundred acres of land when that country was all in woods and infested by wolves. He was a whig and a presbyterian, and died about 1825. He married Elizabeth McKibben, by whom he had seven children: James, Elizabeth, John, Jane, Margaret, William and Robert. Robert Wray (father) was born near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., December 8, 1784, and in 1800 went with his father to the site of Saltsburg, where, after his father became sickly, he assumed management of the farm, and completed the payments on it. A portion of the purchase money he raised by boiling salt water. In 1819 he came to Kiskiminetas township, where he died. He was much respected by all who knew him, and was frequently called upon to settle disputes between his neighbors. He was a republican, had held all of his township's offices, and was a member of the Elder's Ridge Presbyterian church, on whose first building committee he served. He owned six hundred acres of land, which he divided between three of his sons, besides one hundred and twenty acres near Olivet, which he gave to another son. In 1812 he married Abigail Manners, an industrious and amiable woman, who was a daughter of John Manners, a strong presbyterian, who was born in Washington county in 1760, married Sallie Couch in 1785, helped suppress the Whiskey Insurrection, and came to near Avonmore coal-works, where, on his farm of two hundred acres, he reared a family of eight children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathan, Margaret, Nancy, George, Polly and Abigail. To Mr. and Mrs. Wray were born eleven children: Sarah, born July 9, 1814, married Robert Smith and died June 13, 1860; Daniel, born April 1, 1816; John M., Elizabeth, born January 1, 1820, married John A. Ewing, and resides at Olivet; Margaretta, born February 29, 1824; an infant who died July 15, 1824; William H., born December 2, 1821, and married Susan Townsend; Nancy, born August 11, 1825, and married James D. Wilson, of Olivet; Robert, born February 11, 1827; Anna J., born March 16, 1830; and Abigail M., born July 29, 1832.

John M. Wray was reared in Kiskiminetas township, where he received his education in the early subscription schools which were taught in the old log school-house. Attaining his majority, he engaged in farming, which he has fol-

lowed ever since. He was in the mercantile business for three years at Olivet, with Henry Townsend (1857 to 1860). In 1865 he again became a partner of Mr. Townsend, but afterwards opened a store on his farm, which he conducted for ten years, and then transferred it to his son.

July 19, 1840, Mr. Wray married Anna M., daughter of Robert Townsend, of South Bend. They have been the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters: Harriet, born November 9, 1840, wife of B. H. Scott; Clara E., born in 1842, wife of T. M. Marshall; Abigail, born August 14, 1844, wife of D. D. P. Alexander, postmaster at Apollo; Hiram H., born January 24, 1848, married a Miss Harmon; Anna M., born June 18, 1850 (dead); Robert T., born May 4, 1853; Mary A., born May 15, 1856; and Emma E., born December 24, 1859 (dead).

He is a member of Elder's Ridge Presbyterian church. Mr. Wray is a republican in politics, has held nearly all of his township's offices and resides on a fine farm, where he is surrounded by all the comforts of life.

DANIEL WRAY, one of the energetic, thrifty and comfortably situated farmers of Kiskiminetas township, is the eldest son of Robert and Abigail (Manners) Wray, and was born at Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., April 1, 1816. Daniel Wray (grandfather) was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1754, came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa. In a short time he went to Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and after a residence there of a few years he removed to the site of Saltsburg and purchased a farm of two hundred acres of land. A portion of that town is now built upon this farm, but then it was in woods, and wolves frequently attacked his sheep and drove them to his cabin door. He died about 1825. He was active in the interests of the Whig party, was useful as a member of the Presbyterian church and about 1781 married Elizabeth McKibben, by whom he had seven children: James, Elizabeth, John, Jane, Margaret, William and Robert. John Manners (maternal grandfather) was, in all probability, born in Washington county, about 1760, and about 1810 moved to Kiskiminetas township, where he bought a farm of two hundred acres, adjoining the coal works at Avonmore. He was an active, energetic man of good business tact, was a member of the Presbyterian church and helped to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania. In 1785 he married Sallie Couch, by whom he had eight children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathan, Margaret, Nancy, George, Polly and Abigail (mother of subject). Robert Wray (father) was born near Mercersburg, Franklin county, December 8, 1784. In 1800 he went to Saltsburg with his father, who had purchased a farm, and, becoming sickly, left its management to him. By farming and boiling salt water, he raised means sufficient to complete the payments on the farm as fast as they became due. In 1812 he married Abigail Manners and in 1820 came to this township, where he died August 15, 1869, in his eighty-fifth year. (For further history of him, see sketch of John M. Wray.)

Daniel Wray was reared on the farm until twenty-four years of age, and received his education in the subscription schools of Kiskiminetas township and Saltsburg. He came with his father to Kiskiminetas township in 1820. He began teaching school in 1840 and taught six winter terms, working on the farm during the summer. At the end of this time he gave all his attention to farming and is now the possessor of a well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land.

On October 20, 1840, he married Sarah France, who was born June 22, 1820, and is a daughter of John France, a farmer of South

Bend township. They have been the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Robert, born February 15, 1842; Mary E., born April 30, 1844; Nancy J., born November 19, 1847; John M., born December 16, 1849, married to Annie Burnside; James H., born March 6, 1854, and died in infancy; William A., born May 9, 1855, married to Annie Anderson; and Anna M., born March 23, 1858, wife of Rev. Theodore Lee.

In politics, Mr. Wray is a stanch republican and takes an active part in the interests of his party, but has never aspired to political honors. He is a zealous church worker, belongs to the Presbyterian church at Elder's Ridge and aids the cause of Christianity in every possible way. He is an honest and upright man and highly respected by his neighbors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The three following sketches were not obtained in time to insert in their proper place in this work:

JOHN W. MORROW, M.D., a physician in successful practice at Marchand, Indiana county, Pa., is a son of David and Margaret (Lytle) Morrow and was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1849. His paternal grandfather, John Morrow, was a native of county Down, Ireland, and in 1812 came to Indiana county, where he settled at West Lebanon, in Young township. He was an ardent presbyterian and late in life removed to Armstrong county, where he died. He married Margaret Gillespie and their children were Andrew, who married Mary Cochrane, and after her death Isabella Rankin; James, married Mary Meanor; William, married Martha Hutchinson; Martha, widow of John Marshall; Elizabeth, wife of Abel Stewart; John, married Margaret Gibson; Margaret, who married Thomas Ormond; Nancy, married Samuel Lytle; Wilson, married Margaret Stuchel, and David. Of these children but two are living: Martha and Elizabeth. Dr. Morrow's maternal grandfather, Robert Lytle, was born in the Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, and came to West Mahoning township, where he became a large landholder. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church, was connected with the "underground railroad" and helped many slaves to reach Canada. He married a Miss Lytle, who was no relation to him, and their children were William, who married Sarah Reed; Robert, married a Miss Smith; Alexander, who married a Miss Smith, and one of his sons is a missionary in India; John, married Lovina Reed; Samuel, who married Margaret Morrow; Thomas, married Rachel Miller; Sarah, widow of John S. Marshall; Elizabeth, Margaret (mother), Keturah, married Thomas Watt, and Jane. Of these children but two are living: Sarah and Margaret. David Morrow (father) was born in 1807 and died in 1851, in South Mahoning township. He lived for several years with a Rev. Hyndman, who gave him a good education. He taught school for several terms and purchased a farm, which he tilled until his death. He was a whig and abolitionist and served for several years as a justice of the peace. He was a united presbyterian, took an active part in political affairs and married Margaret Lytle. Their children were Jane, Catherine, wife of Jesse Williamson; Robert (dead); Thomas, who married Nancy Stewart; Dr. John W., and David, who married Clara Cochrane and is superintendent of an oil company at Bradford, Pa. Mrs. Morrow, after her husband's death, married a Mr. Laney, who is dead, and she now resides on the home farm.

John W. Morrow worked as an oil well driller and taught school for several terms to secure the means to attend Dayton academy.

Completing his academic course, he read medicine with Dr. C. McEwen, of Plumville, and in 1872 entered Jefferson college, from which he was graduated on March 11, 1875. After graduation he returned to Marchand, where he had practiced during his vacations in 1873 and 1874. He has a remunerative and extensive practice throughout the section of country surrounding Marchand.

He is a republican, and in 1890 was nominated by his party as their candidate for the legislature, by a majority of nine hundred over his closest competitor. He owns a farm of three hundred acres of land adjoining Marchand, where he has some valuable real estate. His farm is underlaid with coking coal and lies in a productive gas belt. From 1886 to 1890 he and a Mr. Brown were engaged in the general mercantile and drug business. He is a member and an elder of the United Presbyterian church. Dr. Morrow is an earnest advocate and supporter of all educational movements in his section and was one of those who organized Marchand Normal academy, for whose establishment he worked zealously and unceasingly.

ROBERT A. McELHOES is a prominent democrat and leading farmer of Rayne township, Indiana county. He was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1833, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (McCluskey) McElhoes. His paternal grandfather, Thomas McElhoes, was a native of Scotland, where he married. He came to America and settled near Philadelphia, but afterwards moved to near Indiana, Indiana county, where he took up a large tract of land which he farmed until his death. Robert McCluskey (maternal grandfather) was a native of Ireland, came to America and settled in Westmoreland county, and shortly afterwards removed to Indiana county, where he died. He was a farmer of what was then Washington (now Rayne) township. Samuel McElhoes (father) was born in Chester county, Pa., about 1787, and died in Rayne township in 1855. He purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives. He followed farming, stock-raising and milling. He and his brother built the first grist-mill, known as McElhoes' mill, which is now owned by Robert A. McElhoes. He was a democrat and married Martha McCluskey, by whom he had three children: Robert A., Agnes and John, all of whom live on the home farm.

Robert A. McElhoes received his education in the common schools. He has always been a farmer and owns and operates a saw-mill. He and his brother own about eight hundred acres of land. His home farm of three hundred acres is well improved and is underlaid with a heavy vein of coking coal. In 1872 he built a large brick house, which is modern in appearance, and erected a large frame barn in 1881, besides all necessary out-buildings. He is a democrat politically, but no office-seeker. He has represented his party twice as delegate to State conventions and is frequently a delegate to county conventions.

He married Lovina Prothero, daughter of John Prothero, of Indiana county, and a native of England. Their union has been blest with nine children: Samuel E., Martha H., William C., Mary I., Sarah, Charles J., Harvey J., Ephraim and Agnes La Rue.

ARCHIBALD J. T. CRAWFORD, a well-known citizen and a justice of the peace of North Mahoning township, Indiana county, was born in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1819, and is the eldest son of Moses and Mary (Jamison) Crawford. The Crawford family was one of the pioneer families of Kentucky, and helped

to win the "Dark and Bloody Ground" from the dominion of the Indian. Moses Crawford (father) was born about 1772, and came at an early age from Kentucky to Indiana county, where he located near Centreville. He afterwards removed to East Mahoning township, where he died in 1831. He was a carpenter by trade and a whig in politics, and gave most of his time to farming. He served as a scout in the war of 1812. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Scroggs, by whom he had nine children: Jane, Samuel, Mary, John, Allen, David, Ann, Elizabeth and James. His second wife was Mary Jamison, daughter of Archie Jamison, a Scotch covenanter, who settled near Armagh, where he followed farming. By his second marriage Moses Crawford had seven children: Archibald J. T., Rachel (dead); Margaret, William, Isabella, Martha and Moses, Jr.

A. J. T. Crawford received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. He taught seven terms of school (six of them at one place) and then engaged in his present business of farming and stock-dealing. He is a republican in politics and was elected justice of the peace in 1872. He was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1888. He has held other township offices and is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.

He married Emily Sprankle, daughter of Frederick Sprankle. Their marriage has been blest with three children: Amelia, wife of Henry C. Peffer, a farmer of North Mahoning township; Mary, wife of M. D. Shields, of Pittsburgh, a mechanic and superintendent for Vandergrift & Co.; Rev. Frederick S., married Mary Repey, and is pastor of the Presbyterian church at McDonald, Washington county, Pa. Rev. Frederick was graduated from Westminster college and also from the Theological seminary at Allegheny city.

ERRATA.

The following corrections were secured too late to be inserted in their proper places in the respective sketches to which they belong:

In sketch of H. M. Bell (page 94), Mary (Beatty) Bell should be Mary (Bates) Bell; of the Methodist Episcopal church should be Presbyterian church until his marriage, when he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Mary Beatty should be Mary Bates; McFarland should be Irwin McFarland; in 1876 should be Sept. 21, 1877, and Gilmore C. should be Gilmore F.

In sketch of Robert Thompson, on page 165, in the fourteenth line read Mary *née* Tompson, and after August, 1794, in the same column, read the land on which this settlement was made was originally vested in a near kinsman of Mrs. Thompson's, James Cannon, by deed from Thomas and John Penn, and the Thompsons afterwards became its owners. On page 165, second column and eighth line, read Dec. 4 for Oct. 5, and in the same column, read T. St. Clair for F. St. Clair.

On page 168 D. Harrison Tomb should read D. Harbison Tomb.

On page 276, in sketch of Capt. Jacob Creps, the following information has been obtained: Jacob Creps married Mary A. Gora, of Bucks county; Susanna Lutes should be Susanna Lutz; 1st instead of 63d regiment; at the battle of Fair Oaks Capt. Creps received five bullet marks, and the names of Minorica, Ella E., Eliza and Percy should read Winona, Elby E., Elizabeth and Percy A. In 1890, in a campaign of ten days, Capt. Creps reduced the republican majority 10,000 in his Congressional district, and he is not a member of the G. A. R.

On page 289, in sketch of Archibald Smitten, after word married insert August 11, 1853. Additional information: Ida J., born June 10, 1859, and married July 3, 1876; William B., born July 18, 1863, and married August 11, 1880; Hugh W., born April 5, 1866, and Meltha Belle, born June 14, 1874. Mr. Smitten is a member of Amor Lodge, No. 608, and Pine Grove Grange, No. 421.

In sketch of W. J. Steele, on page 457, read two miles for six miles south of Oakland X roads. On page 458, in first column, second line, omit words "for a short time" and add in fourth line after 1886 "aged sixty years." In line after word Steele add "in the dry-goods business, in Paulton, Pa." C. G. L. for G. L. Pfeffer. In the line, after word sold add "his store to Squires Brothers and accepted the position of." In second column, in line nine, after word and add "when run to their fullest capacity." In the twenty-second line of the same column for seven children read they have five children, two sons and three daughters: Ethel, Etta, Clifford Banks, Maurice Edgar and Irma.

EVERY-PAGE

SURNAME INDEX

TO

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CYCLOPEDIA

OF

INDIANA AND ARMSTRONG COUNTIES, PA.

by Samuel T. Wiley

1891

(reprint)

compiled by

Melanie Joy Adams
of CLOSSON PRESS

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